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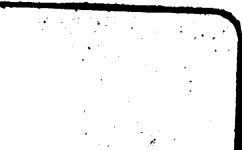
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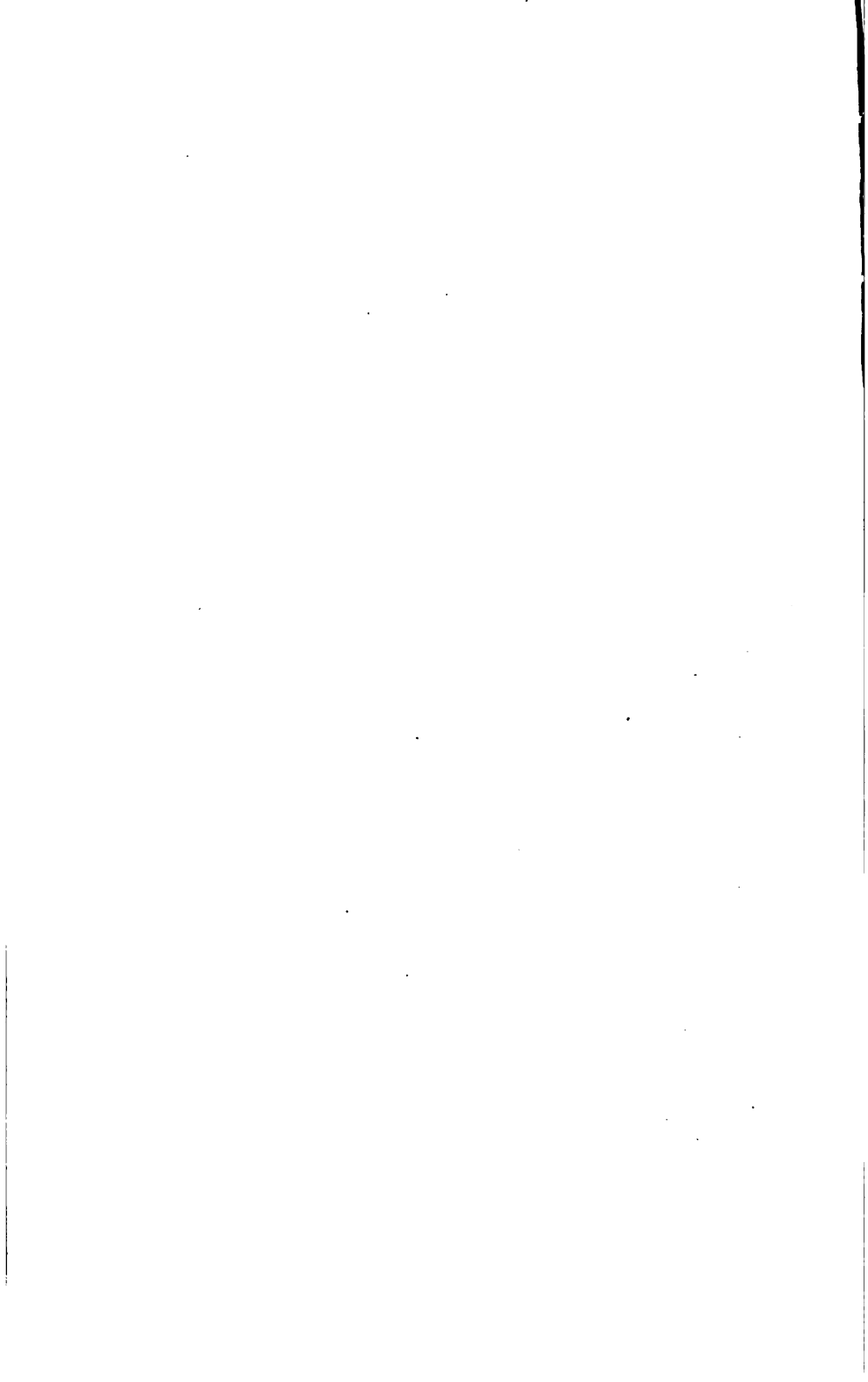


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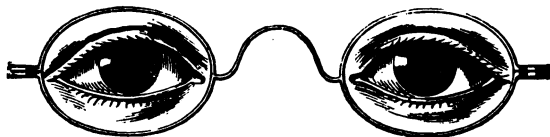
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- 18 M. Charles Dupuy succeeded as Prime Minister of France, October, 1898.
- 28 Don F. Dominguez is appointed Argentine Minister.
- 28, 34, 36, 52, 59, 84 Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., is appointed Lord Chamberlain.
- 28, 36, 37, 52, 85 1st Earl of Lathom, *d. Nov.*, 1898, succeeded by his son Edward George, Lord Skelmersdale, Major, R. H. Guards, b. 1864.
- 29 Mr. G. Earle Welby is appointed Minister to Colombia.
- 30 and 87 The Earl of Minto is created G.C.M.G.
- 30 Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., is appointed Governor of Malta.
- 34 Admiral G. Noel is created K.C.M.G.
- 34 Sir F. Richards is promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet.
- 64 Capt. G. R. Vyvyan is appointed Deputy Master of Trinity House, *vice* Sir J. S. Webb, *d.*
- 72 Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., is appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 75 Bishop of Bangor resigned, December, 1898.
- 81 Lord Emly now ranks as G.L.
- 83 Lord Henley, *d. November*, 1898.
- 85 Lord Kitchener of Khartum is created G.C.B.
- 85 *Delete* Viscount Lismore, deceased; title extinct.
- 96 Earl of Buchan, *d. December*, 1898.
- 99 Bishop of Bath and Wells succeeds to seat in House of Lords, *vice* Bishop of Bangor.
- 100 Mr. F. T. Dames-Longworth, Lord-Lieut. of Westmeath, *d. December*, 1898.
- 106 Sir G. Baden-Powell, M.P. for Liverpool, Kirkdale Divn., *d. Nov.*, 1898.
- 111 Col. Davies, M.P., is created K.C.M.G.
- 149, 196 Mr. G. W. Medley, *d. December*, 1898.
- 154 and 189 Mr. T. B. Potter (Rochdale) *d. Nov.*, 1898.
- 228 Duke of Beaufort, K.G., is appointed President, and Mr. G. W. E. Loder, M.P., Chairman of the National Union.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL YEAR BOOK, 1899.

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ECLIPSES.

In the year 1899 there will be three eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. A partial eclipse of the Sun, January 11th, invisible at Greenwich.
2. A partial eclipse of the Sun, June 7th, visible at Greenwich.
3. A total eclipse of the Moon, June 22nd-23rd, invisible at Greenwich.
4. An annular eclipse of the Sun, December 2nd, invisible at Greenwich.
5. A partial eclipse of the Moon, December 16th, visible at Greenwich.

FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Rogation Sunday	May 7
Russian New Year	" 13	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	" 11
Septuagesima	" 29	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	" 21
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 12	Birth of Queen Victoria	" 24
Ash Wednesday	" 15	Trinity Sunday	" 28
Quadragesima—First Sunday in Lent	" 19	Corpus Christi	June 1
St. David's Day	March 1	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)	" 20
St. Patrick's Day	" 17	Midsummer Day	" 24
Annunciation—Lady Day	" 25	Coronation Day (1838)	" 28
Palm Sunday	" 26	Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	" 31	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
Easter Sunday	April 2	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
Low Sunday	" ..	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 3
St. George's Day	" 23	Christmas Day	Monday, " 25

The Gregorian or New Style is 12 days in front of the Julian or Old Style. Thus in Russia, where the Julian Calendar is still in use, our 15th March is the 3rd March.

The year 5690 of the Jewish Era commences on September 5th, 1899.

The year 1317 of the Mohammedan Era commences on May 12th, 1899.

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on January 13th, 1899.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.		SCOTLAND.	
Good Friday	Mar. 31	New Year's Day Holiday	Jan. 2
Easter Monday	April 3	Good Friday	March 31
Whit Monday	May 22	First Monday in May	May 1
First Monday in August	August 7	First Monday in August	August 7
Christmas Day	Dec. 25	Christmas Day	Dec. 25
Boxing Day	" 26		

LAW SITTINGS.

HILARY	Begin Jan. 11	End Mar. 29	TRINITY	Begin May 30	End Aug. 12
EASTER	" April 11	" May 19	MICHAELMAS	" Oct. 24	" Dec. 21

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.			
Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.		
Lent	Jan. 14	Mar. 25	Lent	Jan. 8	Mar. 27
Easter	April 5	May 19	Easter	April 18	June 24
Trinity	May 20	July 8	Michaelmas	Oct. 1	Dec. 19
Michaelmas	Oct. 10	Dec. 17			

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

(Under 6 Vict. c. 18 ; 28 & 29 Vict. c. 36 ; 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26, and 48 Vict. c. 15 ; and the Registration Order, 1895.)

Registers of Parliamentary and County Electors come into force	Jan. 1
Overseers make enquiries as to Householdors	April and May
Overseers issue Notices respecting payment of Rates on or before	June 20
Last day for Payment of Rates due to January 5th	July 20
Ownership Claims (Counties) to be sent to Overseers on or before	" 20
Claims of Lodgers already on the Register on or before	" 25
Lists of new Electors published	Aug. 1
Claims of omitted Electors, and Objections, to be sent to Overseers on or before	" 20
Declarations for correcting misdescription, on or before	Sept. 5
Courts of Revision (Counties and Boroughs) between	Sept. 8 and Oct. 12
Municipal Registers (Boroughs) come into force	Nov. 1

(See also under "Parliamentary Franchise" and "Registration of Electors.")

POSTAL RATES, MONEY ORDERS, TELEGRAMS, &c.

PREPAID RATES OF POSTAGE ON INLAND LETTERS.

Not above 4 oz. 1d. | Every additional 2 oz. ½d.

Letters posted unpaid are chargeable on delivery with double postage; if insufficiently paid, with double the deficiency. No letter, except sent to or from a Government Office, may exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—The Postage on prepaid letters for any part of the world outside the United Kingdom is 2½d. per half ounce. (An Imperial Penny Post, applying to those British Colonies which have accepted the scheme, comes into force on December 25th, 1898).

NEWSPAPERS.—The prepaid postage on every registered newspaper, whether posted singly or with others in a packet, is ½d. A packet containing two or more registered newspapers, however, is not chargeable at a higher rate than would be chargeable on a book-packet or letter of the same weight (but no such packet may exceed 5 lbs. in weight, 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth). The prepaid postage on newspapers and printed matter sent abroad is ½d. for every 2 oz.

BOOK PACKETS.—The prepaid postage of a book-packet or printed matter is ½d. for every 2 oz. or part of 2 oz.; but no packet may exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

PARCEL POST.—Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received at any Post Office for transmission between places in the United Kingdom. The rates of Postage are as follows:—

Not exceeding 1 lb. 3d.; 2 lbs. 4d.; 3 lbs. 5d.; 4 lbs. 6d.; 5 lbs. 7d.; 6 lbs. 8d.; 7 lbs. 9d.; 8 lbs. 10d.; 9 lbs. 11d.; 11 lbs. 1s.

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Parcel are—Greatest length, 3 ft. 6 in.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.

REGISTRATION FEE.—For inland letters, parcels, and other postal packets 2d., with compensation for loss up to £5; a fee of 3d. carries compensation up to £10, and 1d. additional is charged for every succeeding £10 up to £120.

POSTAL ORDERS.—Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1s. up to £1 are issued in the United Kingdom, and in Malta, Gibraltar, India, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Newfoundland, and Constantinople. They are paid at all Money Order Offices. The following are the amounts for which they are issued, and the Poundage payable in respect of each Order:—

Amount.	Poundage.	Amount.	Poundage.
1/- and 1/6	½d.	15/- and 20/-	1½d.
2/-, 2/6, 3/-, 3/6, 4/-, 4/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/- & 10/6	1d.		

Broken amounts in pence may be made up by affixing stamps not exceeding 5d. on the face of the Order. Postal Orders must be presented within three months of last day of month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged, and are payable only from sender to payee.

MONEY ORDERS.—The Commission on Inland Money Orders is:—
For sums not exceeding £1 2d. | For sums exceeding £3 and not exceeding £10, 4d.
" exceeding £1 and not exceeding £3, 3d. |

The Commission on Foreign and Colonial Money Orders is—for sums not exceeding £2, 6d.; £6, 1s.; £10, 1s. 6d. The following is a list of Foreign Countries on which Orders are issued:—

Austria.	Belgium.	Dutch E. Indies.	Hawaii.	Luxemburg.	Roumania.	Switzerland.
Bosnia.	Bulgaria.	Egypt.Finland.	Herzegovina.	New Guinea.	Salvador.	Transvaal.
Cameroons.	Chili.	France&Algeria.	Holland.	Norway.	Servia.	Tunis.
Congo Free State.	Germany.	Hungary.	Hungary.	Orange F. State.	Siam.	United States.
Denmark.	German E.	Iceland.	Iceland.	Portugal.	Sweden.	Uruguay.
Danish W. Indies	& S.W. Africa	Italy.	Japan.			

Also to Adrianople, Beyrout, Constantinople, Smyrna, Panama, Tangier, certain places in Asia Minor and the Levant, and to nearly all British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Orders between all Post Offices in the United Kingdom authorised to transact Telegraph and Money Order business. Commission, not exceeding £3, 4d.; not exceeding £10, 6d., in addition to cost of telegram.

TELEGRAMS.—The charge for Inland Telegrams is 6d. up to twelve words, and ½d. for each additional word. Addresses are charged for. The amount paid for transmission covers the cost of delivery within three miles from the terminal office; beyond that limit portorage is charged at the rate of 3d. per mile or part thereof, calculated from the office door.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—Any sum from one shilling upwards (excluding pence) will be received at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom. Not more than £50 may be deposited in one year, nor will interest be paid on more than £200 when the amount of a depositor's account reaches that sum, inclusive of interest. The rate of interest paid is 2½ per cent., or 6d. per complete pound per annum.

The Post Office also undertakes the investment of small sums, for depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, in Government Stock. Not more than £200 Stock can be credited to an account in any year, nor more than £500 Stock in all. The following are the rates of Commission charged for investment or sale, including receipt of Dividends:—

On Stock not exceeding £25	0s. 9d.
" exceeding £25, and not exceeding £50	1s. 3d.
" " £50, " £75	1s. 9d.
" " £75, " £100	2s. 3d.

With a further charge of 6d. in respect of every £100 or part of £100.

(The Post Office Guide, 6d. quarterly, and the Handbook, 1d. half-yearly, obtainable at all Post Offices, contain the regulations under which the business of the Department is conducted.)

DAY OF THE WEEK CALENDAR

For finding the day of the week on any given date.

A A B B C C D D E E F F G G	January October	May —	August —	February March November	June —	September December	April July
	May	August	February March November	June	September December	April July	January October
	August	February March November	June	September December	April July	January October	May
	February March November	June	September December	April July	January October	May	August
	September December	April July	January October	May	August	February March November	June
	April July	January October	May	August	February March November	June	September December

Sun .. 1	Mon .. 1	Tues .. 1	Wed .. 1	Thur .. 1	Fri .. 1	Sat .. 1	Sun .. 1
Mon .. 2	Tues .. 2	Wed .. 2	Thur .. 2	Fri .. 2	Sat .. 2	Sun .. 2	Mon .. 2
Tues .. 3	Wed .. 3	Thur .. 3	Fri .. 3	Sat .. 3	Sun .. 3	Mon .. 3	Tues .. 3
Wed .. 4	Thur .. 4	Fri .. 4	Sat .. 4	Sun .. 4	Mon .. 4	Tues .. 4	Wed .. 4
Thur .. 5	Fri .. 5	Sat .. 5	Sun .. 5	Mon .. 5	Tues .. 5	Wed .. 5	Thur .. 5
Fri .. 6	Sat .. 6	Sun .. 6	Mon .. 6	Tues .. 6	Wed .. 6	Thur .. 6	Fri .. 6
Sat .. 7	Sun .. 7	Mon .. 7	Tues .. 7	Wed .. 7	Thur .. 7	Fri .. 7	Sat .. 7
Sun .. 8	Mon .. 8	Tues .. 8	Wed .. 8	Thur .. 8	Fri .. 8	Sat .. 8	Sun .. 8
Mon .. 9	Tues .. 9	Wed .. 9	Thur .. 9	Fri .. 9	Sat .. 9	Sun .. 9	Mon .. 9
Tues .. 10	Wed .. 10	Thur .. 10	Fri .. 10	Sat .. 10	Sun .. 10	Mon .. 10	Tues .. 10
Wed .. 11	Thur .. 11	Fri .. 11	Sat .. 11	Sun .. 11	Mon .. 11	Tues .. 11	Wed .. 11
Thur .. 12	Fri .. 12	Sat .. 12	Sun .. 12	Mon .. 12	Tues .. 12	Wed .. 12	Thur .. 12
Fri .. 13	Sat .. 13	Sun .. 13	Mon .. 13	Tues .. 13	Wed .. 13	Thur .. 13	Fri .. 13
Sat .. 14	Sun .. 14	Mon .. 14	Tues .. 14	Wed .. 14	Thur .. 14	Fri .. 14	Sat .. 14
Sun .. 15	Mon .. 15	Tues .. 15	Wed .. 15	Thur .. 15	Fri .. 15	Sat .. 15	Sun .. 15
Mon .. 16	Tues .. 16	Wed .. 16	Thur .. 16	Fri .. 16	Sat .. 16	Sun .. 16	Mon .. 16
Tues .. 17	Wed .. 17	Thur .. 17	Fri .. 17	Sat .. 17	Sun .. 17	Mon .. 17	Tues .. 17
Wed .. 18	Thur .. 18	Fri .. 18	Sat .. 18	Sun .. 18	Mon .. 18	Tues .. 18	Wed .. 18
Thur .. 19	Fri .. 19	Sat .. 19	Sun .. 19	Mon .. 19	Tues .. 19	Wed .. 19	Thur .. 19
Fri .. 20	Sat .. 20	Sun .. 20	Mon .. 20	Tues .. 20	Wed .. 20	Thur .. 20	Fri .. 20
Sat .. 21	Sun .. 21	Mon .. 21	Tues .. 21	Wed .. 21	Thur .. 21	Fri .. 21	Sat .. 21
Sun .. 22	Mon .. 22	Tues .. 22	Wed .. 22	Thur .. 22	Fri .. 22	Sat .. 22	Sun .. 22
Mon .. 23	Tues .. 23	Wed .. 23	Thur .. 23	Fri .. 23	Sat .. 23	Sun .. 23	Mon .. 23
Tues .. 24	Wed .. 24	Thur .. 24	Fri .. 24	Sat .. 24	Sun .. 24	Mon .. 24	Tues .. 24
Wed .. 25	Thur .. 25	Fri .. 25	Sat .. 25	Sun .. 25	Mon .. 25	Tues .. 25	Wed .. 25
Thur .. 26	Fri .. 26	Sat .. 26	Sun .. 26	Mon .. 26	Tues .. 26	Wed .. 26	Thur .. 26
Fri .. 27	Sat .. 27	Sun .. 27	Mon .. 27	Tues .. 27	Wed .. 27	Thur .. 27	Fri .. 27
Sat .. 28	Sun .. 28	Mon .. 28	Tues .. 28	Wed .. 28	Thur .. 28	Fri .. 28	Sat .. 28
Sun .. 29	Mon .. 29	Tues .. 29	Wed .. 29	Thur .. 29	Fri .. 29	Sat .. 29	Sun .. 29
Mon .. 30	Tues .. 30	Wed .. 30	Thur .. 30	Fri .. 30	Sat .. 30	Sun .. 30	Mon .. 30
Tues .. 31	Wed .. 31	Thur .. 31	Fri .. 31	Sat .. 31	Sun .. 31	Mon .. 31	Tues .. 31

RULE.—Opposite the Dominical letter find the month and follow the column down.

Example.—What day of the week was 25th February, 1831? The Dominical letter for 1831 is seen from the table below or otherwise to be E. Finding February (in the third column) opposite to E and following the column down we see that the 25th was a Friday.

In leap year there are two Dominical letters; the first applies up to February 28th, the second from February 29th.

DOMINICAL LETTERS—FROM A. D. 1851 TO A. D. 1900.

1851	E	1858	C	1865	A	1871	A	1877	G	1883	G	1889	F	1896	F
1852	DO	1859	B	1866	G	1872	GF	1878	F	1884	FE	1890	E	1896	ED
1853	B	1860	AG	1867	F	1873	E	1879	E	1885	D	1891	D	1897	C
1854	A	1861	F	1868	ED	1874	D	1880	DC	1886	C	1892	CB	1898	B
1855	G	1862	E	1869	C	1875	C	1881	B	1887	B	1893	A	1899	A
1856	FE	1863	D	1870	B	1876	BA	1882	A	1888	AG	1894	G	1900	G

The general rules for finding the Dominical letter for any year, new style (i.e., since 14th September, 1752) are given in the Prayer Book.

JANUARY, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter ... January 5th... 3 21 a.m. | First Quarter... January 18th... 4 36 p.m.
 New Moon " 11th... 10 49 p.m. | Full Moon " 26th... 7 34 p.m.

Day of M., W	
1 S	First Sunday after Christmas. Empress of India procl., [1877. Union with Ireland, 1801.
2 M	
3 Tu	
4 W	
5 Th	
6 F	Epiphany. Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day.
7 S	Lord Kimberley born, 1826.
8 S	First Sunday after Epiphany. Late Duke of Clarence b., [1864.
9 M	Napoleon III. died, 1873.
10 Tu	Penny Postage introduced, 1840.
11 W	
12 Th	E. of Iddeleigh died, 1887.
13 F	Mr. Gladstone resigned Liberal leadership, 1875.
14 S	Duke of Clarence died, 1892.
15 S	Second Sunday after Epiphany.
16 M	
17 Tu	Battle of Abu Klea, 1885. Col. F. Burnaby killed, 1885.
18 W	German Empire proclaimed, 1871.
19 Th	Battle of Metameh, Soudan, 1885.
20 F	Prince Henry of Battenberg died, 1896.
21 S	Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.
22 S	Third Sunday after Epiphany. Battles of Isandula and [Rorke's Drift, 1879.
23 M	William Pitt died, 1806.
24 Tu	Russians captured Geok Tépé, 1881.
25 W	
26 Th	Fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, 1885.
27 F	Salisbury Government resigned, 1886. German Emperor b., 1859.
28 S	Disaster at Laings Nek, 1881.
29 S	Septuagesima Sunday. First Reformed Parliament met, [1833.
30 M	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
31 Tu	Corn Laws finally abolished, 1849.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Jan. 1. Queen's Taxes due.	Jan. 8. Cambridge Lent Term begins.
" 1. Dog and other Licences renewable.	" 9. Fire Insurance to be paid.
" 2. Bank Holiday in Scotland.	" 11. Hilary Law Sittings begin.
" 2. Quarter Sessions held this week.	" 12. Bankers' returns deliverable.
" 5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.	" 14. Oxford Lent Term begins.

FEBRUARY, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter...February 3rd... 5 24 p.m. | First Quarter...February 17th... 8 52 a.m.
 New Moon " 10th... 9 31 a.m. | Full Moon " 25th... 2 15 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 W	Merv annexed by Russia, 1884. Third Gladstone Ministry, 1886.
2 Th	<i>Candlemas.</i> Irish Members suspended, 1881.
3 F	Marquis of Salisbury b., 1890.
4 S	Baker Pasha's army destroyed, 1884.
5 S	Sexagesima Sunday. Sir R. Peel born, 1788.
6 M	Mr. Gladstone Prime Minister, 1886.
7 Tu	Socialist Riots in London, 1886.
8 W	Sinkat massacre, 1884. Battle at Ingogo, 1881.
9 Th	Mr. Goschen elected for St. George's, 1887.
10 F	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11 S	Fenian attempt at Chester, 1867.
12 S	Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sunday.
13 M	William and Mary procl., 1689. Home Rule Bill intr., 1898.
14 Tu	<i>St. Valentine.</i> <i>Shrove Tuesday.</i> Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.
15 W	Ash Wednesday.
16 Th	Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart died, 1885.
17 F	
18 S	
19 S	Quadragesima Sunday. First Sunday in Lent.
20 M	
21 Tu	Beaconsfield Ministry installed, 1874.
22 W	French Revolution, 1848. Surrender of Tokar, 1884.
23 Th	
24 F	Mr. Gladstone's Irish Coercion Bill passed, 1881.
25 S	
26 S	Second S. in Lent. Peace betw. France and Germany, 1871.
27 M	Mr. Disraeli Prime Minister, 1868. Battle of Majuba Hill, 1881.
28 Tu	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Feb. 1.	Partridge and pheasant shooting ends.	Feb. 1.	Rod-fishing in the Tweed begins.
" 1.	Salmon and trout fishing in England begins.	" 8.	Half-quarter day.
" 2.	Scotch Quarter Day.	" 11.	Salmon fishing in Scotland begins.
		" 28.	Hare hunting ends.

MARCH, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter ... March 5th..... 4 6 a.m. | First Quarter... March 19th..... 3 23 a.m.
 New Moon ,, 11th..... 7 52 p.m. | Full Moon ,, 27th..... 6 18 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1	W <i>St. David.</i>
2	Th New South Wales contingent left for Soudan, 1885.
3	F Mr. Gladstone resigned: Lord Rosebery Prime Minister, 1894.
4	S
5	S Third Sunday in Lent. Catholic Emancipn. Bill passed,
6	M Union with Scotland, 1707. [1829. Parish Councils Act, 1894.
7	Tu First Prayer Book issued, 1549.
8	W William III. died, 1702.
9	Th German Emperor William I. died, 1888.
10	F Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	S Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill rejected, 1873.
12	S Fourth Sunday in Lent.
13	M Black Sea Treaty abrogated by Russia, 1871.
14	Tu
15	W
16	Th Dynamite explosion at Whitehall, 1883.
17	F <i>St. Patrick.</i> Petition of Right, 1628.
18	S Communist Revolt, Paris, 1871. Peace with Boers, 1881.
19	S Fifth Sunday in Lent. Lucknow taken, 1858.
20	M
21	Tu Arms Act (Ireland) passed, 1881.
22	W German Emperor William I. born, 1797.
23	Th
24	F Parliament dissolved, 1880.
25	S <i>Annunciation. Lady Day.</i>
26	S Palm Sunday. Army Reserves called out, 1885.
27	M
28	Tu War declared with Russia, 1854.
29	W
30	Th Peace with Russia, 1856. Russian attack on Afghans, 1885.
31	F Good Friday.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

March 1.	County Councillors elected, between 1st and 8th (triennially).	March 20.	Spring commences.
" 1.	Borough Auditors elected.	" 25.	Quarter-day.
" 1.	Close time for wild birds commences.	" 25.	Oxford Lent Term ends.
" 15.	Latest day for publishing notice for election of Guardians.	" 25.	Overseers appointed.
" 16.	Election of County Aldermen and Chairmen of County Councils triennially (or within 10 days afterwards).	" 25.	Fire insurance due.
		" 25.	Annual Parish Meetings (or within seven days before or after).
		" 27.	Cambridge Lent Term ends.
		" 29.	Hilary Law Sittings end.

APRIL, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter.....April 3rd.....11 55 a.m. | First Quarter ...April 17th.....10 43 p.m.
 New Moon " 10th..... 6 20 a.m. | Full Moon..... " 25th..... 7 21 p.m.

Day of
M. W.

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 1 | S | Prince Bismarck born, 1815. County Councils inaugurated, 1889. |
| 2 | S | Easter Sunday. Richard Cobden died, 1865. |
| 3 | M | Easter Monday. Bank Holiday. |
| 4 | Tu | Napoleon I. abdicated, 1814. Colonial Conference opened, 1887. |
| 5 | W | |
| 6 | Th | |
| 7 | F | Lord Chatham died, 1778. |
| 8 | S | Home Rule Bill introduced, 1886. |
| 9 | S | First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday. |
| 10 | M | Chartist Assembly, 1848. |
| 11 | Tu | American Civil War commenced, 1861. |
| 12 | W | Canning Prime Minister, 1827. |
| 13 | Th | Indian Troops ordered to Malta, 1878. |
| 14 | F | Russian attack on Afghans at Ak Tépé, 1885. |
| 15 | S | President Lincoln assassinated, 1865. |
| 16 | S | Second Sunday after Easter. Candahar evacuated, 1881. |
| 17 | M | Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Purchase Bill introduced, 1886. |
| 18 | Tu | |
| 19 | W | Primrose Day. Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881. |
| 20 | Th | Long Parliament dissolved, 1658. |
| 21 | F | War declared between Spain and United States, 1898. |
| 22 | S | |
| 23 | S | Third Sunday after Easter. <i>St. George.</i> |
| 24 | M | Russia declared War against Turkey, 1877. |
| 25 | Tu | Late Princess Alice born, 1843. |
| 26 | W | |
| 27 | Th | |
| 28 | F | Second Gladstone Ministry installed, 1880. |
| 29 | S | |
| 30 | S | Fourth Sunday after Easter. Artisans' Dwellings Bill
[passed, 1875.] |

MONTHLY NOTICES.

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|--|
| April 3. | Quarter Sessions week (usually). | April 15. | Parish Councillors go out of Office, and new Council enters. Annual meetings held (or within seven days afterwards). |
| " 3. | Bank and General Holiday. | " 18. | Cambridge Easter Term begins. |
| " 5. | Dividends due on Consols, &c. | | |
| " 5. | Oxford Easter Term begins. | | |
| " 9. | Fire Insurance to be paid. | | |
| " 11. | Easter Law Sittings begin. | | |
| " 15. | Precepts issued to overseers respecting registration of voters. | | |

Overseers make enquiries as to householders for purposes of registration of electors.

MAY, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter	May 2nd.....	5 46 p.m.	First Quarter	May 17th.....	5 13 p.m.
New Moon.....	„ 9th.....	5 38 p.m.	Full Moon	„ 25th.....	5 48 a.m.
			Last Quarter	„ 31st.....	10 54 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 M	Duke of Connaught born, 1850.
2 Tu	Lambert Simnel crowned at Dublin, 1487.
3 W	
4 Th	Boers retired from Natal, 1882.
5 F	Napoleon I. died, 1821.
6 S	Lord F. Cavendish assassinated at Dublin, 1882.
7 S	Rogation Sunday. Lord Rosebery born, 1847.
8 M	
9 Tu	
10 W	Mr. Gladstone's apology to Austrian Ambassador, 1880.
11 Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
12 F	William Pitt Prime Minister, 1804.
13 S	
14 S	Sunday after Ascension Day. Phoenix Park murderers
15 M	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847. [hanged, 1883.
16 Tu	Vendôme Column thrown down, 1871.
17 W	
18 Th	Disruption of Ch. of Scotland, 1843. Emp. of Russia born, 1868.
19 F	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone died, 1898.
20 S	Match Tax proposed, 1871.
21 S	Pentecost. Whit Sunday. Boers invaded Zululand,
22 M	Whit Monday. Bank Holiday. [1884.
23 Tu	Whit Tuesday.
24 W	Queen Victoria born, 1819. Indian Troops arrived at Malta, 1878.
25 Th	Bank Holiday Act passed, 1871.
26 F	Duchess of York born, 1867.
27 S	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.
28 S	Trinity Sunday. William Pitt born, 1759.
29 M	Charles II. restored, 1660.
30 Tu	
31 W	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

May 1.	Stock Exchange closed.	May 19.	Easter Law Sittings end.
„ 1.	Bank Holiday in Scotland.	„ 19.	Oxford Easter Term ends.
„ 9.	Half-quarter day.	„ 20.	Oxford Trinity Term begins.
„ 15.	Sale of oysters other than "deep sea" ends.	„ 22.	Bank and General Holiday.
		„ 30.	Trinity Law Sittings begin.

Overseers make enquiries as to householders for purposes of registration of electors.

JUNE, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon June 7th..... 6 20 a.m. | Full Moon June 23rd..... 2 20 p.m.
 First Quarter „ 16th..... 9 46 a.m. | Last Quarter..... „ 30th..... 4 45 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Th	<i>Corpus Christi.</i> Prince Imperial killed in Zululand, 1879.
2 F	
3 S	Duke of York born, 1865.
4 S	First Sunday after Trinity. Anglo-Turkish Convention
5 M	[signed, 1876.]
6 Tu	Count Cavour d., 1861. Reform Bill, 1882.
7 W	Home Rule Bill defeated, 1886.
8 Th	Gladstone Ministry defeated and resigned, 1885.
9 F	Charles Dickens died, 1870.
10 S	Riots at Alexandria, 1882.
11 S	Second Sunday after Trinity.
12 M	Lord Salisbury accepted office, 1885.
13 Tu	Berlin Congress opened, 1878.
14 W	Battle of Naseby, 1645.
15 Th	German Emperor Frederick died, 1888.
16 F	Lord Canuing died, 1862.
17 S	Derby Ministry resigned, 1859.
18 S	Third Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19 M	Magua Charta, 1215. Income Tax Act, 1842.
20 Tu	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21 W	Queen Pro., 1837; Jubilee Celn., 1887. Rosebery Min. def. and
22 Th	H.M.S. <i>Victoria</i> sunk, 1893. Diamond Jubilee, 1897. [res., 1895.]
23 F	H.R.H. Prince Edward Albert born, 1894.
24 S	<i>St. John Baptist.</i> Midsummer Day. Pres. Carnot assass., 1894.
25 S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity. First Salisbury Ministry
26 M	Parliament dissolved, 1886. [installed, 1885 (24th).]
27 Tu	
28 W	Coronation Day (1838). Parliament dissolved, 1892.
29 Th	Third Salisbury Ministry installed, 1895.
30 F	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

June 1.	Friendly Societies' Returns due.	June 20.	Overseers to affix copy of register of county electors to church doors.
.. 12.	Quarter Sessions commence in this week.	.. 21.	Summer commences.
.. 20.	Last day for overseers' notices to electors that rates due 5th January must be paid by 20th July.	.. 24.	Quarter-day. Insurance due.
		.. 24.	Cambridge Easter Term ends.
		.. 26.	Quarter Sessions week (usually).

JULY, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon July 7th..... 8 31 p.m. | Full Moon July 22nd..... 9 41 p.m.
 First Quarter ... ,, 15th.....11 59 p.m. | Last Quarter ... ,, 29th.....12 42 p.m.

Day of M. W.		[Anglo-German Agreement, 1890.
1 S	Dominion Day in Canada.	Battle of the Boyne, 1690.
2 S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.	Act of Union passed, 1800.
3 M	Battle of Sadowa, 1866.	
4 Tu	Battle of Ulundi, 1879.	American Independence, 1776.
5 W	Star Chamber abolished. 1641.	
6 Th	Late Earl of Derby Prime Minister, 1866.	Duke of York married, [1893.
7 F	The Allies entered Paris, 1815.	
8 S	Earl Cairns' motion on Franchise Act, 1884.	Parliament dis., 1895.
9 S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.	
10 M		
11 Tu	Cession of Cyprus to England, 1878.	Alexandria bombarded, 1882.
12 W	Employers and Workmen Act passed, 1875.	
13 Th	Treaty of Berlin signed, 1878.	
14 F		
15 S	<i>St. Swithin.</i> Mr. John Bright resigned office, 1882.	
16 S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.	
17 M		
18 Tu	Ballot Act passed, 1872.	
19 W		
20 Th	Purchase in the Army abolished, 1871.	
21 F		
22 S		
23 S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.	Jubilee Naval Review, 1887.
24 M		
25 Tu	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour born, 1848.	
26 W	Irish Church Bill passed 1869.	Second Salisbury Ministry, [1886.
27 Th	Disaster at Maiwand, Afghanistan, 1880.	
28 F		
29 S	Aberdeen Government defeated, 1855.	
30 S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.	Prince Bismarck d., 1898.
31 M		[Relief of Derry, 1687.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

- | | | | |
|---------|--|----------|--|
| July 5. | Appraisers' and pawnbrokers' licences to be taken out. | July 22. | Overseers to make out lists of persons whose poor rates remain unpaid. |
| „ 5. | Dividends on Consols, &c., due. | „ 25. | Last day for claim by lodgers already on register and retaining same lodgings. |
| „ 8. | Oxford Trinity Term ends. | „ 31. | Game and gun licences expire. |
| „ 9. | Fire insurance to be paid. | | |
| „ 20. | Latest day to send in owners' claims to vote in counties. | | |
| „ 20. | All electors must pay poor rates due Jan. 5 on or before this day. | | |

AUGUST, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New MoonAugust 6th...11 48 a.m. | Full MoonAugust 21st... 4 45 a.m.
 First Quarter 14th...11 54 a.m. | Last Quarter..... .. 27th...11 57 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Tu	Battle of the Nile, 1798.
2 W	
3 Th	
4 F	New Parliament met, 1892.
5 S	Free Education Act passed, 1891.
6 S	Tentb Sunday after Trinity.
7 M	Bank Holiday.
8 Tu	George Canning died, 1827.
9 W	
10 Th	Right Hon. G. J. Goschen born, 1831.
11 F	
12 S	
13 S	Eleventb Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Blenheim,
14 M	[1704. Local Government Act, 1888.
15 Tu	
16 W	
17 Th	Irish National League proclaimed, 1887.
18 F	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870. Fourth Gladstone Ministry inst. 1892.
19 S	
20 S	Twelthb Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Vimiera, 1808.
21 M	
22 Tu	
23 W	
24 Th	<i>St. Bartholomew.</i>
25 F	Corrupt Practices Act passed, 1883.
26 S	Late Prince Consort born, 1819.
27 S	Thirteentb Sunday after Trinity. Zanzibar bombarded,
28 M	[1896. Julius Cæsar landed, B.C. 55.
29 Tu	
30 W	Battle of Plevna, 1877.
31 Th	Red River Disturbances suppressed, 1870.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Aug. 1.	New Lists of Electors in counties and boroughs to be affixed to church doors.	Aug. 20.	Blackcock shooting begins.
" 1.	Wild birds' close time ends.	" 20.	Last day for occupiers' and lodgers' claims in counties and boroughs.
" 4.	Oyster season commences.	" 20.	Last day for notices of objection to Electors in counties and boroughs.
" 7.	Bank Holiday.	" 25.	Overseers to publish lists of claims and objections.
" 11.	Half-quarter day.		
" 12.	Trinity Law Sittings end.		
" 12.	Grouse and ptarmigan shooting begins.		

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon.....September 5th...3 38 a.m. | Full Moon.....September 19th...12 31 p.m.
 First Quarter.. ,, 12th...9 49 p.m. | Last Quarter... ,, 26th... 3 2 p.m.

Day of
M. W.

1	F	Free Education introduced, 1891.	[Khartoum, 1898.
2	S	London burned, 1666. Sedan capitulated, 1870. Capture of	
3	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Massacre of British	
4	M	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.	[Mission to Cabul, 1879.
5	Tu		
6	W		
7	Th	Sir R. Peel Prime Minister, 1841.	
8	F	Capture of Sebastopol, 1855.	
9	S	Revolt of Arabi, 1881. Lords rejected Home Rule Bill, 1898.	
10	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Empress of Austria	
11	M		[assassinated, 1898.
12	Tu		
13	W	Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 1882.	
14	Th	Alabama Award made for £3,219,166, in 1872. D. of Wellington	
15	F	Right Hon. W. Huskisson killed, 1830.	[d. 1852.
16	S		
17	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.	
18	M		
19	Tu	President Garfield died, 1881.	
20	W		
21	Th	Lord George Bentinck died, 1848.	
22	F		
23	S	Battle of Assaye, 1803.	
24	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.	
25	M	Lord Mountmorres murdered, 1880.	
26	Tu	Relief of Lucknow, 1857.	
27	W		
28	Th		
29	F	<i>Michaelmas Day. St. Michael.</i>	
30	S	Evacuation of Uganda ordered, 1892.	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Sept. 1.	Partridge shooting begins.	Sept. 8.	Revision Courts for registers of electors to be held between this day and 12th October.
„ 4.	Lists of jurors to be affixed to doors of churches, &c., on this and two following Sundays.	„ 18.	Salmon fishing in Scotland ends.
		„ 28.	Autumn commences.
		„ 29.	Quarter-day. Fire insurance due.

OCTOBER, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New MoonOctober 4th... 7 14 p.m. | Full MoonOctober 18th...10 4 p.m.
 First Quarter ... ,, 12th... 6 9 a.m. | Last Quarter ... ,, 26th... 9 40 a.m.

1	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.	Earl of Cranbrook
2	M		[born, 1814. Sixpenny Telegrams, 1885.
3	Tu	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.	
4	W		
5	Th	Life Peers created, 1876.	
6	F	Lord Rosebery resigned Liberal Leadership, 1896.	
7	S	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.	
8	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.	
9	M		
10	Tu		
11	W	Archbishop Benson died, 1896.	
12	Th	General Roberts entered Cabul, 1879.	
13	F		
14	S	Battle of Hastings, 1066. Sir W. Harcourt b. 1827.	
15	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.	Marie Antoinette
16	M	Houses of Parliament burned, 1834.	[beheaded, 1793.
17	Tu		
18	W	Lord Palmerston died, 1865.	
19	Th		
20	F	Battle of Navarino, 1827.	
21	S	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	
22	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.	Edict of Nantes
23	M	E. G., Earl of Derby died, 1869.	[revoked, 1685.
24	Tu		
25	W		
26	Th	Battle of Agincourt, 1415.	
27	F	Duchess of Teck died, 1897.	
28	S		
29	S	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.	
30	M		
31	Tu		

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Oct. 1.	Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.	Oct. 10.	Publicans', &c., licences expire.
" 1.	Pheasant shooting begins.	" 14.	Fire insurance to be paid.
" 5.	Dividends on Consols, &c., due.	" 17.	Fox hunting begins.
" 10.	Bankers' licences expire.	" 17.	Quarter Sessions this week.
" 10.	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.	" 24.	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
		" 29.	Hare hunting begins.

NOVEMBER, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ...November 3rd...10 26 a.m. | Full Moon ...November 17th...10 18 a.m.
 First Quarter.. ,, 10th... 1 35 p.m. | Last Quarter.. ,, 25th... 6 34 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 W	<i>All Saints.</i> Municipal Elections in Boroughs. Tsar Alexander III.
2 Th	[d., 1894.]
3 F	Long Parliament met, 1641.
4 S	William III. landed, 1688.
5 S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Inker-
6 M	Rt. Hon. H. Fawcett died, 1884. [man, 1854.]
7 Tu	
8 W	
9 Th	Prince of Wales born, 1841.
10 F	
11 S	<i>Martinmas.</i> James II. abdicated, 1688.
12 S	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
13 M	
14 Tu	
15 W	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, born, 1708.
16 Th	
17 F	
18 S	Parliament dissolved, 1885.
19 S	Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
20 M	Suez Canal opened, 1869.
21 Tu	Ali Musjid captured, 1878.
22 W	
23 Th	
24 F	Viscount Melbourne died, 1848.
25 S	Suez Canal Shares purchased by Mr. Disraeli, 1875.
26 S	Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.
27 M	Late Earl of Selborne born, 1812.
28 Tu	
29 W	Surrender of King of Burmah, 1885.
30 Th	<i>St. Andrew.</i>

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Nov. 1.	Salmon fishing (rod and line) ends.	Nov. 12.	Half-quarter day.
" 1.	Stock Exchange closed.	" 12.	Nomination of Sheriffs.
" 1.	Borough Councillors elected.	" 15.	Solicitors', &c., certificates ex- pire.
" 9.	Lord Mayor's day in London.	" 30.	Tweed rod-fishing ends.
" 9.	Mayors and Aldermen elected in boroughs.		

DECEMBER, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ...December 3rd...12 47 a.m. | Full Moon ...December 17th... 1 31 a.m.
 First Quarter ,, 9th... 9 2 p.m. | Last Quarter ,, 25th... 8 57 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 F	Princess of Wales born, 1844.
2 S	Mr. Disraeli resigned, 1868.
3 S	First Sunday in Advent. Trial of Arabi Pasha, 1882.
4 M	
5 Tu	
6 W	County Franchise Act passed, 1884.
7 Th	Mr. Disraeli's Maiden Speech, 1837.
8 F	
9 S	First Gladstone Ministry, 1868.
10 S	Second Sunday in Advent. Capture of Plevna, 1877.
11 M	Late Earl Cairns born, 1810.
12 Tu	
13 W	Duke of Rutland born, 1818.
14 Th	Prince Consort died, 1861. Princess Alice died, 1878.
15 F	Lady Beaconsfield died, 1872.
16 S	Cromwell Protector, 1658.
17 S	Third Sunday in Advent.
18 M	Slavery abolished in United States, 1862.
19 Tu	
20 W	
21 Th	<i>St. Thomas.</i> Earl of Beaconsfield born, 1805.
22 F	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope died, 1893. German Annexations in New
23 S	Conference at Constantinople, 1876. [Guinea, 1884.]
24 S	Fourth Sunday in Advent. Dynamite Explosion at Dublin
25 M	Christmas Day. [Castle, 1892.]
26 Tu	<i>St. Stephen.</i> Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.
27 W	<i>St. John Evangelist.</i>
28 Th	
29 F	Late Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.
30 S	Dr. Jameson's Raid in Transvaal, 1895.
31 S	First Sunday after Christmas. Léon Gambetta d., 1882.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Dec. 10.	Grouse and black game shooting, ends.	Dec. 21.	Winter commences. Shortest day.
„ 15.	Last day for renewing Solicitors' &c., certificates.	„ 22.	Election of Common Council in City of London.
„ 17.	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.	„ 25.	Quarter day. Insurance due.
„ 19.	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.	„ 26.	Bank holiday in England and Ireland.
„ 21.	Michaelmas Law Sittings end.	„ 31.	Dog, &c., licences (Inland Revenue) expire.

TABLE OF TIDAL CONSTANTS,

(Calculated from the Nautical Almanac.)

By which the time of high water on any given day, at any of the places enumerated, may, for ordinary purposes, be calculated by addition to or subtraction from the time at London Bridge.

Place.	H.	M.	Place.	H.	M.	Place.	H.	M.
Aberdeen.....	sub. 0	58	Cowes, West.....	sub. 3	13	Jersey (St. Helier)..	add 4	31
Aberystwith.....	add 5	38	Dieppe.....	sub. 2	52	Kinsale.....	add 2	45
Aldbrough.....	sub. 3	13	Donegal Harbour.....	add 3	20	Land's End.....	add 2	32
Antwerp.....	add 2	27	Douglas Harbour.....	sub. 2	46	Leith.....	add 0	19
Arran Isle.....	sub. 2	23	Dover.....	sub. 2	46	Limerick.....	add 4	18
Ballyshannon Bar	add 1	20	Dublin Bar.....	sub. 2	46	Liverpool.....	sub. 2	35
Bantry Harbour.....	add 1	49	Dundalk.....	sub. 3	2	Margate.....	sub. 2	8
Barnmouth.....	add 5	43	Dundee.....	add 0	34	Milford Haven.....	add 3	58
Beaumaris.....	sub. 3	26	Dungeness.....	sub. 3	13	Needles, The.....	sub. 4	12
Belfast.....	sub. 3	15	Dunquerque.....	sub. 2	3	Newcastle.....	add 2	25
Berwick.....	add 0	20	Eddystone.....	add 3	27	Nore Light.....	sub. 1	28
Bordeaux.....	add 4	52	Falmouth.....	add 2	59	Ostend.....	sub. 1	33
Boulogne.....	sub. 2	33	Flamboro' Head.....	add 2	32	Plymouth(Breakwtr.)	add 3	39
Brest.....	add 1	49	Flushing.....	sub. 1	4	Portsmouth Dock Yd.	add 2	17
Brighton.....	sub. 2	43	Gibraltar.....	add 0	22	Ramsgate Harbour.....	sub. 2	19
Bristol.....	add 5	16	Glasgow.....	sub. 0	40	Scarborough.....	add 2	13
Cærmrathen Bar.....	add 3	46	Greenock.....	sub. 1	50	Shannon Mouth.....	add 2	2
Calais.....	sub. 2	9	Hartlepool.....	add 1	30	Sheerness Dockyard	sub. 1	3
Calif of Man.....	sub. 2	41	Harwich.....	sub. 1	52	Southampton.....	sub. 3	28
Cardigan.....	add 5	3	Hastings.....	sub. 3	5	Swansea Bay.....	add 4	12
Chatham.....	sub. 0	47	Havre.....	sub. 4	7	Whitby.....	add 1	47
Cherbourg.....	add 5	51	Hellgoland.....	sub. 2	25	Wick.....	sub. 2	34
Clear, Cape.....	add 2	2	Holyhead.....	sub. 3	47	Wicklow.....	sub. 3	29
Cork.....	add 3	0	Hull.....	add 4	31	Yarmouth Roads.....	sub. 4	3

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COINS

Showing their approximate equivalents in English money.

Austria.....	Gulden or Florin.....	s. 1	d. 8	Italy.....	Lira (100 Centesimi=1 Lira)	s. 0	d. 9 ¹ / ₁₀
	(100 Kreuzers=1 Florin)			Japan.....	Yen or Dollar.....	4	0
Belgium.....	Franc.....	0	9 ⁹ / ₁₀	Mexico.....	Dollar.....	4	0
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	2	3	Norway.....	Krona (100 Öre=1 Krona)	1	1 ¹ / ₂
Canada.....	Dollar.....	4	1 ¹ / ₂	Persia.....	Toman.....	9	3 ¹ / ₂
Chile, &c.....	Doubleon or 5 Pesos	18	9	Portugal.....	Milreis.....	4	6
China.....	Tael (10 Mace=1 Tael)...	5	10	Russia.....	Rouble.....	3	2
Denmark.....	Krona (100 Öre=1 Krona)	1	1 ¹ / ₂	Spain.....	Peseta.....	0	9 ¹ / ₁₀
Egypt.....	Plastre.....	0	2 ¹ / ₂		(4 Reales=1 Peseta)		
France.....	Franc.....	0	9 ⁹ / ₁₀		(Escudo=10 Reales)		
	(100 Centimes=1 Franc)			Sweden.....	Krona (100 Öre=1 Krona)	1	1 ¹ / ₂
Germany.....	Mark.....	1	0	Switzerland.....	Franc.....	0	9 ¹ / ₁₀
	(100 Pfennige=1 Mark)				(10 Batzen=1 Franc)		
	(1 Thaler=3 Marks)				(100 Centimes or Rappen		
Greece.....	Drachma.....	0	8 ¹ / ₂		=1 Franc)		
Holland.....	Guilder or Florin.....	1	8	Turkey.....	Lira or Medjidie (£1 T.)	18	0 6
	(100 Cents=1 Guilder)				Plastre.....	0	2 18
India.....	Rupee.....	1s. 1d. to	2		Dollar.....	4	2
	(16 Annas=1 Rupee)				(100 Cents=1 Dollar)		
	(Lac=100,000 Rupees)			United States.....			
	(Crore=10 million Rupees)						

DIFFERENCES OF TIME

Between Greenwich and the principal places on the Earth.

	h.	m.		h.	m.		h.	m.			
Alexandria	1	58	e	Chicago.....	5	50	l	Madrid.....	0	14	l
Amsterdam	0	20	e	Christiana.....	0	43	e	Marseilles.....	0	21	e
Athens.....	1	35	e	Cologne.....	0	28	e	Mocow.....	2	30	e
Berlin.....	0	53	e	Constantinople.....	1	56	e	Munich.....	0	46	e
Bombay.....	4	52	e	Copenhagen.....	0	50	e	New York.....	4	55	l
Bordeaux.....	0	2	l	Dublin.....	0	25	l	Odessa.....	2	11	e
Brindisi.....	1	12	e	Edinburgh.....	0	12	l	Naples.....	0	57	e
Brussels.....	0	17	e	Geneva.....	0	24	e	Palermo.....	0	53	e
Bucharest.....	1	35	e	Hamburg.....	0	40	e	Paris.....	0	9	l
Buda Pesth.....	1	16	e	Helsingfors.....	1	40	e	Prague.....	0	58	e
Calcutta.....	5	54	e	Lisbon.....	0	36	l	Quebec.....	4	45	l
Cape Town.....	1	14	e	Madras.....	5	21	e	Rio de Janeiro.....	2	52	l
								Rome.....	0	50	e
								St. Petersburg.....	2	1	e
								San Francisco.....	8	10	l
								Smyrna.....	1	49	e
								Stockholm.....	1	12	e
								Sydney.....	10	6	e
								Toronto.....	5	18	l
								Trieste.....	0	55	e
								Venice.....	0	49	e
								Vienna.....	1	5	e
								Warsaw.....	1	24	e
								Wellingt'n,N.Z.....	11	39	e

e=earlier. l=later. Thus when it is noon at Greenwich (or London) it is 1.58 p.m. at Alexandria.

The differences are at the rate of 4 minutes for every degree of longitude.

LANDMARKS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

	B.C.	A.D.	
Creation of the World	4004	Augustine converted the Saxons	506
Call of Abraham	1921	The Mahometan Hegira	622
Birth of Moses	1571	Saracens defeated at Tours	732
Passover Instituted	1491	Charlemagne crowned Emperor at Rome..	800
Israelites entered Canaan	1451	Norman Conquest of England	1066
Fall of Troy	1183	First Crusade	1095
David, King of Israel	1065	Mogul Invasion	1241
Death of Solomon	975	Marco Polo brought in the Compass	1260
First Olympiad	776	Last Crusade.....	1270
Foundation of Rome	763	Invention of Gunpowder	1340
Byzantium built	657	Invention of Printing	1440
Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem	588	Constantinople taken by the Turks.....	1453
Battle of Marathon	490	Columbus discovered America	1492
Pericles at Athens	444	Moors expelled from Spain	1492
Alexander the Great died.....	323	First Protestants	1529
First Punic War	264	Copernican System published	1543
Second Punic War	218	Gregory XIII. reformed the Calendar.....	1582
Antiochus took Jerusalem	170	Destruction of the Spanish Armada	1588
Third Punic War.....	149	English East India Company established..	1600
Greece made a Roman Province	147-6	Watt improved the Steam Engine	1764
Julius Cæsar reformed the Calendar.....	45	Adam Smith pubd. "Wealth of Nations"	1776
Birth of Jesus Christ	4	American Declaration of Independence ..	1776
	A.D.	French Revolution.....	1789
Arminius defeated the Romans	9	Battle of Waterloo	1815
Crucifixion of Jesus Christ	29	Wheatstone's Electric Telegraph	1837
Jerusalem destroyed by Titus	70	Abolition of Slavery in U.S.	1862
Constantine embraced Christianity	313	German Empire established	1871
Council of Nice	325	German Emperors (William and Frederick)	
Huns defeated at Chalons	451	died	1888
Justinian began to reign	527		

LANDMARKS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

	B.C.	A.D.	
Julius Cæsar invaded Britain	55	South Sea Bubble	1720
	A.D.	The Pretender's Rebellion	1745
Cerdic, the Saxon, settled in England	519	Peace of Paris. Canada gained	1763
St. Augustine arrived in England	596	Annexation of Isle of Man	1765
Norman Conquest	1066	"No Popery" Riots	1750
Constitutions of Clarendon.....	1164	Separation of America.....	1782
Conquest of Ireland	1172	Grattan's Parliament in Ireland	1782
Loss of Normandy	1204	Mutiny at Spithead and the Nore	1797
Magna Charta	1215	Union with Ireland	1801
Earls, Barons, & Bishops met in Parliament	1244	Abolition of Slave Trade	1807
First Complete Parliament.....	1295	Catholic Emancipation Act	1829
Wales united to England	1283	First Railway in England	1830
Order of the Garter instituted	1349	First Reform Act passed.....	1832
Henry VIII. Supreme Head of Church of		Factory Act passed	1833
England.....	1534	Slavery Abolished in Colonies	1834
Monasteries suppressed.....	1538	Income Tax re-imposed	1842
Book of Common Prayer authorised	1548	Repeal of the Corn Laws.....	1846
The XXXIX. Articles drawn up.....	1563	Repeal of the Navigation Laws.....	1846
Spanish Armada defeated.....	1588	First International Exhibition.....	1851
Gunpowder Plot	1605	War with Russia	1854
Petition of Right	1628	Indian Mutiny	1857
Act of Uniformity	1662	Disraeli's Reform Act	1867
Plague of London	1665	Irish Church disestablished	1869
Fire of London	1666	Irish Land Act	1871
Hæbus Corpus Act	1679	Artisans Dwellings Act	1875
The Revolution. Bill of Rights	1689	Treaty of Berlin.....	1878
National Debt begins.....	1692	Irish Land Act	1881
Act of Settlement	1701	County Franchise Act	1884
Gibraltar taken	1704	Redistribution of Seats Act	1885
Union with Scotland	1707	Local Government Act.....	1888
Treaty of Utrecht.....	1713	Free Education Introduced	1891
Septennial Act	1716		

SOVEREIGNS, DYNASTIES, AND GOVERNMENTS.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

	A. D.		A. D.		A. D.
Egbert	802	Harold II.	1066	Henry VII.	1485
Ethelwulf	839	William I.	1066	Henry VIII.	1509
Ethelbald	858		William II.	1087	Edward VI.	1547
Ethelbert	860	Henry I.	1100	Mary	1553
Ethelred I.	866	Stephen	1135	Elizabeth	1558
Alfred	871	Henry II.	1154	James I.	1603
Edward the Elder	901	Richard I.	1189		Charles I.	1625
Athelstan	925	John	1199	Commonwealth	1649
Edmund I.	940	Henry III.	1216	Charles II.	1660
Edred	946	Edward I.	1272	James II.	1685
Edwy	955	Edward II.	1307	William and Mary	1689
Edgar	959	Edward III.	1327	Anne	1702
Edward the Martyr	975	Richard II.	1377	George I.	1714
Ethelred II.	979	Henry IV.	1399	George II.	1727
Edmund II.	1016	Henry V.	1413	George III.	1760
Canute	1017	Henry VI.	1422	George IV.	1820
Harold I.	1035	Edward IV.	1461	William IV.	1830
Hardi Canute	1040	Edward V.	1483	Victoria	1837
Edward the Confessor	1042	Richard III.	1483		

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Gen. George Washington	1789	*John Tyler	1841	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877
John Adams	1797	James Knox Polk	1845	General J. Abram Garfield	1881
Thomas Jefferson	1801	General Zachary Taylor	1849	*Chester A. Arthur	1881
James Madison	1809	Millard Fillmore	1850	Grover Cleveland	1885
James Monroe	1817	General Franklin Pierce	1853	Gen. Benjamin Harrison	1889
John Quincy Adams	1825	James Buchanan	1857	Grover Cleveland	1893
General Andrew Jackson	1829	Abraham Lincoln	1861	William McKinley	1897
Martin Van Buren	1837	*Andrew Johnson	1865		
Gen. William H. Harrison	1841	General Ulysses S. Grant	1869		

*Elected as Vice-President.

DYNASTIES, SOVEREIGNS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF FRANCE.

The Merovingians	418 to 752	The Bourbon Restoration—	
The Carolingians	752 to 987	Louis XVIII.	1814
The Capets	987 to 1328	Charles X.	1824
The House of Valois	1328 to 1589	The House of Orleans—	
The House of Bourbon—		Louis Philippe	1830
Henry IV.	1589	The Second Republic—	
Louis XIII.	1610	Louis Napoleon, President	1848
Louis XIV.	1643	The Second Empire—	
Louis XV.	1715	Napoleon III.	1852
Louis XVI.	1774	The Third Republic—	
Louis XVII. (did not reign).		Committee of National Defence	1870
The First Republic—		L. A. Thiers, President	1871
National Convention	1792	Marshal MacMahon, President	1873
The Directory	1795	Jules Grévy, President	1879
The Consulate	1799	M. F. Sadi Carnot, President	1887
The First Empire—		J. Casimir-Perier, President	1894
Napoleon I., Emperor	1804	F. Félix Faure, President	1895
Napoleon II. (did not reign).			

PRIME MINISTERS OF FRANCE.

(Since 1870.)

M. Jules Favre	1870	M. Henri Brisson	April, 1885
M. Dufaure	1871	M. de Freycinet	January, 1886
Duc de Broglie	April, 1873	M. Goblet	December, 1886
General de Cissey	May, 1874	M. Rouvier	May, 1887
M. Buffet	March, 1875	M. Tirard	December, 1887
M. Dufaure	March, 1876	M. Floquet	April, 1888
M. Jules Simon	December, 1876	M. Tirard	March, 1889
Duc de Broglie	May, 1877	M. de Freycinet	March, 1890
General Rochebouet	November, 1877	M. Loubet	February, 1892
M. Dufaure	December, 1877	M. Ribot	December, 1892
M. Waddington	February, 1879	M. Dupuy	March, 1893
M. de Freycinet	December, 1879	M. Casimir-Perier	December, 1893
M. Jules Ferry	September, 1880	M. Dupuy	May, 1894
M. Gambetta	November, 1881	M. Ribot	January, 1895
M. de Freycinet	January, 1882	M. Bourgeois	October, 1895
M. Duclero	August, 1882	M. Méline	April, 1896
M. Fallières	January, 1883	M. Brisson	June, 1896
M. Jules Ferry	February, 1883	„ resigned	Oct. 25, 1898

PRUSSIA.

Frederick I.....	1701
Frederick William I.....	1713
Frederick II. (the Great).....	1740
Frederick William II.....	1786
Frederick William III.....	1797
Frederick William IV.....	1840
William I.....	1861

GERMAN EMPERORS.

William I. (the preceding).....	1871
Frederick III.....	1878
William II.....	1888

RUSSIA.

Peter the Great.....	1689
Catherine I.....	1725
Peter II.....	1727
Anne.....	1730
Ivan VI.....	1740
Elizabeth.....	1741
Peter III.....	1762
Catherine II.....	1762
Paul.....	1796
Alexander I.....	1801
Nicholas.....	1825
Alexander II.....	1855
Alexander III.....	1881
Nicholas II.....	1894

AUSTRIA.—(From 1705.)

*Joseph I.....	1705
*Charles II. (VI. of Ger- many).....	1711
Maria Theresa.....	1740
Charles VII. (Elector of Bavaria).....	1742
*Francis I. (husband of M. Theresa).....	1745
*Joseph II.....	1785
*Leopold II.....	1790
*Francis II.....	1792
* Also Emperors of Germany.	

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA

Francis I. (the preceding).....	1804
Ferdinand.....	1835
Francis Joseph I.....	1848

ITALY.

Victor Emanuel II.....	1861
Humbert I.....	1878

SPAIN.

(From 1808.)

Ferdinand VII.....	1808
Joseph Buonaparte.....	1808
Ferdinand VII. (Restored).....	1813
Isabella II.....	1833
Amadeo I.....	1870
The Republic.....	1873
Alfonso XII.....	1874
Alfonso XIII.....	b. 1886
(Christina, Queen-Regent, 1885)	

TURKEY.

(From 1807.)

Mustapha IV.....	1807
Mahmoud II.....	1808
Abdul Medjid.....	1839
Abdul Aziz.....	1861
Murad.....	1876
Abdul Hamid.....	1876

DENMARK.

(From 1699.)

Frederick IV.....	1699
Christian VI.....	1730
Frederick V.....	1746
Christian VII.....	1766
Frederick VI.....	1808
Christian VIII.....	1839
Frederick VII.....	1848
Christian IX.....	1863

THE NETHERLANDS.

William I.....	1815
William II.....	1840
William III.....	1849
Wilhelmine (crowned 1898).....	1890
(Emma, Queen-Regent, 1890-8.)	

GREECE.

Otto.....	1833
George I.....	1863

BELGIUM.

Leopold I.....	1831
Leopold II.....	1865

PORTUGAL.

(From 1816.)

Joan VI.....	1816
Pedro IV.....	1826
Maria II.....	1826
Miguel I.....	1828
Maria II. (restored).....	1834
Pedro V.....	1853
Luis I.....	1861
Carlos I.....	1889

SWEDEN & NORWAY.

(From 1818.)

Carl XIV.....	1818
Oscar I.....	1844
Carl XV.....	1859
Oscar II.....	1872

POPES OF ROME.

(From 1700.)

Clement XI.....	1700
Innocent XIII.....	1721
Benedict XIII.....	1724
Clement XII.....	1730
Benedict XIV.....	1740
Clement XIII.....	1758
Clement XIV.....	1769
Pius VI.....	1775
Pius VII.....	1800
Leo XII.....	1823
Pius VIII.....	1829
Gregory XVI.....	1831
Pius IX.....	1846
Leo XIII.....	1878

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.			
Augustine.....	597	Lanfranc.....	1070	John Morton.....	1486
Laurence.....	604	Anselm.....	1093	Henry Dean.....	1501
Mellitus.....	619	Rodulph.....	1114	Will. Warham.....	1503
Justus.....	624	W. Corboyl.....	1122	Thomas Cranmer.....	1533
Honorius.....	634	Theobald.....	1138	Reginald Pole.....	1556
Adeodatus.....	654	Thomas & Becket.....	1162	Matthew Parker.....	1559
Theodore.....	668	Richard.....	1171	Edmund Grindal.....	1576
Birthwalde.....	698	Baldwin.....	1184	John Whitgift.....	1583
Tatwine.....	731	R. Fitz-Jocelin.....	1191	Richard Bancroft.....	1604
Nothelm.....	735	Hubert Walter.....	1193	George Abbot.....	1611
Cuthbert.....	742	Stephen Langton.....	1207	William Laud.....	1633
Bregwin.....	759	R. Wethershed.....	1229	William Juxon.....	1660
Lambrith.....	763	Edmund.....	1234	Gilbert Sheldon.....	1663
Athelard.....	793	Boniface.....	1245	William Sancroft.....	1678
Wulfred.....	804	Rob. Kilwarby.....	1272	John Tillotson.....	1691
Theogild.....	830	J. Peckham.....	1278	Thomas Tenison.....	1694
Ceolnoth.....	830	Rob. Winchelsey.....	1294	William Wake.....	1715
Athelred.....	871	Walter Raymond.....	1313	John Potter.....	1737
Phlegmund.....	891	Simon Mepham.....	1328	Thomas Herring.....	1747
Athelm.....	923	John Stratford.....	1333	Matthew Hutton.....	1757
Wulfelm.....	928	Thomas de Uford.....	1348	Thomas Secker.....	1758
Odo Severus.....	941	Th. Bardwardine.....	1349	Frederick Cornwallis.....	1768
Dunstan.....	954	Simon Islip.....	1349	John Moore.....	1783
Ethelgar.....	988	Simon Langham.....	1366	Charles Manners-Sutton.....	1805
Siric.....	989	Will. Wittlesley.....	1368	William Howley.....	1828
Aluricius.....	996	Simon Sudbury.....	1375	John Bird Sumner.....	1848
Elphege.....	1005	Will. Courtney.....	1381	Charles Thomas Longley.....	1862
Leovigus.....	1013	Thos. Arundel.....	1396	Archibald Campbell Tait.....	1868
Agelnoth.....	1020	Henry Chicheley.....	1414	Edward White Benson.....	1882
Fadstus.....	1038	John Stafford.....	1443	Frederick Temple.....	1896
Rob. Gemeticensis.....	1050	John Kemp.....	1452		
Stigand.....	1052	Thos. Bouchier.....	1454		

(Bishops of York, London, and Caerleon-on-Usk attended the Council of Arles, 314.)

The term, "The English Constitution," is commonly so used as to include both the form of public Government under which we live, and the constitutional rights and privileges of private citizens. Considering the various forms of Government as being either "absolute," or "pure," or "mixed," the English Constitution belongs to the latter category. By this is meant, that the voice of the ultimate sovereign power, which is the constituent body of the nation, is so obtained as to give expression to the various classes and interests of the collective community. Again, constitutions being either "written" or "unwritten," the English Constitution is "unwritten," *i.e.*, although it results, in some measure, from the decisions of judges, and the provisions of statutes, such as Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, or the Bill of Rights, such decisions and statutes are avowedly declaratory merely of the pre-existing law. Whereas, then, in the case of written Constitutions, such as that of the United States, the question of the bearing of proposed changes upon the Constitution of the State is one of mere interpretation, and to be decided by the ordinary tribunals; in England, on the contrary, "unconstitutional" conduct on the part of a Minister can only mean a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and can only be reached by the extraordinary proceeding of impeachment, which is defined as "a judicial trial by the House of Lords of a person accused by the House of Commons of grave offences, which the ordinary law cannot reach, through its insufficiency or uncertainty." This proceeding has, in modern times, become rare, but in extraordinary cases might still be resorted to.

The Constitution of England is a LIMITED MONARCHY, the supreme political authority being vested in a King or Queen, and two Houses of Parliament. It being conceded that in every constitution which is the growth of ages, and which exercises sway over mixed populations, "there must be two parts, first, that which excites and preserves the reverence of the population—the dignified parts—and next, the efficient parts, those by which it in fact works and rules," the distinctive merit of the English Constitution is, that while its "efficient part" works more easily and simply and better than any instrument of government which has yet been tried, its "dignified parts" are still as capable of exciting and sustaining enthusiasm as when the King was his own Prime Minister. The secret of the efficiency of the English Constitution lies in the close union of the executive and legislative power. The connecting link is

THE CABINET.

By that word, which is technically unknown to any Act of Parliament or in official proceedings, is meant a committee of the legislative body, selected to be the executive body; a committee, however, which has the power of advising the dissolution of the assembly which indirectly appointed it. Though appointed under one Parliament, it can, with the permission of the Sovereign,

appeal to the next. It is nominated by the Crown, but being also responsible to Parliament, it consists exclusively of statesmen whose opinions agree in the main with the majority of the House of Commons. Among the members of this committee are distributed the great departments of the Administration. Each Minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues; but the most important affairs of every department, and especially such matters as are likely to be the subject of discussion in Parliament, are brought under the consideration of the whole Ministry. When Lord Salisbury's Ministry came into office in 1895, a "Council of National Defence" was constituted, composed of several members of the Cabinet, including the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty. The functions of this body have not at present been clearly defined, but they in no way limit the responsibility of the Cabinet as a whole. In Parliament, the Ministers are bound to act as one man in all questions relating to the Executive Government. If one of them dissents from the rest on a question too important to admit of compromise, it is his duty to retire. While the Ministry retains the confidence of the Parliamentary majority, that majority supports them against opposition, and rejects every motion which reflects on them or is likely to embarrass them. If they forfeit that confidence, if the Parliamentary majority are dissatisfied with the way in which affairs are conducted, they have merely to declare that they have ceased to trust the Ministry, and to ask for a Ministry which they can trust. By the system of Party, an organised body of men will be always found ready to succeed them; "Her Majesty's Opposition" being as much a part of the polity as the Administration itself. It is remarkable that a body wielding such vast powers as the Cabinet should hold all its deliberations and adopt all its decisions in secret. No official record or minute of any kind is kept of its proceedings, and even a private note is disliked. The chief of the Cabinet is

THE PRIME MINISTER,

or Premier. Besides being a Privy Councillor, he usually, though not necessarily, holds the office of First Lord of the Treasury. He has no legal primacy over the other members of the Cabinet; this is, indeed, necessarily the case in a body which has itself no legal status. In official precedence the First Lord of the Treasury ranks below many of the other Ministers. The Prime Minister is selected by the Sovereign, whose choice, among natural-born subjects, is nominally unrestrained, but is, in fact, limited to the leaders of the party which can command a majority in the House of Commons. When charged by the Sovereign with the task of forming an Administration, he proceeds to the selection of occupants for the various offices, and submits their names for the approval of the Crown. The old Constitutional maxim, that "the King can do no wrong," is now literally true, for his acts

are really the acts of his Ministers; and his Ministers are responsible to the House of Commons, not merely as of old for any breach of the law, but for the general course of their policy, which must accord with the opinions of the majority of that House, or else, in conformity with Constitutional usage, practically as binding as a legal enactment, the Ministers are bound to resign office.

THE SUCCESSION.

The succession to the Crown is regulated by an Act of Parliament passed in A.D. 1701, and usually called the "Act of Settlement." This Act limited the right of succession to the Princess Sophia of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and to her heirs, being Protestants.

All the property which once formed the main revenue of the Crown is now treated as furnishing part of the general State revenues, and the management of it is directly controlled by Parliament. At the commencement of every reign, Parliament fixes the yearly sum which shall be payable to the Crown for all expenses not directly of a public kind.

THE SOVEREIGN AND PARLIAMENT.

The Queen (acting by the advice of her Ministers) can prorogue Parliament whenever she pleases, and no Parliament can be assembled, prorogued, or dissolved without her express command. She can also dissolve Parliament at her pleasure; but, since the passing of the Septennial Act in 1716, no Parliament can last longer than seven years. Its annual meeting is secured by the necessity of obtaining from it a grant for the yearly supplies. The assent of the Sovereign is indispensable for any Bill (or proposed law) to become actual law. The legislative power is vested primarily in the two Houses of Parliament.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords consists of the first and second Estates of the Realm, viz: the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal. It comprises a varying number of English peers (princes of the blood, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), 24 bishops, 16 representative peers for Scotland, chosen for each Parliament, and 28 representative peers for Ireland, elected for life. The Sovereign can make as many new peers as she chooses. Her Ministers usually recommend (especially at the time of their giving up office) the grant of peerages to some of their most active and distinguished supporters. When once a person has been summoned to Parliament to sit in the House of Lords, or has actually taken his seat, or when a person has been created a peer by the Queen's "letters patent," his succeeding heirs inherit the right to sit. Women cannot sit in the House of Lords, though women may be peeresses by Royal grant, or in a few cases even by descent. No peer (except certain Law Lords under the provisions of an

Act of Parliament passed in 1876) can be created for life only. The Lord Chancellor, who is always created a peer, presides over the debates in the House of Lords. Any Bills can be proposed in the House of Lords except such as affect taxation. Such Bills, on coming up from the Commons, are never altered in the Lords, though they may be thrown out. (See p. 71.)

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons (the third Estate of the Realm) consists, since the Redistribution Act of 1885, of 670 members, elected by "constituencies" of counties, boroughs, or universities. The places represented have varied a great deal from time to time, according to their changing size and importance; but through all changes the principle has been maintained that every member represents the interests of some definite locality or place. The main qualification entitling a person to be registered and to vote—both in counties and boroughs—is the inhabitant occupancy of a dwelling-house, on which rates are paid, for twelve months preceding July 15. In counties, the possession of freehold property is an ancient alternative qualification. Full particulars of the qualifications for voting will be found under the article, "Parliamentary Franchise."

The main function of the House of Commons is one hardly recognised by common speech, but may be sufficiently described as the maintenance of the Executive Government. Without a House of Commons divided into organised parties, the carrying on of Government by the Cabinet system would be in a free country impossible. The House of Commons has also what has been called "an informing function." Formerly it was accustomed to inform the Crown of the grievances and complaints of particular persons, and the Sovereign took action at the petition of Parliament. At the present time the function of Parliament is rather to inform public opinion of such grievances and complaints. The practice of asking questions in the House, though often carried to extreme limits, is, it cannot be doubted, a valuable safeguard against abuses of power by the Executive. It is, further, the office of the House of Commons to give expression to the real opinion of the nation on all matters which come before it. The time spent in a debate on some question of foreign policy, apparently without result, may in reality have been employed in the manner most profitable to the general good. Lastly, the House of Commons is the most important branch of the Legislature. The principal measures are generally brought forward by the Ministers of the day, but private members are equally entitled to introduce Bills, only that it is more difficult for them to carry such through. There is one important exception, however, to the rule just stated. No private person can propose a Bill having for its object an increase of taxation.

By this rule is secured the responsibility of the Cabinet for the national finance; without it, the nation might be continually enlarging its expenditure, the blame for such increase attaching to separate and irresponsible private members.

PRIVILEGES AND SAFEGUARDS.

The right of public meeting and the right to petition Parliament are important Constitutional privileges. The maintenance of what is called "the liberty of the subject" forms a valuable part of the English Constitution. Its chief safeguards, independently of the mode of making laws, are (1), the administration of justice on the trial of accused persons; (2), the general prevention of illegal imprisonment; (3), the definition and limitation of the duties of the police.

To the first category belong (a) the institution of "trial by jury," which secures a fair trial by twelve persons chosen at random from the body of the people, having nothing to hope or fear from the Executive; (b) the protection accorded to jurymen, by which they cannot be made civilly or criminally responsible for their verdicts; also, the protection of their functions from possible encroachments by judges; (c) the independence of the judges, secured by the enactment which makes their commission "during good behaviour," and renders them irremovable,

except upon a joint address from both Houses of Parliament.

An example of the second class of safeguards is the rule which secures that anyone whose liberty is restrained shall have an opportunity, under the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, of having the ground of his restraint judicially investigated; of being speedily brought to trial if accused, and of suffering his imprisonment at fixed places, not at the discretion of the Executive. The right to claim damages in a civil action for illegal detention, and the rule that "excessive bail must not be required," belong to this class of safeguards.

The last class is concerned with the definition and regulation of the duties of the police, especially in respect of subjecting suspected persons to a preliminary judicial investigation. Depending, as these safeguards do, on fine distinctions as to when a "warrant" is necessary in bringing an accused person before justices, they cannot be here discussed: though, in concluding, we may notice the Constitutional principle under which "general warrants," or warrants to apprehend all persons suspected, without naming or describing any specially, or to apprehend all persons guilty of a crime therein specified, are illegal, and will not, like legal warrants, protect the officer who executes them.

THE CROWN.

POWER AND FUNCTION OF THE SOVEREIGN.

The durability, the regularity, and the popularity of the English Monarchy are curiously illustrated by the statement made by more than one writer on the Constitution, that from Egbert (802 A.D.) to Victoria, the blood of Cerdic, the first King of Wessex (519 A.D.), has run in the veins of every English Sovereign, with the exception of Sweyn, Canute, Harold, and William the Conqueror.

In Saxon times the Crown was essentially dependent upon the popular will. It was not strictly hereditary. Preference would be given *ceteris paribus* to the son of a deceased king, but the chief object was to obtain a leader capable of maintaining the defence and the order of the realm. It was held that the Witanagemót, or national council, had power to depose an unworthy sovereign, and to revoke grants of public land unwisely made by him. The privileges and the powers of the King were nevertheless considerable. He was entitled to maintenance for himself and his retinue on public journeys, and to the produce of wrecks, tolls, mines, fines and forfeitures. He was the leader of the national forces. He was the fountain of justice, a court of appeal in the last resort, with arbitrary powers both of mercy and

of punishment. The grounds upon which William and Harold respectively laid claim to the Crown of Saxon England illustrate the position of the Monarchy. Harold urged that his oath of allegiance to William had been extorted by force, that he could not promise a Crown that was not his, that he had been elected by the freewill of the people. William relied on the oath of Harold, who had sworn fealty upon the sacred relics, and on the choice of Edward the Confessor.

After the Norman Conquest, the power of the Crown was greatly augmented. This arose from the stern character of William, from his authority as a military conqueror, and from the change in the tenure of land. At Salisbury, in 1085, William received the fealty of all landholders, both of those who held in chief and of their tenants. All held from the Crown. One of the peculiar attributes of the feudal compact was thus infringed and altered. The Crown became despotic for 180 years, and its exactions were tremendous. At last, in 1215, Magna Charta laid the foundations of English liberty. It appears that this great statute was confirmed no less than thirty-two times, for whenever money was required by the King its

renewal was demanded. It now stands on the Statute Book as 25 Edward I. (1297). Section 29 of this Act is the keystone of English history. "No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his freehold or liberties or free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed; nor will we pass upon him nor condemn him but by lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right." Personal freedom, security of property, and liberty of movement, thus became the essential rights of every Englishman.

The Crown was not strictly hereditary until the time of Edward II. It was declared to be hereditary by a Statute in the 25th year of Edward III.

From the time of the confirmation of the Great Charter (1297) to the accession of the House of Tudor (1485), the prerogative of the Crown was often exercised in an arbitrary manner, though there was a constant assertion of privilege on the part of the Commons. Parliament met irregularly, at the King's pleasure. The right of purveyance, the sale of pardons, the fines demanded on the accession or marriage of an heir, gave occasion for exactions that were heavy and uncertain. Windsor Castle was built in the reign of Edward III., under the right of purveyance, by which writs were issued to sheriffs of counties to furnish such workmen as might be required.

Under the House of Tudor, 1485—1603, the Crown had great power. The country was weary of civil war, and dreaded above all things a disputed succession; the nobles were exhausted, and had lost much of their power, and the Commons had not learned to use their strength. Henry VII., by means of the Star Chamber, treated with great rigour the nobles, the members of Parliament, and the jurors who offended him.

Henry VIII. was almost absolute, and his proclamations had the force of law. The reign of Edward VI. was marked by a milder rule, and by a repeal of the Statute giving to the King's proclamation the force of law.

Elizabeth, strong, despotic, and self-willed, yet had the wisdom so essential to a great ruler. She knew when and how to yield, without loss of dignity or of power. She was the first Sovereign under whom the constitutional right of Parliament to grant supplies was recognised; and the loans that were raised were punctually repaid.

The Stuarts were a very different race (1603—1688). Through good and through ill fortune, they clung to the idea of the absolute power and privilege of the throne. They forgot the great truth of the English Constitution, that English law ought to guide and to protect the highest and the lowest in the realm alike. Yet great Constitutional progress was made during the reigns of the Stuart Kings, and the power

of the Commons was asserted and established. The Petition of Right presented to Charles I. in 1628 by the Commons, prayed—1. That no loan or tax be levied except by consent of Parliament. 2. That no man might be imprisoned but by legal process. 3. That soldiers and sailors should not be billeted in private houses. To these demands the King, after some delay, replied, "Soit droit comme il est désiré." In 1641 the Star Chamber and the Courts of High Commission, the engines of arbitrary power employed by the Tudors, were abolished, and the King's Council was deprived of the power of arbitrary imprisonment. In the reign of Charles II. (12 Car. 2, cap. 24) the old feudal rights of wardship, purveyance, and other exactions were abolished. The Act of Habeas Corpus was also passed in this reign (31 Car. 2, cap. 2), 1679.

The "Declaration of Right," drawn up by Parliament and accepted by William and Mary on their accession in 1688, may be said to have terminated the long struggle between the Crown and the people. The most essential articles of this declaration are the following:—"The King cannot dispense with laws without the consent of Parliament. He cannot erect any tribunal of his own will. He cannot levy money without a Parliamentary grant. No standing army to be kept in time of peace without consent of Parliament. Excessive fines and immoderate punishments prohibited." The Revolution of 1688 also established the important principle that the Sovereign shall profess the Protestant faith, and shall be bound to maintain the Protestant religion as by law established. In the Coronation oath he swears that he will "maintain the true profession of the Gospel and the Protestant reformed religion as established by law." The Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701) further enact that no person professing the Popish religion, or who shall marry a Papist, is capable of inheriting or possessing the Crown, and the people are released from their allegiance in such case.

The Royal prerogative in 1688 was described as follows in a pamphlet written in that year—"The King has no prerogative but what the law gives him. We must not therefore presume a prerogative and then conclude it law, but first find the law, and by it prove the prerogative, and when we have found the prerogative it must be measured by what the public good will bear. The King is supreme in the legislative part as well as in the executive part, but has not the whole supremacy in the legislative part as in the executive."

The following portion of the Coronation oath, as settled at the Revolution, is also interesting and instructive:—

"Question.—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parliament

agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

Answer—I solemnly promise so to do.

Question—Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

Answer—I will."

During the reigns of the four Georges, the respective rights and duties of the King, Lords, and Commons were gradually settled and acknowledged. The King, however, exercised a far more active and direct authority than accords with the custom of the present day. George III., indeed, at the commencement of his reign, endeavoured to assert to the utmost extent the influence of the Sovereign. He permitted Lord Bute to hold a position of confidential adviser, independently of the Ministry and of Parliament. At a later period, during the administration of Lord North, the King assumed to himself the right of interference in all the details of administration. As soon, however, as Mr. Pitt was enabled, by the assistance of the Crown, but with the support of the country, to defeat the Opposition in the House of Commons, and at the general election of 1784 to secure a majority for himself, he became the Minister in fact as well as in name, and the relations between the Sovereign and the Minister gradually approximated to the existing system.

It may be justly claimed for Queen Victoria that she is among the best and noblest of Constitutional Monarchs. Though many of the powers of the Royal prerogative are dormant, her influence is deservedly great. And in the modified sense of the prerogative it has been said that the Crown has three rights—the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, and the right to warn.

Yet even now the power and prerogative of the Crown, and also its duties, are considerable. The Queen can prorogue or dissolve Parliament, even before it proceeds to business, and she can create peers without restriction as to numbers. She can veto laws, and is the irresponsible head of the Executive. The Sovereign is the "Fountain of Justice;" that is, with the

advice of her responsible Ministers, she appoints directly, or by delegation, all judges and magistrates. All criminal prosecutions are conducted in her name, and she can, with a few exceptions, pardon all offenders, either before or after conviction; though this prerogative is in practice seldom exercised. She is the head of society in the kingdom. All degrees of nobility are or have been derived by grant from the Crown. All titles of honour are in the gift of the Crown, and all corporations owe their charters, either directly or indirectly, to the same source. The Sovereign alone can coin money, impress what stamp she chooses upon it, and impart to it its legally current value. The Sovereign, being "supreme governor as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal," appoints all archbishops and bishops of the Established Church. In respect of external affairs, the Sovereign appoints all ambassadors and diplomatic agents to foreign Governments, receives foreign potentates and ambassadors, and conducts all negotiations with those States; appoints Commissions of enquiry; concludes treaties and makes war or peace; has the supreme command of the army and navy, and appoints all the officers of those services; appoints the viceroys of Ireland and India, and the governors of Colonies and foreign possessions. In the case of certain of the Colonies she prescribes the form of government, and in all of them her assent is essential to the validity of all acts of colonial legislation.

But the old times of arbitrary power and the irresponsible use of it have passed away. The tyranny of Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart Kings has disappeared. The power of the great nobles is only a subject for romance. The power of the Commons remains strong, rigorous and restless: yet there is a sentiment that has controlled, and ought still to control, the dominant element in the State—an unswerving regard for English freedom and English law, the security of property, and the safety of the person.

THE CIVIL LIST AND ROYAL GRANTS.

The Civil List of Queen Victoria is exceeded in amount by the revenue of many foreign monarchs. The income of several foreign sovereigns is stated to be as follows:—Russia, £2,050,000; Austria-Hungary, £780,000; Prussia, £770,000; Italy, £614,000; Spain, £380,000. It is also considerably less than that of previous British Sovereigns. The Civil List of

George II. was £800,000, and that of George III., in 1815, amounted to £1,030,000. During the reign of William IV. the amount was £510,000.

The present income of the Crown is regulated by the Act 1st and 2nd Vict., chap. 2. This Statute distinctly recognises the fact that the Hereditary Rates, Duties, Payments, and Revenues in England,

Scotland, and Ireland, belong and are payable to Her Majesty, and states that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to signify to Parliament that she placed the same unreservedly at their disposal, feeling confident that the House of Commons would make adequate provision for the support of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

It is enacted, therefore, that the Hereditary Revenues shall be carried to the credit of the Consolidated Fund, and that the clear yearly sum of £385,000 shall be paid out of the same for the above objects.

The manner in which the Royal income is to be applied is strictly defined as follows:—

H.M. Privy Purse.....	£60,000
Salaries of H.M. Household, and Retired Allowances.....	131,260
Expenses of H.M. Household...	172,500
Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services	13,200
Unappropriated Moneys.....	8,040
	<u>£385,000</u>

Her Majesty also enjoys the revenues arising from the Duchy of Lancaster Estates, amounting in 1896 to £48,000.

The above arrangement lasts during the present reign, and is not unfavourable to the nation, since the Crown estates produce an annual rental generally greater than the amount of the Civil List.

The net income of the Crown Lands in 1896-7 amounted to £415,000, and the smaller branches of the Hereditary revenue produced £25,364.

TAXES ON THE ROYAL INCOME.

As various statements have been made by more or less responsible persons on the subject of the contribution made by the Queen in the form of taxes, it may be well to state that, as a matter of fact, Income Tax is paid by Her Majesty upon her private estates, upon the Civil List for Her Majesty's Privy Purse, upon the sum allotted to the expenses of the Household, and upon the unexpended and unappropriated money arising out of the remaining classes of the Civil List.

There is an exemption under the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 35, Section 88, in favour of Government Stock or dividends belonging to Her Majesty, and property belonging to and in the virtual occupation of the Crown is not assessed.

Duty is paid in respect of the Estate of a member of the Royal Family, but not upon that of the Sovereign.

The Royal Family are exempt from Legacy and Succession Duties, under the provisions of Acts of Parliament (35 George III., cap. 1, and Schedule; and 16 and 17 Vict., c. 51, Sec. 18); and also from the necessity for taking out Establishment Licences (32 and 33 Vic., c. 14, Sec. 19).

GRANTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The grants made by Parliament, and now payable annually for the support of the

Royal Family, in addition to the income granted to Her Majesty, are as follow:—

Prince of Wales*	£40,000
Prince of Wales' children	36,000
Princess of Wales.....	10,000
Princess Royal, Empress Frederick of Germany	8,000
Duke of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha†	10,000
Princess Christian of Schles- wig-Holstein	6,000
Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne	6,000
Duke of Connaught.....	25,000
Princess Henry of Battenberg	6,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg Stre- litz	3,000
Duke of Cambridge.....	12,000
Total.....	<u>£168,000</u>

The principles upon which the grants to the younger children of the Sovereign have been made in the past were clearly stated by Mr. Gladstone during the debate on the annuity to the Duke of Connaught, July 31, 1871. He reminded the House that Parliament had assented to an arrangement by which, instead of attempting to make a general provision at the commencement of each reign for the possible issue of the Sovereign, each particular case had been dealt with as it arose. That arrangement had some disadvantages, inasmuch as it was liable to be misunderstood out of doors, and that, being so misunderstood, it was apt to cause unjust remarks to be made upon the Royal Family and the Sovereign. He considered, however, that there were recommendations of a high order attaching to the present plan. In the first place, it was the one by far the most agreeable to the spirit of a free Constitution; it established a considerable degree of moral control which Parliament might otherwise lose. If the Sovereign were to be responsible for realizing out of his annual income funds sufficient to endow a family, however numerous, in a manner becoming their station, it would be necessary to enlarge the allowance at the commencement of the reign; and, further, the arrangement would lose all its elasticity, because, whether the Sovereign had issue or not, the sum at his disposal would remain the same. The present method of provision also tended greatly to promote and confirm harmony between the great powers of the State. It placed the conduct of the Sovereign and of the Royal Family, especially of its junior members, in view of the public and the Legislature, and while preserving a salutary Parliamentary control, it likewise preserved in the hands of the Sovereign an important control over the younger branches of the Royal Family. Supposing the Sovereign were granted what was necessary for annual expenditure, but that every Royal Prince and Princess,

* The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, also receives the income of the Duchy Estates, which, in 1896-7 amounted to £58,761.

† The Duke of Saxe-Coburg surrendered £15,000 per annum on succeeding to the Duchy in 1894.

on arriving at full age, or at marriage, should receive a fixed annuity, this moral and general control would be relaxed or destroyed. Mr. Gladstone said that, in his opinion, the nature of the provision was excellent, as long as it was worked in a spirit of liberality, of prudence, and of attachment to the Sovereign; but it undoubtedly would be grievously marred, and might become hardly practicable or secure, were it unfortunately to be dealt with in a different spirit. The arrangement between the Crown and Parliament was made by *no written covenant*, nor would it be possible to frame one without fettering the liberty of the people and Constitutional control. But there were other engagements besides written words, and it was recorded, beyond doubt, that Parliament was morally liable to deal with these cases when they arose. He referred to the terms of the Civil List Act, and the Report of the Committee of 1837, as showing that the income was bestowed upon the Sovereign after a careful investigation of details, and an exact appreciation of what each of the burdens would require in order to maintain the dignity of the Sovereign, and with it the dignity of the nation. One-third of the whole amount was allotted for the purposes of salaries and superannuation; and as there was no analogy between the Royal income and that of an ordinary private person, it was not possible, except to the most limited extent, to make a great reduction on those salaries and superannuations. There was not that freedom in dealing with those incomes which every private possessor enjoyed. As shewing the moral liability of Parliament to provide for the junior branches of the Royal Family as they come to mature age, there was not, either in the Report of the Committee, nor in any debates of Parliament, the slightest claim, or the faintest expectation, that out of that income savings could be made adequate to a due provision for them. There was, moreover, positive evidence that upon every previous occasion Parliament had, without question, by an overwhelming vote, admitted the virtual bond of honourable obligation to make such provision. After referring to numerous instances in previous reigns, Mr. Gladstone concluded by asserting that a long and unbroken series of practical acknowledgments by Parliament for generations, embracing every possible case to which the principle could apply, constituted a state of just expectation on the part of the Sovereign, from which it was impossible for Parliament to recede, and which it would be utterly unworthy of it to disregard.—*Hansard's Debates*, vol. 208, p. 571.

THE ADDITIONAL GRANTS IN 1889.

In July, 1889, Her Majesty communicated to Parliament the approaching marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife, and requested that Parliament would make provision for her, and also for (the late) Prince Albert Victor.

A committee was thereupon appointed at the instance of the Government, consisting of twenty-three members representing all parties, with instructions to "consider Her Majesty's gracious message, and to inquire into the former practice of this House with respect to provisions for Members of the Royal Family, and to report to the House upon the principles which in that respect it is expedient to adopt in the future." The Report of the majority of the Committee was to this effect:—

"That since the accession of the House of Hanover there is precedent for provision for every child of an Heir Apparent, and no precedent for the omission of such a provision; and there is also precedent for provision for the children of every child of every younger son of a Sovereign, and for provision for a younger son of the Heir Apparent.

"The Committee cannot find that any notice has ever been given to the Crown by any resolution of the House of Commons, or in any declaration on behalf of a Government by a Minister of the Crown, that the practice which has heretofore prevailed in reference to making provision for members of the Royal Family would be changed; or that Her Majesty has had any ground for supposing that it was necessary for her to make provision for the members of her family. In view of these facts the Committee are of opinion that Her Majesty would have a claim on the liberality of Parliament should she think fit to apply for such grants as, in accordance with precedent, may become requisite for the support of the Royal family. But the Committee have been informed that Her Majesty does not propose to press this claim for the children of her daughters and younger sons; and with regard to the daughters and younger sons of future Sovereigns, the Committee are of opinion that at the proper time arrangements should be made under which no future claim of a similar kind can arise.

"In order to prevent repeated applications to Parliament, and to establish the principle that the provision for children should hereafter be made out of grants adequate for that purpose which have been assigned to their parents, the Committee recommend the creation of a special fund by the quarterly payment, during the present reign, of £9,000 out of the Consolidated Fund. Out of this the Prince of Wales, with the sanction of Her Majesty, and the assent of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be empowered to make such assignments, and in such manner, to his children as he may think fit."

In accordance with this Report a Bill was passed through Parliament, receiving Royal assent on August 12th, 1889, by which an annual sum of £36,000 was assigned to the Prince of Wales for the support of his children, in the manner recommended by the Committee.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HER MAJESTY, ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India (in India "Kaiser-i-Hind"), was born at Kensington Palace, 24th May, 1819, succeeded to the Throne, June 20th, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV., crowned June 28th, 1838, and married February 10th, 1840, to her cousin, H.R.H. Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., who was born August 26th, 1819, and died December 14th, 1861.

Her Majesty has had issue—

1. H.R.H. VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, Princess Royal, German Empress Frederick, born 21st November, 1840, married 25th January, 1858, to the Crown Prince of Germany, afterwards German Emperor Frederick III. (died June 15th, 1888), and had issue (1) Frederick William Victor A. (German Emperor William II.), born 27th January, 1859, married 27th February, 1881, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and has with other issue Frederick William V. A. E., born 6th May, 1882; (2) V. E. A. Charlotte, born 24th July, 1860, married 18th February, 1878, to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has issue. (3) A. W. Henry, born 14th August, 1862, married 24th May, 1888, to Princess Irene of Hesse; (4) Francis, born 15th September, 1864, died June 18, 1866; (5) Victoria, born 12th April, 1866; (6) Waldemar, born 10th February, 1868, died 27th March, 1879; (7) Sophia Dorothea, born 14th June, 1870, m. Oct., 1889, to the Duke of Sparta; (8) Margaret Beatrice, born 22nd April, 1872.

2. H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Duke of Saxony, Cornwall, and Rothesay; Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin; Baron Renfrew; Lord of the Isles; Great Steward of Scotland; Knight of the Garter, of St. Patrick, and of the Thistle; Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, of the Star of India, of the Crown of the Indian Empire, and of the Victorian Order; Knight of the Golden Fleece (Spain), of St. Stephen (Austria), Southern Cross (Brasil), Black Eagle (Prussia); Elephant (Denmark), White Elephant (Siam), of Charles III. of Spain, Grand Cross Legion of Honour (France), Knight of Malta; Admiral of the Fleet; Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade and Gordon Highlanders, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, Hon. Colonel 6th Bengal Cavalry, Hon. Artillery Company of London, Pomeranian Hussars No. 5 (Gernany), called Blucher Hussars; Colonel of the 2nd Brigade Eastern Division Royal Artillery, 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (Militia), Royal Cornwall Rangers (Militia), Oxford University, Cambridge University, and Civil Service Rifle Volunteers, the Huntingdonshire Light Horse Volunteers, and of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry; Hon. Captain R.N. Reserve; Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Grand Master of the Freemasons of England; Governor of the Charterhouse and Christ's Hospital; Bencher of the Middle Temple; Elder Brother of the Trinity House; D.C.L. (Oxford); LL.D. (Dublin); President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Society of Arts; Vice-President of the National Life-Boat Institution, High Steward of Plymouth, etc. Born 9th November, 1841, married 10th March, 1863, Princess Alexandra Car. Maria C. L. Julia (born 1st December, 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and

has had issue—(1) Albert Victor Christian Edward, K.G., K.P., Duke of Clarence and Avondale, Major 10th Hussars, born 8th Jan., 1864, died 14th Jan., 1892; (2) GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.V.O., DUKE of YORK, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, Captain R.N., Master of Trinity House, born 8rd June, 1865; m. July 6th, 1893, to H.R.H. Victoria Mary of Teck; and has issue, H.R.H. Edward ALBERT Christian G. A. P. D., b. 23rd June, 1894, H.R.H. Albert F. A. G., b. Dec. 14, 1895, and Victoria A. A. M., b. April 24th, 1897; (3) Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, b. 20th Feb. 1867, mar. July 27th, 1889, to the Duke of Fife, K.T., and has two daughters; (4) Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, b. July 6th, 1868; (5) Maud Charlotte M. Victoria, b. 26th Nov., 1869, m. July 22nd, 1896, to Prince Charles of Denmark; (6) Alexander J. C. A., b. 6th April, d. 7th April, 1871. Residences, Marlborough House, London; Sandringham Hall, Lynn.

3. H.R.H. ALICE MAUD MARY, born 25th April, 1843; married 1st July, 1862, to the late Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt (born 1837, died 1892); and died 14th Dec., 1878; having had issue (1) Victoria Alberta E. M. M., born 6th April, 1863, married 30th April, 1884, Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; (2) Elizabeth A. L. A., born 1st Nov., 1864, married 1884, to the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia; (3) Irene M. L. born 11th July, 1866, married 1888, to Prince Henry of Prussia; (4) Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, b. 1868, m. Princess V. M. of Coburg, 1894; (5) Frederick William, born 1870, died 1873; (6) Victoria Alix H. L. B., b. 1872, m. 1894, to Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, and has two daughters, Olga, b. Nov., 1895, and Tatiana, b. June, 1897; (7) Mary V. F. L., b. 1874, died 1878.

4. H.R.H. ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Ulster and of Kent, Duke of Saxony, Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., P.C., &c.; Admiral of the Fleet; late Com-in-Chief at Devonport; Hon. Colonel 3rd Battalion the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); born 6th August, 1844, married 23rd January, 1874, Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the late Emperor of Russia, and has issue—(1) Alfred A. W. E. A., born 1874; (2) Marie A. V., born 1875, married to Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, and has issue; (3) Victoria M., born 1876, m. 1894, to the Grand Duke of Hesse; (4) Alexandra L. O. V., born 1878; (5) Beatrice L. V., born 1884. Residences—Clarence House, London; Coburg.

5. H.R.H. HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, born 25th May, 1846, married 5th July, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A., of Schleswig Holstein (born 22nd January, 1831); has issue (1) Christian Victor, born 1867; (2) Albert J., born 1869; (3) Victoria L., born 1870; (4) Franciska J. L. A. M. C., born 1872, married to Prince Aribert of Anhalt; (5) Harold, born 12th May, died 19th May, 1876. Residence—Cumberland Lodge, Windsor.

6. H.R.H. LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA, born 18th March, 1848; married 21st March, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne, K.T. (son of the Duke of Argyll). Residence—Kensington Palace, London.

7. H.R.H. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., &c., General in the Army, Colonel-in-Chief Rifle Brigade, Gen. Off. Commg. at Aldershot 1893-8; b. 1st May, 1850, m. March 13th, 1879, Princess Louisa Margaret (born 25th July, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and has issue (1) Margaret V. A. C. N., b. 15th January, 1882; (2) Arthur F. P. A., b. 13th January, 1883; (3) Victoria F. H. E., b. March 17th, 1886. Residence—Bagshot Park, Surrey.

8. H.R.H. LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, the late Duke of Albany, b. 7th April, 1853; m. 27th April, 1882, Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont (b. 17th February, 1861), d. March 28, 1884, leaving issue Alice M. V. A. P., b. 25th February, 1883; and H.R.H. LEOPOLD C. E. G. A., DUKE OF ALBANY, b. July 19th, 1884. Residence—Claremont House, Esher.

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE, b. 14th April, 1857; m. July 23rd, 1885, to H.R.H. Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg (who d. January 20th, 1896) and has issue, (1) Alexander Albert, b. Nov. 23rd, 1886; (2) Victoria E. J. E., b. Oct. 24th, 1887; (3) Leopold, b. May 21, 1889; (4) Maurice Victor Donald, b. Oct. 3rd, 1891. Residence—Windsor Castle.

ROYAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

H. R. H. ERNEST AUGUSTUS GEORGE, third Duke of Cumberland, son of the late King of Hanover, cousin to Her Majesty; b. 21st September, 1845, m. 21st December, 1878, to the Princess Thyra of Denmark, and has issue (1) Marie Louise, b. 11th October, 1879; (2) George William, b. 28th October, 1880; (3) Alexandra, b. 29th September, 1882; (4) Olga, b. 11th July, 1884; (5) Christian, b. 4th July, 1885; (6) Ernest, b. 1887. His sisters—(1) FREDERICA, b. 9th January, 1848, m. 24th April, 1880, Baron von Pawel-Rammingen, and has had issue—Victoria, b. and d. March, 1881. (2) MARY ERNESTINE, b. 3rd December, 1849.

H. R. H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, second Duke of Cambridge, K.G., cousin to Her Majesty, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, 1856-95; b. 26th March, 1819.

H. R. H. AUGUSTA CAROLINE, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, b. 19th July, 1822, married 28th June, 1843, Frederick, Grand Duke

of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue, Adolphus Frederick, b. 22nd July, 1848, who is married and has issue.

H. R. H. MARY ADELAIDE, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, b. 27th November, 1838, m. 12th June, 1866, H.S.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, (i. C.B., G.C.V.O., (b. 27th August, 1837), and d. October 27th, 1897, leaving issue (1) Victoria Mary, b. 26th May, 1867, m. to H. R. H. the Duke of York, *q.v.*: (2) Adolphus, b. 18th August, 1868, m. 1894, and has issue; (3) Francis, b. 9th Jan., 1870; (4) Alexander George, b. 14th April, 1874.

HER MAJESTY'S NEAR RELATIVES.

Nephews and Niece, by half-sister, daughter of Her Majesty's late mother the Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen—

1. Charles Louis, b. 25th October, 1820, marriedmorganatically. In the Wurtemberg army.

2. Hermann Ernest, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, G.C.B., b. 31st August, 1832, Lieut.-General in the Prussian service, m., and has issue.

3. Adelaide Victoire, b. 20th July, 1835, m. 11th September, 1856, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein (died 14th January, 1880), and has issue.

Nephews, by half-brother, son of the late Duchess of Kent—(1) Ernest Leopold, Prince of Leiningen, Admiral R.N., b. 9th November, 1830, m. 11th September, 1858, Princess Marie of Baden, and has issue; (2) Edward Frederic, b. 1833, Major (retired) Prussian Army.

The Royal Palaces and private residences of Her Majesty are Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Balmoral Castle, Osborne House, and Birk Hall, Aberfeldy, of which the last three are the private property of Her Majesty. The remaining palaces, which are inhabited by members of the Royal family, chief officials, or widows of officers formerly in Her Majesty's service, are Kensington Palace; St. James's Palace; Holyrood Palace (Edinburgh); Hampton Court Palace and Bushy House; Kew Palace; Cumberland Lodge and Frogmore House (Windsor); White Lodge, Pembroke Lodge, East Sheen Cottage, and Thatched House Lodge (Richmond Park); the Tower of London; Claremont House (Esher); Blackheath House; and the Castle, Dublin.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain.—Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Vice-Chamberlain.—Hon. A. E. Fellowes, M.P.

Lord Steward.—Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, G.C.V.O.

Treasurer.—Viscount Curzon, M.P.

Comptroller.—Rt. Hon. Viscount Valentia, M.P.

Master of the Horse.—Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O.

Master of the Buckhounds.—Earl of Coventry.

Mistress of the Robes.—Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms.—Lord Belper.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—Earl Waldegrave.

Comptroller of Accounts.—Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, G.C.B.

Master of Ceremonies.—Col. Hon. Sir W. J. Colville, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Poet Laureate.—Alfred Austin.

Examiner of Plays.—G. A. Redford.

Master of the Household.—Col. Lord E. W. Pelham-Clinton, K.C.B.

Keeper of Privy Purse.—Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K.C.B.

Private Secretary.—Col. Sir Arthur Bigge, K.C.B., C.M.G.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c.

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.,
ABROAD.FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c.,
IN ENGLAND.

EUROPE.		BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c., ABROAD.	FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c., IN ENGLAND.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY		<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	<i>Amb.</i> —Count F. Dèym.
Belgium		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, G.C.M.G., C.B.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Baron Whettnall.
Bulgaria		<i>Agent & Cons. Gen.</i> —F. H. E. Elliot	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —M. de Bille.
Denmark		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —E. D. V. Fane	
FRANCE		<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir Edmond J. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.	<i>Amb.</i> —M. Paul Cambon.
GERMANY		<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	<i>Amb.</i> —Count Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg.
Bavaria and Wurttemberg		<i>Min.</i> —V. A. W. Drummond, C.B.	
Saxony & Coburg		<i>Min.</i> —Sir A. C. Stephen, K.C.M.G.	
Greece		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir E. H. Egerton, K.C.B.	<i>Ch. d'Aff.</i> —M. Métaaxas.
ITALY		<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir P. W. Currie, G.C.B.	<i>Amb.</i> —Baron F. de Renzis.
Montenegro		<i>Min.</i> —R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.	<i>Cons.</i> —G. Golcher.
Netherlands		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —H. Howard, C.B.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Baron V. Golstein d'Oldenaller.
Portugal		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir H. G. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir L. de Soveral, G.C.M.G.
Roumania		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —J. G. Kennedy	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —M. Balaceano.
RUSSIA		<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir C. S. Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B.	<i>Amb.</i> —M. de Staal.
Servia		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —W. E. Goschen	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —M. Mijatovitch.
SPAIN		<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir H. D. Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	<i>Amb.</i> —Count de Rascon.
Sweden and Norway		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Hon. Sir F. J. Pakenham, K.C.M.G.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Count C. Lewenhaupt.
Switzerland		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —F. R. St. John	<i>Min.</i> —Dr. Bourcart.
TURKEY		<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir N. R. O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	<i>Amb.</i> —Costaki Pasha.
AMERICA.			
UNITED STATES		<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefoote, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	<i>Amb.</i> —
Argentine Rep.	}	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Hon. W. A. C. Barrington	<i>Min.</i> —
Paraguay			<i>Min.</i> —Senor E. Mochain.
Bolivia			<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Don A. Aramayo.
Brazil		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —E. C. H. Phipps, C.B.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —J. A. de Souza Corrèa.
Chile		<i>Min.</i> —A. C. Gosling	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Senor D. Gana.
Colombia		<i>Min.</i> —Sir C. Euan-Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —M. Hurtado.
Guatemala	}		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Dr. F. Cruz.
Costa Rica			<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —J. A. Le Lacheur.
Honduras		<i>Min.</i> —G. F. B. Jenner	<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —
Nicaragua	}		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Senor Medina.
Salvador			<i>Min.</i> —
Hayti		<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —A. Cohen	<i>Ch. d'Aff.</i> —M. Janvier.
Dominican Rep.			<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —Senor Ventura.
Mexico		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir H. N. Dering, Bt., C.B.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Senor Yturbe.
Peru	}	<i>Min.</i> —H. N. Beauclerk	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Senor J. F. Canevaro.
Ecuador			<i>Min.</i> —
Uruguay		<i>Min.</i> —Walter Baring	<i>Min.</i> —Dr. A. Nin.
Venezuela		<i>Min.</i> —W. H. D. Haggard	<i>Min.</i> —Senor D. J. Pietri.
AFRICA.			
Egypt		<i>Agent & Cons. Gen.</i> —Lord Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	
East Africa Protect.		<i>Commr. & Cons. Gen.</i> —Sir A. H. Hardinge,	
Zanzibar		<i>Agent & Cons. Gen.</i> —K.C.M.G., C.B.	
Central Africa		<i>Commr. & Cons. Gen.</i> —A. Sharpe, C.B.	
Ethiopia		<i>Agent.</i> —Lieut. J. L. Harrington, I.S.C.	
Uganda Protectorate		<i>Commr. & Cons. Gen.</i> —E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.	
Niger Coast		<i>Commr. & Cons. Gen.</i> —Sir R. D. Moor, K.C.M.G.	
Congo Free State		<i>Cons.</i> —W. C. Pickersgill, C.B.	<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —J. T. Grain.
Liberia		<i>Cons.</i> —Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G.	<i>Min.</i> —Dr. E. W. Blyden.
Orange Free State			<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —Sir W. Dunn, Bt., M.P.
Morocco		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir A. Nicolson, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.	
South African Rep.		<i>Ch. d'Aff.</i> —W. C. Greene, C.B.	<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —M. White.
Tripoli		<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —T. S. Jago	Represented by Turkey.
Tunis		<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B.	Represented by France.
ASIA.			
Japan		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir E. M. Satow, K.C.M.G.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —M. Kato.
China		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Maj. Sir C. M. Macdonald, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir Chichen Lo Feng Luh, K.C.V.O.
Korea			<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Gen. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan.
Persia		<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir M. Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	<i>Min.</i> —Marquis Maha Yotha.
Siam		<i>Min.</i> —G. Greville, C.M.G.	
Borneo		<i>High Commr. & Cons. Gen.</i> —Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.	
Malay States Fedn.		<i>Res. Gen.</i> —Sir F. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.	
OCEANIA.			
Western Pacific Islands		<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —Sir G. M. T. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	

GOVERNORS, &c., OF COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

INDIAN EMPIRE—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., *Viceroy and Governor-Genl.*
 BENGAL—Hon. Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I., *Lt.-Gov.*
 BOMBAY—Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., *Gor.*
 MADRAS—Sir A. Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Gov.*
 N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—Hon. Sir A. McDonnell, G.C.S.I., *Lt.-Gov.*
 PUNJAB—Hon. Sir W. M. Young, K.C.S.I., *Lt.-Gov.*
 BURMAH—Sir F. Fryer, K.C.S.I., *Lt.-Gov.*
 ASSAM—H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., *Ch. Commr.*
 CENTRAL PROV.—
Chief Commr.
 NORTH AMERICA :—
 DOMINION OF CANADA—Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., *Gov.-Genl.*
 ONTARIO—Hon. O. Mowat, *Lt.-Gov.*
 QUEBEC—
Lt.-Gov.
 NOVA SCOTIA—Hon. M. B. Daly, Q.C., *Lt.-Gov.*
 N. BRUNSWICK—Hon. A. R. McClellan, *Lt.-Gov.*
 MANITOBA—Hon. J. C. Patterson, *Lt.-Gov.*
 N. W. TERRITORIES—Hon. R. E. Forget, *Lt.-Gov.*
 BR. COLUMBIA—Hon. T. R. McInnes, *Lt.-Gov.*
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Hon. G. W. Howland, *Lt.-Gov.*
 NEWFOUNDLAND—Lt.-Col. Sir H. McCallum, K.C.M.G.
 WEST INDIES :—
 JAMAICA—Sir A. W. Hemming, K.C.M.G.
 TURKS & CAICOS Is.—E. J. Cameron, *Commr.*
 BR. HONDURAS—Col. D. Wilson, C.M.G.
 BR. GUIANA—Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.
 BERMUDA Is.—Lt.-Gen. G. D. Barker, C.B.
 BAHAMA Is.—Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.
 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—Sir H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
 BARBADOS—Sir James S. Hay, K.C.M.G.
 WINDWARD Is.—Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
 ST. VINCENT—H. L. Thompson, C.M.G., *Admr.*
 ST. LUCIA—C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G., *Admr.*
 LEEWARD Is.—Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.
 MONTserrat—E. Baynes, *Commr.*
 ST. CHRISTOPHER—T. R. Griffith, C.M.G., *Admr.*
 AND NEVIS }
 VIRGIN Is.—Dr. W. J. Cookman, *Commr.*
 DOMINICA—P. A. Templer, C.M.G., *Admr.*
 FALKLAND Is.—W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.

AUSTRALASIA :—

NEW SOUTH WALES—Viscount Hampden.
 VICTORIA—Lord Brassey, K.C.B.
 QUEENSLAND—Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G.
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bt., K.C.M.G.
 TASMANIA—Viscount Gormanston, G.C.M.G.
 WEST AUSTRALIA—Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.
 NEW ZEALAND—Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G.
 FIJI Is. AND W. PACIFIC—Sir G. M. T. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., *Gor. & High Commr.*
 BRITISH NEW GUINEA—G. R. Le Hunte, C.M.G.

AFRICA :—

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Gor. and High Commr. for S. Africa.*
 NATAL—Hon. Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., *Gov.*
 RHODESIA—Sir Marshall Clarke, K.C.M.G., *Res. Commr.*
 BASUTOLAND—Sir G. Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G., *Acting Commr.*
 ST. HELENA—R. A. Sterndale.
 SIERRA LEONE—Col. Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G.
 GAMBIA—Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., *Admr.*
 GOLD COAST—F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G.

LAGOS—

MEDITERRANEAN :—

GIBRALTAR—Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.
 MALTA AND GOZO—Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Lyon-Fremantle, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 CYPRUS—Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.*

EASTERN :—

CEYLON—Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 HONG KONG—Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.
 MAURITIUS—Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G.
 SEYCHELLES Is.—H. C. Stewart, C.M.G., *Admr.*
 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Lt.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.
 LABUAN—L. P. Beaufort.

OTHER DEPENDENCIES :—

ISLE OF MAN—Lord Henniker.
 JERSEY—Major-Gen. E. Hopton, C.B.
 GUERNSEY—Lt.-Gen. N. Stevenson, C.B.

PRIME MINISTERS AND AGENTS GENERAL OF THE COLONIES.

	PRIME MINISTERS.	AGENTS GENERAL.
CANADA	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Laurier, G.C.M.G.	Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G. (<i>High Commr.</i>), 17, Victoria St., S.W.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Hon. Sir J. S. Winter, K.C.M.G.	—
N. S. WALES	Rt. Hon. G. H. Reid	Sir Daniel Cooper, G.C.M.G. (<i>Acting</i>), 9, Victoria St., S.W.
VICTORIA	Rt. Hon. Sir G. Turner, K.C.M.G.	Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., 15, Victoria St., S.W.
NEW ZEALAND	Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon	Hon. W. P. Reeves, 13, Victoria St., S.W.
S. AUSTRALIA	Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston	Hon. Dr. Cockburn, 1, Crosby Sq., E.C.
QUEENSLAND	Hon. J. R. Dickson	Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, 1, Victoria St., S.W.
TASMANIA	Rt. Hon. Sir E. N. Braddon, K.C.M.G.	Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G., 5, Victoria St., S.W.
WEST AUSTRALIA	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Forrest, K.C.M.G.	Hon. E. H. Wittenoom, 15, Victoria St., S.W.
C. OF GOOD HOPE	Hon. W. P. Schreiner	Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G., 112, Victoria St., S.W.
NATAL	Hon. Sir H. Binns, K.C.M.G.	Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., 26, Victoria St., S.W.

PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1702.

Installed.	Prime Minister.	Duration.	
		Years.	Days.
8 May.....1702	Earl of Godolphin.....T.	7	92
1 June.....1711	Earl of Oxford.....T.	3	59
30 July.....1714	Duke of Shrewsbury.....W.	..	91
5 Oct.....1714	Earl of Halifax.....W.	..	236
10 Oct.....1715	Robert Walpole.....W.	1	144
10 April.....1717	James (Earl) Stanhope.....W.	..	337
16 March.....1718	Earl of Sunderland.....W.	3	2
20 March.....1721	Robert Walpole.....W.	20	326
11 Feb.....1742	Earl of Wilmington.....W.	1	9
26 July.....1743	Henry Pelham.....W.	..	116
20 Nov.....1744	H. Pelham ("Broad Bottom Ministry").....W.	9	106
10 Feb.....1746	E. of Bath ("Short Lived Ministry").....W.	..	2
12 Feb.....1746	Henry Pelham.....W.	8	22
21 April.....1754	Duke of Newcastle.....W.	2	205
16 Nov.....1756	Duke of Devonshire.....W.	..	142
June.....1757	Duke of Newcastle.....W.	4	335
May.....1762	Earl of Bute.....W.	..	319
April.....1763	George Grenville.....W.	2	85
12 July.....1765	Marquis of Rockingham.....W.	1	20
2 Aug.....1766	Duke of Grafton.....W.	3	176
28 Jan.....1770	Lord North.....T.	12	48
20 March.....1782	Marquis of Rockingham.....W.	..	104
3 July.....1782	Earl of Shelburne.....W.	..	273
5 April.....1783	Duke of Portland (Coalition).....W.	..	259
23 Dec.....1783	William Pitt.....T.	17	79
17 March.....1801	Henry Addington.....T.	3	55
15 May.....1804	William Pitt.....T.	1	253
11 Feb.....1806	Lord Grenville ("All the Talents").....W.	1	43
31 March.....1807	Duke of Portland.....T.	2	243
2 Dec.....1809	Spencer Perceval.....T.	2	161
9 June.....1812	Earl of Liverpool.....T.	14	30
24 April.....1827	George Canning.....T.	..	106
5 Sep.....1827	Viscount Goderich.....T.	..	125
25 Jan.....1828	Duke of Wellington.....T.	2	295
22 Nov.....1830	Earl Grey.....L.	3	236
18 July.....1834	Viscount Melbourne.....L.	..	128
26 Dec.....1834	Sir Robert Peel.....C.	..	108
18 April.....1835	Viscount Melbourne.....L.	6	144
6 Sep.....1841	Sir Robert Peel.....C.	4	296
6 July.....1846	Lord John Russell.....L.	5	230
27 Feb.....1852	Earl of Derby.....C.	..	293
28 Dec.....1852	Earl of Aberdeen.....L.	2	33
10 Feb.....1855	Viscount Palmerston.....L.	3	10
25 Feb.....1858	Earl of Derby.....C.	1	106
18 June.....1859	Viscount Palmerston.....L.	6	122
6 Nov.....1865	Earl Russell.....L.	..	232
6 July.....1866	Earl of Derby.....C.	1	234
27 Feb.....1868	Benjamin Disraeli.....C.	..	279
9 Dec.....1868	W. E. Gladstone.....L.	5	70
21 Feb.....1874	Earl of Beaconsfield.....C.	6	59
28 April.....1880	W. E. Gladstone.....L.	5	56
24 June.....1885	Marquis of Salisbury.....C.	..	221
1 Feb.....1886	W. E. Gladstone.....L.	..	175
26 July.....1886	Marquis of Salisbury.....C.	6	23
18 Aug.....1892	W. E. Gladstone.....L.	1	196
3 March.....1894	Earl of Rosebery.....L.	1	118
20 June.....1895	Marquis of Salisbury.....U.	..	-

T. Tory. W. Whig. L. Liberal. C. Conservative. U. Unionist.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

I.—CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ADMINISTRATIONS, 1874-1898.

* Those marked with an asterisk were members of the Cabinet during the whole or part of their tenure of the office. The names in capitals are those of the existing Cabinet, November, 1898. Titles, &c., in brackets were acquired subsequently to taking office. d. signifies decease. † These offices necessitate re-election, if the holder is a member of the House of Commons when appointed.

For Liberal Administrations, 1868-95, see page 40.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, 1895-8.
1 PRIME MINISTER.....	*MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.
2 †FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (£5,000)	*RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P.
3 LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR (£10,000)	*EARL OF HALSBURY.....
4 †LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND (£8,000)	*LORD ASHBOURNE
5 LORD PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (£2,000)	*DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G. †
6 LORD PRIVY SEAL (unpaid)	*VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.....
7 †CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (£5,000)	*RT. HON. SIR M. HICKS-BEACH, BT., M.P.
8 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (£5,000).	*RT. HON. SIR M. WHITE-RIDLEY, BT., M.P
9 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (£5,000)	*THE PRIME MINISTER
10 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (£5,000) ..	*RT. HON. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.....
11 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (£5,000)	*MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.
12 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (£5,000).....	*RT. HON. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P.
13 †FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (£4,500)	*RT. HON. G. J. GOSCHEN, M.P.....
14 LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (£20,000)	*EARL CADOGAN, K.G.
15 †CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (£4,425).	Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour, M.P.
16 †SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (£2,000)	*LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH
17 †CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER (£2,000)	*LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD
18 †PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (£2,000)	*RT. HON. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P.
19 †PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (£2,000).	*RT. HON. HENRY CHAPLIN, M.P.
20 †PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (£2,000)	*RT. HON. WALTER H. LONG, M.P.

† Also President of the Council of National Defence.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ADMINISTRATIONS,
1874-1898.* The names marked with an asterisk were members of the Cabinet. *d.* signifies decease.

2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, July, 1886—August, 1892.	1st SALISBURY MINISTRY, June, 1885—February, 1886.	BEACONSFIELD MINISTRY, February, 1874—April, 1880.
1 *Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. . . .	*Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. . . .	*Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.), <i>d.</i>
2 *Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., 1891-2. *Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1887-91. *The Prime Minister, 1886-7.	*Earl of Idesleigh, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	*The Prime Minister.
3 *Lord (Earl of) Halsbury	*Lord (Earl of) Halsbury	*Lord (Earl) Cairns, <i>d.</i>
4 *Lord Ashbourne	*Lord Ashbourne	In Commission 1874; Rt. Hon. J. T. Ball, <i>d.</i> , 1875-80.
5 *Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.	*Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.	*Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
6 *Earl Cadogan	*Earl of Harrowby	*Duke of Northumberland, 1878-80. *The Prime Minister, <i>d.</i> , 1876-8. *Earl of Malmesbury, <i>d.</i> , 1874-6. *Rt. Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote (Earl of Idesleigh), <i>d.</i>
7 *Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., 1881-92. *Rt. Hon. Lord R. Churchill, <i>d.</i> , 1886-7.	*Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.	
8 *Rt. Hon. H. Matthews, M.P. (Viscount Llandaff).	*Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. (Viscount) Cross.	*Rt. Hon. R. A. (Viscount) Cross.
9 *The Prime Minister, 1887-92. *Earl of Idesleigh, <i>d.</i> , 1886-7.	*The Prime Minister	*Marquis of Salisbury, 1878-80. *Earl of Derby, K.G., <i>d.</i> , 1874-8.
10 *Lord (Viscount) Knutsfort, 1887-92. *Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1886-7.	*Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. A. Stanley, G.C.B. (Earl of Derby).	*Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt. M.P., 1878-80. *Earl of Carnarvon, <i>d.</i> , 1874-8.
11 *Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1887-92. *Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1886-7.	*Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., <i>d.</i> , July, 1885—Jan., 1886. *Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, Jan., 1886.	*Col. Rt. Hon. F. A. Stanley (Earl of Derby), 1878-80. *Rt. Hon. G. Hardy (Earl of Cranbrook), 1874-8.
12 *Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	*Rt. Hon. Lord R. Churchill, M.P. <i>d.</i>	*Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, 1878-80. *Marquis of Salisbury, 1874-8.
13 *Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1877-80. *Rt. Hon. G. W. Hunt M.P. <i>d.</i> , 1874-7.
14 Earl (Marquis) of Zetland, 1889-92. Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., 1886-9.	*Earl of Carnarvon, <i>d.</i>	Duke of Marlborough, <i>d.</i> , 1876-80. Duke of Abercorn, <i>d.</i> , 1874-6.
15 *Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., 1891-92. *Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., 1887-91. *Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, 1886-7.	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke, Bart., M.P., June, 1885—Jan., 1886. *Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., <i>d.</i> , Jan., 1886.	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther, M.P., 1878-80. Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., 1874-8.
16 Marquis of Lothian, K.T., 1887-92. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., 1886-87.	*Duke of Richmond & Gordon, Aug., 1885—Jan., 1886.	(Office not established.)
17 *Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. . . .	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P. . .	Rt. Hon. T. E. Taylor, M.P., <i>d.</i>
18 *Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., 1888-92. *Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), 1886-8.	*Duke of Richmond & Gordon, June-Aug., 1885. *Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., <i>d.</i> , Aug., 1885—Jan., 1886. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.	*Viscount Sandon (Earl of Harrowby), 1878-80. Rt. Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley (Lord Norton), 1874-8. Rt. Hon. G. S. Booth (Lord Basing), <i>d.</i>
19 *Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.		
20 *Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., 1889-92.	(Office not established.)	(Office not established.)

OFFICE AND SALARY.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, 1895-8.
1 †FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS (£2,000)	*RT. HON. A. AKERS-DOUGLAS, M.P.
2 †POSTMASTER-GENERAL (£2,500)	Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
3 †VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (£2,000).	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P.
4 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (£2,000).	Sir W. H. Walrond, Bart., M.P.
5 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (£2,000)	Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P.
6 †LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY (£1,000)	W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. H. T. Anstruther, M.P. Lord Stanley, M.P.
7 PAYMASTER-GENERAL (unpaid)	Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.
8 LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B. (1st Naval Lord, £1,500). V.-Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B. (2nd Naval Lord, £1,200). R.-Adm. A. Knyvett-Wilson, V.C., C.B. (Controller, £1,700). Capt. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. (Jun. Naval Lord, £1,200). J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. (Civil Ld., £1,000). R.-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B., 1895-7. R.-Adm. G. H. U. Noel, C.B., 1895-8.
9 PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY (£2,000).	W. G. E. Macartney, M.P.
10 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE (£1,200).	Earl of Dudley
11 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (£1,200).	T. W. Russell, M.P.
12 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (£1,500).	Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P.
13 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (£1,500).	Rt. Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P. Rt.-Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P. (Lord Curzon of Kedleston), 1895-8.
14 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES (£1,500)....	Earl of Selborne

2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1886—AUG., 1892.	1ST SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1885—FEB., 1886.	BEACONSFIELD MINISTRY, FEB., 1874—APRIL, 1880.
1 Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, M.P. (Lord Rathmore.)	Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, M.P. (Lord Rathmore.)	Rt. Hon. Gerard Noel, M.P., 1876-80. Rt. Hon. Lord E. Lennox M.P., d., 1874-6.
2 Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bt., M.P., 1891-2. Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.P., d., 1886-91.	*Rt. Hon. Lord J. Manners, M.P. (Duke of Rutland).	*Rt. Hon. Lord J. Manners, M.P. (Duke of Rutland).
3 Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke, Bart., M.P., 1887-92. Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, (Visc. Knutsford), 1886-7.	*Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., d., June-Aug., 1885. Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland (Visc. Knutsford), Aug., 1885—Jan., 1886.	Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., 1878-80. Visc. Sandon (E. of Harrowby), 1874-8.
4 Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.	Sir W. H. Dyke, Bart., M.P.
5 Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P., 1891-2. Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., 1886-91.	Sir H. T. Holland, Bt., M.P. (Visc. Knutsford), June- Aug., 1885. (Rt. Hon.) Sir M. White- Ridley, Bt., M.P., Aug., 1885—Jan., 1886. (Rt. Hon.) W. L. Jackson, M.P., Jan., 1886.	Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bt., M.P. (Lord Rookwood), 1878-80. Hon. F. A. Stanley (Earl of Derby), 1877-8 W. H. Smith, M.P., d., 1874-7
6 Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt., M.P. Hon. S. Herbert, M.P. (Earl of Pembroke). (Rt. Hon.) Sir Herbert Max- well, Bt., M.P.	Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt., M.P. Hon. S. Herbert, M.P. (Earl of Pembroke). (Sir) Charles Dalrymple, M.P.	Viscount Mahon, M.P. (Earl Stan- hope), 1874-6. R. Winn, M.P. (Lord St. Oswald), d., 1874-80. Sir J. Elphinstone, Bt., M.P., d., 1874-80. Viscount Crichton, M.P. (Earl of Erne), 1876-80. Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bt., M.P., 1880. Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, M.P., 1880 (Lord Rathmore). Rt. Hon. S. Cave, M.P., d., 1874-80.
7 Lord Windsor, 1891-2. Earl of Jersey, 1890-1. Earl Brownlow, 1887-90. Earl Beauchamp, d., 1886-7.	Earl Beauchamp, d.	Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, M.P., 1880 (Lord Rathmore). Rt. Hon. S. Cave, M.P., d., 1874-80.
8 Adm. Sir A. H. Hoskins, G.C.B., 1886-8 and 1891-2. V.-Ad. Fairfax, C.B., 1889-92. V.-Ad. Sir J. O. Hopkins, K. C.B., 1888-92. Capt. F. Bedford, C.B., 1889-92. Lord C. Beresford, M.P., 1886-8. Adm. Sir W. Graham, 1886-8. Adm. Sir R. V. Hamilton, G.C.B., 1888-91. Adm. Sir A. (Lord) Hood, 1886-9. V.-Adm. (Sir) C. Hotham, 1888-9. (Sir) E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. (Civil Lord).	Vice-Adm. (Lord) Hood, C.B. Vice-A. Sir A. Hoskins, K.C.B. Vice-Adm. Brandreth, d. Capt. Codrington, C.B., d. (Sir) E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. (Civil Lord).	Adm. Sir A. Milne, G.C.B., d., 1874-6. Adm. Sir J. W. Tarleton, d., 1874-5. Lord Gillford (Earl of Clanwilliam). 1874-80. Adm. Sir G. Hornby, d., 1875-7. Adm. Sir A. Yelverton, d., 1876-7. R.-Adm. (Lord) Hood, 1877-9. Adm. Sir G. Wellesley, 1877-9. Adm. Sir A. C. Key, K.C.B., d., 1879-80. R.-Adm. Sir J. Commerell, K.C.B., 1879-80. (Rt. Hon.) Sir Massey Lopes, Bt., M.P. (Civil Lord).
9 Rt. Hon. (Sir) A. B. Forwood, M.P., d.	(Rt. Hon.) C. T. Ritchie, M.P.	Hon. A. F. Egerton, M.P., d.
10 Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1888-92. Baron H. de Worms, M.P. (Lord Pirbright), 1886-8. Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1888.	Baron H. de Worms, M.P. (Lord Pirbright).	(Rt. Hon.) J. G. Talbot, M.P., 1878-80. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., d., 1875-8. G. C. Bentinck, M.P., d., 1874-5.
11 (Rt. Hon.) W. H. Long, M.P.	Earl Brownlow.....	Clare S. Read, M.P., 1874-5. T. Salt, M.P., 1875-80.
12 (Rt. Hon.) C. B. Stuart- Wortley, Q.C., M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) C. B. Stuart- Wortley, M.P.	Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt., M.P., 1878-80. Sir H. S. Ibbetson, Bt., M.P. (Lord Rookwood), 1874-8.
13 (Rt. Hon.) J. W. Lowther, M.P., 1891-2. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bt., M.P., 1886-91.	Rt. Hon. R. Bourke, M.P. (Lord Connemara).	Hon. R. Bourke, M.P. (Lord Connemara).
14 Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1887-8. Earl of Dunraven, K.P., 1886-7. Rt. Hon. Baron H. de Worms, M.P. (Ld. Pirbright), 1888-92.	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.	Earl Cadogan, 1878-80. (Rt. Hon.) J. Lowther, M.P., 1874-8.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, 1895-8.
1 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA (£1,500)	Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
2 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR (£1,500).....	G. Wyndham, M.P. <i>Rt.-Hon. St. John W. Brodrick, M.P., 1895-8.</i>
3 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (£1,500)	J. Powell-Williams, M.P.
4 †ATTORNEY-GENERAL (£7,000 and fees, £8,182 in 1898)	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., G.C.M.G., M.P. ..
5 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL (£6,000 and fees, £5,028 in 1898)	Sir R. B. Finlay, Q.C., M.P.....
6 †LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (£5,000)	Rt. Hon. A. Graham Murray, Q.C., M.P. .. <i>Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Lord) Pearson, Bt., Q.C., M.P., 1895-6.</i>
7 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (£2,000).....	C. Scott Dickson, Q.C. <i>A. Graham Murray, Q.C., M.P., 1895-6</i>
8 †ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND (£5,000 and fees)	Right Hon. J. Atkinson, Q.C., M.P.
9 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND (£2,000 and fees).	Dunbar P. Barton, Q.C., M.P. <i>(Justice) W. Kenny, Q.C., M.P., 1895-8.</i>
10 LORD STEWARD (£2,000)	Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, G.C.V.O.
11 †TREASURER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (£904)	Viscount Curzon, M.P. <i>Marq. of Carmarthen, M.P. (D. of Leeds), 1895-6.</i>
12 †COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (£904)	Rt. Hon. Viscount Valentia, M.P..... <i>Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., 1895-8</i> ..
13 LORD CHAMBERLAIN (£2,000).....	Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. ..
14 †VICE-CHAMBERLAIN (£924).....	Hon. Ailwyn E. Fellowes, M.P.
15 CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLEMEN AT ARMS (£1,000) ..	Lord Belper
16 CAPTAIN OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD (£1,200)..	Earl Waldegrave
	<i>Earl of Limerick, K.P., d. 1895-6</i>

2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1886—AUG., 1892.	1ST SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1885—FEB., 1886.	BEACONSFIELD MINISTRY, FEB., 1874—APRIL, 1880.
1 (Rt.) Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., (Ld. Curzon of Kedleston), 1891-2. Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P., 1886-91.	Lord Harris, G.C.S.I.	Hn. E. Stanhope, M.P., d., 1878-90. Ld. Geo. Hamilton, M.P., 1874-8.
2 Earl Brownlow, 1889-92 Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., 1886-9.	Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G. (E. of Albemarle), d.	Visc. Bury (Earl of Albemarle) d., 1878-80. Earl Cadogan, 1875-8. Earl of Pembroke, d., 1874-5.
3 Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P.	Hon. (Sir) H. S. Northcote, C.B., M.P.	Sir E. Loyd-Lindsay (Lord Wan- tage), 1877-80. Hon. F. A. Stanley (Earl of Derby), 1874-7.
4 Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., G.C.M.G., M.P.	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., M.P.	Sir J. (Lord Justice) Holker, d., 1875-80. Sir R. (Lord Justice) Baggallay, d., 1874-5.
5 Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P.	Sir J. B. Karslake, d., 1874. Sir H. Giffard (E. of Halsbury), 1875-80. Sir J. (Lord Justice) Holker, d., 1874-5.
6 Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Ld.) Pearson Bt., Q.C., M.P., 1891-2. Rt. Hn. J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C., M.P. (Ld. J. Genl.), 1888-91. Rt. Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., C.B., M.P. (Lord Kings- burgh), 1886-8.	Rt. Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., C.B., M.P. (Lord Kingsburgh).	Rt. Hon. W. (Lord) Watson, 1876-80. Rt. Hon. E. S. (Lord) Gordon, d., 1874-6.
7 A. Graham Murray, Q.C., M.P., 1891-2. Sir Charles (Ld.) Pearson, Q.C., M.P., 1890-1. M. T. S. (Lord) Darling, Q.C., M.P., 1888-90. (Ld. J. Genl.) J. P. B. Robert- son, Q.C., M.P., 1886-8.	(Ld. J. Genl.) J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C.	J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C. (Lord Kingsburgh), 1876-80. W. (Lord) Watson, 1874-6.
8 Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson, Q.C., 1892. Rt. Hon. (Justice) D. H. Madden, Q.C., M.P., 1889-92. Rt. Hon. (Ld. Ch. Justice Sir) P. O'Brien, Q.C., 1888-9. Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P., 1887-8. Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) H. Holmes, Q.C., M.P., 1886-7.	Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) H. Holmes, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. E. Gibson (Lord Ash- bourne), 1877-80. Rt. Hon. (Lord Chief Justice) G. A. C. May, d., 1875-7. Rt. Hon. (Justice) H. Ormsby, d., 1875. Rt. Hon. J. T. Ball, d., 1874-5.
9 (Rt. Hon.) E. H. Carson, Q.C., M.P., 1892. (Rt. Hon.) J. Atkinson, Q.C., 1889-92. Rt. Hon. (Justice) D. H. Madden, Q.C., M.P., 1888-9. Rt. Hon. (Ld. Ch. Justice Sir) P. O'Brien, Q.C., 1887-8. Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P., 1886-7.	(Justice) J. Monroe, Q.C., 1885 Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gib- son, Q.C., M.P., 1885-6.	(Lord Justice) H. Holmes, 1877-80. (Lord Justice) G. Fitzgibbon, 1877. Hon. D. Plunket, Q.C., M.P., 1875-7 (Lord Rathmore). (Justice) H. Ormsby, Q.C., d., 1874-5.
10 Earl of Mount Edgumbe.	Earl of Mount Edgumbe....	Earl Beauchamp, d. Lord H. Thynne, M.P., 1875-80. Earl Percy, M.P., 1874-5.
11 Lord W. Lennox, M.P., 1892. .. Earl of Radnor, 1886-91.	Visc. Folkestone, M.P. (Earl of Radnor).	Earl of Yarmouth, M.P. (Mar- quis of Hertford), 1879-80. Lord Henry Somerset, M.P., 1874-9.
12 Right Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, M.P.	Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, M.P.	Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, 1879-80. Marquis of Hertford, d., 1874-9. Viscount Barrington, d.
13 Earl of Lathom, G.C.B. .	Earl of Lathom	Earl of Coventry, 1877-80. Earl of Shrewsbury, d., 1875-7. Marquis of Exeter, d., 1874-5. Earl of Ichester, 1874. Lord Skelmersdale (Earl of Lathom).
14 Rt. Hon. Lord Burghley, M.P., (Marquis of Exeter), d., 1891-2. Viscount Lewisham, M.P. (Earl of Dartmouth), 1886-91.	Rt. Hon. Visc. Lewisham, M.P. (Earl of Dartmouth).	Earl of Coventry, 1877-80.
15 Earl of Yarborough, 1890-2..... Earl of Rosslyn, d., 1887-90. Viscount Barrington, d., 1886-7.	Earl of Coventry	Earl of Coventry, 1877-80.
16 Earl of Limerick, d., 1889-92 .. Earl of Kintore, 1886-9.	Viscount Barrington, d.	Earl of Coventry, 1877-80.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, 1895-8.
1 MASTER OF THE HORSE (£2,500)	Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O.
2 MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS (£1,700)	Earl of Coventry
3 LORDS IN WAITING (£702).....	Earl of Clarendon. Earl of Denbigh. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G. Lord Bagot. Lord Churchill. Lord Harris, G.C.S.I. Lord Lawrence. Viscount Bridport. <i>Lord Henniker, 1895.</i> <i>Earl Waldegrave, 1895-8.</i> <i>Earl of Ranfurly, 1895-7.</i>
4 MISTRESS OF THE ROBES (£500).....	Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.
5 †JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (formerly £2,000; office made non-political and salary abolished 1892).	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, K.C.B.
6 SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE (£1,500; office abolished, 1887).	_____
7 †PARLIAMENTARY GROOM-IN-WAITING (£334; office discontinued, 1892).	_____

2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1886—AUG. 1892.	1ST SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1885—FEB., 1886.	BEACONSFIELD MINISTRY, FEB 1874—APRIL 1880.
1 Duke of Portland.....	Earl of Bradford, <i>d.</i>	Earl of Bradford, <i>d.</i>
2 Earl of Coventry	Marquis of Waterford, K.P., <i>d.</i>	Earl of Hardwicke, <i>d.</i>
3 Earl Waldegrave. Lord de Ros. Lord Elphinstone, <i>d.</i> Lord Henniker. Viscount Bridport. Earl of Onslow, 1886-7. Earl of Hopetoun, 1886-9. Earl of Limerick, <i>d.</i> , 1886-9. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1886-9. Viscount Torrington, <i>d.</i> , 1889. Earl of Romney, 1889-92. Lord Churchill, 1889-92. Lord de Ramsey, 1890-2	Marquis of Ormonde, K.P. Earl of Kintore. Earl of Hopetoun. Viscount Bridport. Lord Henniker. Lord Boston. Lord Elphinstone, <i>d.</i> Lord de Ros. Lord Sackville (extra), <i>d.</i>	Earl of Dunmore. Earl De Montalt. Earl of Jersey, 1875-7. Earl of Onslow, 1880. Lord De Ros. Lord Henniker, 1877-80. Lord Walsingham, 1876-8. (And others).
4 Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.	Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.	Elizabeth, Duchess of Wellington.
5 Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. G. C. Bentinck, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1875-80. Rt. Hon. S. Cave, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1874-5.
6 Hon. Sir H. S. Northcote, Bt., C.B., M.P., 1886-7.	Hon. Guy Dawnay, <i>d.</i>	Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P.
7 Lord Burghley, M.P. (Marq. of Exeter), <i>d.</i> , 1886-91.	Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt., M.P.	D. Cameron of Lochiel, M.P.



THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

II.—LIBERAL ADMINISTRATIONS, 1868-1895.

OFFICE.	ROSEBERY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG. 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 PRIME MINISTER.....	*Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., <i>d.</i>
2 †FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.	*The Prime Minister	*The Prime Minister
3 LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR	*Lord Herschell, G.C.B.....	*Lord Herschell, G.C.B.
4 †LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.	Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) S Walker.	Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) S Walker.
5 LORD PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.	*The Prime Minister (unpaid) ..	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G. (unpaid)
6 LORD PRIVY SEAL	*Lord Tweedmouth (unpaid)....	*The Prime Minister (unpaid)
7 †CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P.
8 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPT.	*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.....
9 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G.	*Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
10 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.	*Marquis of Ripon, K.G.....	*Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
11 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.	*Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P.	*Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P.
12 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.	*Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, G.C.S.I., M.P.	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G.....
13 †FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.	*Earl Spencer, K.G.....	*Earl Spencer, K.G.
14 LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.	Lord Houghton. (Earl of Crewe)	Lord Houghton (Earl of Crewe) ..
15 †CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.	*Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P. ..	*Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P.
16 †SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND	*Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P.
17 †CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.	*Lord Tweedmouth, May, 1894—June, 1895. *Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P., March-May, 1894.	*Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P.
18 †PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.	*Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P., May, 1894—June, 1895. *Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., <i>d.</i> , March-May, 1894.	*Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., <i>d.</i>
19 †PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.	*Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler, M.P.
20 †PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.	Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardner, M.P. Lord Burghclere).	Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardner, M.P. (Lord Burghclere).

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

II.—LIBERAL ADMINISTRATIONS, 1868-1895.

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.—JULY, 1886.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1880—JUNE, 1885.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC., 1868—FEB., 1874.
1) *Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 2) M.P., <i>d.</i>	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., <i>d.</i>	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., <i>d.</i>
3 *Lord Herschell, G.C.B.	*Earl of Selborne, <i>d.</i>	*Lord (Earl of) Selborne, <i>d.</i> , 1872-74. *Lord Hatherley, <i>d.</i> , 1868-72. Rt. Hon. T. (Lord) O'Hagan, <i>d.</i>
4 Rt. Hon. J. Naish, <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. J. Naish, <i>d.</i> , 1885. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Sullivan, Bt., <i>d.</i> , 1884-5. Rt. Hon. Hugh Law, <i>d.</i> , 1881-4 Lord O'Hagan, <i>d.</i> , 1880-1	
5 *Earl Spencer, K.G.	*Lord Carlingford, <i>d.</i> , 1883-5 ..	*Lord Aberdare, <i>d.</i> , 1873-74. *Earl (Marq.) of Ripon, 1868-73.
6 *The Prime Minister (unpaid).	*Earl Spencer, K.G., 1880-3 .. *Earl of Rosebery, K.G., 1888-5 *Lord Carlingford, <i>d.</i> , 1881-3 .. *Duke of Argyll, K.G., 1880-1.	*Viscount Halifax, <i>d.</i> , 1870-74. *Earl of Kimberley, 1868-70.
7 *Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1882-5. *The Prime Minister, 1880-2.	*The Prime Minister, 1873-74. *Rt. Hon. R. Lowe (Visc. Sherbrooke), <i>d.</i> , 1868-73.
8 *Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., <i>d.</i>	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. R. Lowe (Visc. Sherbrooke), <i>d.</i> , 1873-74. *Rt. Hon. H. A. Bruce (Ld. Aberdare), <i>d.</i> , 1868-73. *Earl Granville, <i>d.</i> , 1870-74. *Earl of Clarendon, <i>d.</i> , 1868-70. *Earl of Kimberley, 1870-74. *Earl Granville, <i>d.</i> , 1868-70.
9 *Earl of Rosebery, K.T.	*Earl Granville, K.G., <i>d.</i> ..	
10 *Earl Granville, K.G., <i>d.</i>	*Earl of Derby, K.G., <i>d.</i> , 1882-5 *Earl of Kimberley, K.G., 1880-2.	*Rt. Hon. E. (Visc.) Cardwell, M.P., <i>d.</i>
11 *Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P.	*Mq. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire), 1882-5. *Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-2.	
12 *Earl of Kimberley, K.G.	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G., 1882-5. *Mq. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire), 1880-2.	*Duke of Argyll, K.G.
13 *Marquis of Ripon, K.G.	*Earl of Northbrook, K.G.	*Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., 1871-74. *Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-71. Earl Spencer, K.G.
14 Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.	*Earl Spencer, K.G., 1882-5. Earl Cowper, K.G., 1880-2.	
15 *Rt. Hon. J. Morley, M.P.	Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P., 1884-5. Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt., M.P., 1882-4. Rt. Hon. Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1882. *Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-2. (Office not established.)	*Marq. of Hartington, M.P. (Duke of Devonshire), 1870-74. *Rt. Hon. C. Fortescue, M.P. (Lord Carlingford), <i>d.</i> , 1868-70.
16 Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., <i>d.</i> , March-July. *Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P., Jan.-March.		
17 Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttle- worth, Bart., M.P., March- July. Rt. Hon. E. (Lord) Heneage, M.P., January-March.	*Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt., M.P., 1884-5. *Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson (Lord Monk Bretton), <i>d.</i> , 1882-4. *Rt. Hon. J. Bright, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-2.	*Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, 1872-74. <i>d.</i> Earl (Marq.) of Dufferin, 1868-72.
18 *Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P. <i>d.</i>	*Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. C. Fortescue, M.P. (Lord Carlingford), <i>d.</i> , 1870-74. *Rt. Hon. J. Bright, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-70.
19 *Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, <i>d.</i> , M.P., March-July. *Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., January-March. 20 (Office not established.)	*Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson (Lord Monk Bretton), <i>d.</i> , 1880-2. *Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Bt., M.P., 1882-5. (Office not established.)	*Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, <i>d.</i> , 1871-74. *Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., 1868-71. (Office not established.)

OFFICE.	ROSEBERY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG., 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 †POSTMASTER-GENERAL	*Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, M.P. . .	*Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, M.P.
2 †VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.	*Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland, M.P.
3 †FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS.	Rt. Hon. Herbert Gladstone, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.
4 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.	Thomas E. Ellis, M.P.	Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P. (Lord Tweedmouth.)
5 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P.
6 †LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.	W. A. McArthur, M.P. R. K. Causton, M.P. R. C. Munro-Ferguson, M.P.	T. E. Ellis, M.P. R. K. Causton, M.P. W. A. McArthur, M.P.
7 PAYMASTER-GENERAL	Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, M.P. . .	Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, M.P.
8 †LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B. (1st Naval Lord). V.-Adm. Lord Walter Kerr (2nd Naval Lord). V.-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. (Controller). Capt. G. H. U. Noel, C.B. (Jun. Naval Lord). E. Robertson, Q.C., M.P. (Civil Lord).	Vice-Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B. (1st Naval Lord). R.-Adm. (Sir) J. A. Fisher, C.B. (2nd N. Lord). R.-Adm. Lord W. Kerr, K.C.B. (Controller). Capt. G. H. U. Noel, C.B. (Jun. N. Lord). E. Robertson, M.P. (Civil Lord).
9 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.	Rt. Hon. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttle- worth, Bt., M.P.	Adm. Sir A. Hoskins, G.C.B., 1892-3. Rt. Hon. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttle- worth, Bt., M.P.
10 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.	Thomas Burt, M.P.	Thomas Burt, M.P.
11 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERN- MENT BOARD.	Sir B. W. Foster, M.P.	Sir B. W. Foster, M.P.
12 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT. . . .	G. W. E. Russell, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) Herbert Gladstone, M.P.
13 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	Sir Edward Grey, Bt., M.P.	Sir Edward Grey, Bt., M.P.

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.—JULY, 1886.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1880—JUNE, 1885.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC., 1868—FEB., 1874.
1 Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. H. Fawcett, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-4. Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1884-5.	*Mq. of Hartington (Duke of Devon- shire), 1868-71. *Rt. Hon. W. Monsell (Lord Emly), <i>d.</i> , 1871-3. *Rt. Hon. Sir L. (Ld.) Playfair, <i>d.</i> 1873-4. *Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., <i>d.</i>
2 Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon (Lord) Playfair, K.C.B., M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Layard, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-73. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1873-4.
3 Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, March-July. Earl of Morley, Jan.—March...	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, <i>d.</i> , 1880. Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1880-4. *Earl of Rosebery, 1884-5.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1873-4. Hon. G. Glyn, M.P. (Lord Wol- verton), <i>d.</i> , 1868-73. Rt. Hon. A. W. (Visct.) Peel, M.P., 1873-4.
4 (Rt. Hon.) Arnold Morley, M.P.	Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P. (Ld. Stalbridge).	Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-71. Rt. Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-3.
Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler, M.P.	Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-2. (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1882-4. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1884-5.	Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson (Lord Monk- Bretton), <i>d.</i> , 1873-4. Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Marq. of Lansdowne, 1869-72. (Sir) W. P. Adam, <i>d.</i> , 1869-73. Hon. J. C. Vivian, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-72. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-4. Hon. A. F. (Ld.) Greville, M.P., 1873-4.
6 Cyril Flower, M.P. (Lord Battersea). G. Leveson-Gower, M.P. Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., M.P.	C. C. Cotes, M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Marq. of Lansdowne, 1869-72. (Sir) W. P. Adam, <i>d.</i> , 1869-73. Hon. J. C. Vivian, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-72. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-4. Hon. A. F. (Ld.) Greville, M.P., 1873-4.
7 Lord Thurlow	J. Holms, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-2 (Rt. Hon.) Sir A. Hayter, Bt., M.P., 1880-2. (Rt. Hon.) H. J. Gladstone, M.P., 1881-5. (Rt. Hon. Sir) R. W. Duff, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1882-5.	Earl (Marq.) of Dufferin, 1868-72. Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1872-3. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, M.P., <i>d.</i> 1873-4.
8 Admiral Lord J. Hay, G.C.B. Vice-Admiral Sir A. H. Hos- kins, K.C.B. Vice-Adm. (Sir) W. Graham. Rear-Adm. (Sir J. E.) Erskine. (Rt. Hon. Sir) R. W. Duff, M.P., <i>d.</i> (Civil Lord).	Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1872-3. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, M.P., <i>d.</i> 1873-4. Vice-Ad. Sir S. C. Dacres, K.C.B., <i>d.</i> Adm. Sir A. Milne, G.C.B., <i>d.</i> (Rt. Hon.) Sir B. Seymour (Ld. Alcester), <i>d.</i> V.-Ad. Sir E. S. Robinson, K.C.B., <i>d.</i> R.-Ad. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., <i>d.</i> Capt. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (Rt. Hon. Sir) G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., M.P. (Civil), 1868-71. Earl of Camperdown (Civil), 1871-4.
9 (Rt. Hon.) Sir J. T. Hibbert, M.P.	Adm. Sir A. C. Key, <i>d.</i>	(Rt. Hon.) W. E. Baxter, M.P., <i>d.</i> 1868-71. (Rt. Hon.) G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. 1871-4.
10 (Sir) C. T. Dyke-Acland, M.P.	Vice-Adm. Lord J. Hay, 1880-2 Rear-Adm. Sir A. Hoskins, 1880-2. Adm. Lord Alcester, <i>d.</i> , 1883-5 Rear-Adm. Sir F. Richards, 1883-5. G. W. Rendel, 1882-5. Sir T. (Lord) Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., 1880-4 (Civil). W. S. Cairne, M.P., 1884-5 (Civil).	(Rt. Hon.) G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1868-71. [1871-4. (Rt. Hon.) A. W. (Visc.) Peel, M.P., (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1871-4. (Rt. Hon.) A. W. (Visc.) Peel, M.P., 1868-71.
11 W. C. Borlase, M.P.; March- July. (Rt. Hon.) Jesse Collings, M.P. Jan.—March.	Sir T. (Lord) Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., 1884-5. (Rt. Hon. Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P., 1882-4. Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., 1880-2. Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1880. J. Holms, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1882-5. (Rt. Hon.) E. Ashley, M.P., 1880-2. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1880-3. G. W. E. Russell, M.P., 1883-5.	(Rt. Hon.) E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (Ld. Brabourne), <i>d.</i> , 1868-71. H. S. Winterbotham, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-4.
12 H. Broadhurst, M.P.	(Rt. Hon. Sir) H. H. Fowler, M.P., 1884-5. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1883-4. Earl of Rosebery, 1881-3. (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1880-1. Rt. Hon. A. W. (Visct.) Peel, 1880.	(Rt. Hon. Sir) A. J. Otway, M.P., 1868-70. Visc. Enfield (E. of Strafford), <i>d.</i> , 1870-4.
13 (Rt. Hon.) J. Bryce, M.P.	Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P., 1882-5. (Rt. Hon.) Sir C. Dilke, Bt., M.P., 1880-2.	

OFFICE.	ROSEBERRY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG., 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.	Sydney C. Buxton, M.P.	Sydney C. Buxton, M.P.
2 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E..	G. W. E. Russell, M.P.
3 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR.	Lord Monkswell, 1895 Lord Sandhurst, 1894-5.	Lord Sandhurst
4 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE.	W. Woodall, M.P.	W. Woodall, M.P.
5 †ATTORNEY-GENERAL	Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., Oct. 1894—July, 1895. Sir C. Russell, Q.C., G.C.M.G., M.P. (Lord Russell of Killowen), March-May, 1894 Sir John (Lord Justice) Rigby, Q.C., M.P., May-Oct., 1894.	Sir C. Russell, G.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. (Lord Russell of Killowen).
6 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL	Sir F. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i> , Oct., 1894—July, 1895. Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., May- October, 1894. Sir John (Ld. Justice) Rigby, Q.C., M.P., March-May, 1894	Sir John (Ld. Justice) Rigby, Q.C., M.P.
7 †LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P.
8 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND.	Thomas Shaw, Q.C., M.P.	A. Asher, Q.C., M.P.
9 †ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND.	Rt. Hon. The MacDermot, Q.C.	Rt. Hon. The MacDermot, Q.C.
10 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND.	Rt. Hon. C. H. Hemphill, Q.C.	(Rt. Hon.) C. H. Hemphill, Q.C.
11 LORD STEWARD.....	Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.	Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.
12 †TREASURER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.	Hon. A. G. Brand, M.P.	Earl of Chesterfield.....
13 †COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.	G. W. Leveson-Gower, M.P....	G. W. Leveson-Gower, M.P.
14 LORD CHAMBERLAIN	Lord (Earl) Carrington, G.C.M.G	Lord (Earl) Carrington, G.C.M.G..
15 †VICE-CHAMBERLAIN	Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P. .	Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P.
16 CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLEMEN AT ARMS.	Earl of Chesterfield	Lord Vernon
17 CAPTAIN OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.	Lord Kensington, <i>d.</i>	Lord Kensington, <i>d.</i>
18 MASTER OF THE HORSE.....	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P..	Viscount Oxenbridge, <i>d.</i>
19 MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS.	Lord Ribblesdale.....	Lord Ribblesdale

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.—JULY, 1886.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1880—JUNE, 1885.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC., 1868—FEB., 1874.
1 Rt. Hon. (Sir) G. O. Morgan, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. (Sir) M. E. Grant Duff, M.P., 1880-1. (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1881-2. (Rt. Hon.) E. Ashley, M.P., 1882-5.	Rt. Hon. W. Monsell (Lord Emly), <i>d.</i>
2 E. S. Howard, M.P., March- July. (Rt. Hon.) Sir U. Kay-Shuttle- worth, M.P., Jan.—March.	J. K. Cross, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1883-5. Viscount Enfield (Earl of Strafford), <i>d.</i> , 1880-3. Marquis of Lansdowne, 1880.	(Rt. Hon. Sir) M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P.
3 Lord Sandhurst.....	Earl of Morley.....	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook, 1868-72. Hon. J. C. Vivian, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1872-4.
4 (Rt. Hon.) H. J. Gladstone, M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir A. D. Hayter, Bart., M.P., 1882-5. (Rt. Hon. Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P., 1880-2.	(Rt. Hon. Sir) H. Campbell-Banner- man, M.P., 1871-4.
5 Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P. (Lord Russell of Killowen).	Rt. Hon. Sir H. James, Q.C., M.P. (Lord James of Here- ford).	Sir H. James, M.P. (Lord James of Hereford), 1873-4. Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, <i>d.</i> , 1871-3. Sir R. P. Collier (Lord Monkswell), <i>d.</i> , 1868-71.
6 Sir Horace (Lord) Davey, Q.C.	Sir F. (Lord) Herschell, Q.C., M.P.	Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P., 1873-4. Sir H. (Lord) James, M.P., 1873. Sir G. Jessel, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-3. Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-71.
7 Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P., 1881-5. Rt. Hon. J. (Lord) McLaren, M.P., 1880-1.	Rt. Hon. G. (Lord) Young, 1869-74. Rt. Hon. J. (Lord) Moncreiff, <i>d.</i> , 1868-9.
8 A. Asher, Q.C., M.P.	A. Asher, Q.C., M.P., 1881-5. Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P., 1880-1.	Rt. Hon. G. (Lord) Young, 1868-9. A. (Ld.) Rutherford Clark, 1869-74.
9 Right Hon. S. (Ld. Justice) Walker, Q.C.	Rt. Hon. S. (Lord Justice) Walker, 1885. Rt. Hon. J. Naish, Q.C., <i>d.</i> , 1884-5. Rt. Hon. A. M. Porter, M.P., 1883-4. Rt. Hon. W. M. (Justice) Johnson, 1881-3. Rt. Hon. H. Law, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-1.	Rt. Hon. E. Sullivan, <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Rt. Hon. C. R. (Ld. Jus.) Barry, <i>d.</i> , 1869-72. Rt. Hon. R. (Bar.) Dowse, <i>d.</i> , 1872-3. Rt. Hon. C. (Ld. Ch. Baron) Palles, 1873-4.
10 (Rt. Hon.) The M'Dermot, Q.C.	The MacDermot, Q.C., 1885. S. (Lord Justice) Walker, 1884-5. J. Naish, Q.C., <i>d.</i> , 1883-4. A. M. Porter, Q.C., M.P., 1881-3. W. M. (Justice) Johnson, M.P., 1880-1.	C. R. (Ld. Jus.) Barry, <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. R. Dowse, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-72. (Lord Chief B.) C. Palles, 1872-3. (Rt. Hon.) Hugh Law, <i>d.</i> , 1873-4.
11 Earl Sydney, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	Earl Sydney, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	Earl of Bessborough, <i>d.</i>
12 Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.	Earl (Marquis) of Breadalbane	Lord de Tabley, <i>d.</i> , 1868-72. Lord Poltimore, 1872-3. Lord Monson (Visc. Oxenbridge), <i>d.</i> , 1873-4.
13 Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P. (Lord Tweedmouth).	Rt. Hon. Lord Kensington, M.P., <i>d.</i>	Lord Otho Fitzgerald, M.P., <i>d.</i>
14 Earl of Kenmare, K.P.	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.	Viscount (Earl) Sydney, <i>d.</i>
15 Rt. Hon. Visc. Kilcourseie, (Earl of Cavan), M.P.	Rt. Hon. Ld. C. Bruce, M.P. <i>d.</i>	Viscount Castlerosse, M.P. (Earl of Kenmare), 1868-82. Lord R. Grosvenor (Lord Stalbridge), 1872-4. Lord Foley, <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Marquis of Normanby, <i>d.</i> , 1869-72.
16 Lord Sudeley.....	Earl (Duke) of Fife, 1880-1... Lord (Earl) Carrington, 1881-5.	Duke of St. Albans, <i>d.</i>
17 Lord Monson (Visc. Oxen- bridge), <i>d.</i>	Lord Monson (Viscount Oxen- bridge), <i>d.</i>	Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G., <i>d.</i>
18 Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.	Duke of Westminster, K.G.	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
19 Lord Suffield, K.C.B.	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.

OFFICE.	ROSEBURY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG., 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 LORDS-IN-WAITING	Earl of Buckinghamshire. Earl Granville. Lord Acton, K.C.V.O. Lord Camoys, <i>d.</i> Lord Hawkesbury. Lord Playfair, G.C.B., <i>d.</i> Viscount Bridport (non-political). Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, 1894. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., 1894-5. Viscount Drumlanrig, <i>d.</i> , 1894. Lord Monkswell, 1894-5.	Viscount Drumlanrig, <i>d.</i> Lord Acton, K.C.V.O. Lord Brassey, K.C.B. Lord Camoys, <i>d.</i> Lord Monkswell. Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. Lord Playfair, G.C.B., <i>d.</i> Viscount Bridport (non-political). Lord Wolverton, 1892-3.
2 MISTRESS OF THE ROBES, (discontinued as a political office 1892-5).	—	—
3 †JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (formerly £2,060; office made non-political and salary abolished 1892).	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, K.C.B.	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, K.C.B.
4 SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE. (Office abol- ished in 1887).	—	—
5 †PARLIAMENTARY GROOM IN WAITING (office dis- continued 1892).	—	—

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.-JULY, 1886.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1880—JUNE, 1885.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC., 1868—FEB., 1874.
1 Lord Methuen, <i>d.</i> Lord Kensington, <i>d.</i> Lord Hothfield. Lord Houghton (E. of Crewe). Lord Camoys, <i>d.</i> Lord Ribblesdale. Lord Thurlow. Visc. Bridport (non-political).	Earl of Dalhousie, <i>d.</i> Lord Methuen, <i>d.</i> Lord Ribblesdale. Lord Sudeley. Lord Thurlow. Lord Sandhurst. Lord Wrottesley. Lord Sackville, <i>d.</i> Visc. Bridport (non-political).	Earl of Camperdown, 1868-71. Marquis of Breadalbane, 1873-4. Marquis of Huntly, 1870-3. Earl of Kenmare, 1872-4. Earl of Morley, 1869-74. Lord Suffield, 1869-72. Lord Wrottesley, 1869-74. (And others.)
2 Vacant.....	Earl of Listowel 1880-1. Earl (Mq.) of Zetland, 1880-1. Viscount Enfield (Earl of Strafford), <i>d.</i> , 1880. Visc. Torrington, <i>d.</i> , 1880-4. Duchess of Roxburghe, <i>d.</i> , 183-5. Duchess of Bedford, <i>d.</i> , 1880-3.	Duchess of Argyll, <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Duchess of Sutherland, <i>d.</i> , 1869.
3 Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. (Sir) G. O. Morgan, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir C. O'Loughlen, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-71. Rt. Hon. J. R. Davison, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-2.
4 W. Woodall, M.P.	Gen. Sir J. M. Adye, 1880-3. Hon. H. R. Brand, M.P. (Visct. Hampden), 1883-5.	Sir R. J. Phillimore, Bt., <i>d.</i> , 1872-4. Gen. Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., M.P., <i>d.</i>
5 (Rt.) Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P	Col (Sir) Gerard Smith, M.P., 1883-5. W. H. Grenfell, 1888. Col. Hon. W. Carington, M.P., 1880-3.	Hon. A. F. (Lord) Greville, M.P., 1869-73.

TABLE OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS
OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

YEAR	PRIME MINISTER.	ALPHA	LORD CHANCELLOR.	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	HOME SECRETARY.	FOREIGN SECRETARY.	COLONIAL AND WAR SECRETARY.	SECRETARY AT WAR.	PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF CONTROL. (INDIA.)	WARRIOR	PEACE	INCOME
1800	William Pitt	T	Ld. Loughboro	William Pitt	Duke of Portland	Lord Grenville	H. Dundas	W. Windham	Lord Grenville	W.		
1801	H. Addington	"	L. Eldon	H. Addington	Lord Pelham	Lord Hawkesbury	Lord Hobart	Chas. Yorke	Earl of Dartmouth	W.		
1803	"	"	"	"	C. P. Yorke	"	"	C. Bathurst	V. Castlereagh	W.		
1804	William Pitt	"	"	William Pitt	Lord Hawkesbury	Lord Harrowby	Earl Camden	H. Dundas	"	W.		
1805	"	"	"	"	"	Lord Mulgrave	Visc. Castlereagh	H. Dundas	"	W.		
1806	Ld. Grenville	W.	L. Erskine	Lord H. Petty	Earl Spencer	C. J. Fox	W. Windham	R. Fitzpatrick	Lord Minto	W.		
	"	"	"	"	"	Lord Howick	"	"	G. Tierney	W.		
*1807	D. of Portland	T.	L. Eldon	S. Perceval	Lord Hawkesbury	G. Canning	V. Castlereagh	J. M. Pakeney	H. Dundas	W.		
1809	S. Perceval	"	"	"	Rd. Ryder	Earl Bathurst	Earl of Liverpool	Granville	"	W.		
	"	"	"	"	"	Marquis Wellesley	"	V. Palmerston	"	W.		
1810	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.		
1811	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.		
*1812	E. of Liverpool	"	"	N. Vansittart	Viscount Sidmouth	V. Castlereagh	Earl Bathurst	"	Earl of	Bucking.	W.	W.
1813	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Shamshire	W.	W.
1814	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1815	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1816	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1817	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
*1818	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1819	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
*1820	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1821	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1822	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1823	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1824	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1825	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
*1826	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1827	G. Canning	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1827	V. Goderich	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1828	D. of Wellington	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
1829	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.	W.
*1830	Earl Grey	L.	Ld. Brougham	Lord Althorp	Visc. Melbourne	V. Palmerston	Visc. Goderich	Sir H. Hardinge	Viscount Melville	P.		
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Leveson-Gower	E. of Ellenborough.	P.		
*1831	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Chas. Wynne	C. Grant	P.		
1832	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	H. Farnell	"	P.		
*1833	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	J. C. Hobhouse	"	P.		
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	E. Edlice	"	P.		
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Lord Stanley	"	P.		

The * distinguishes a year in which there was a General Election. (W) denotes a war with a European power, (w) an Indian, Colonial or minor war, (P) peace.

ADMINISTRATIONS—Continued.

Y	PRIME MINISTER.	LORD CHANCELLOR.	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	HOME SECRETARY.	FOREIGN SECRETARY.	COLONIAL AND WAR SECRETARY.	SECRETARY AT WAR.	PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF CONTROL (INDIA.)	WAR OFFICE	NAVY OFFICE
1834	V. Melbourne	L. Brougham	Lord Althorp	V. Duncannon	V. Palmerston	T. Spring Rice	Herries	E. of Ellenborough	P.	
*1835	Sir R. Peel	L. Lyndhurst	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulburn	D. of Wellington	Earl Aberdeen	Visc. Howick	Sir J. Hobhouse	P.	
V. Melbourne	L. Lyndhurst	Spring Rice	Lord J. Russell	V. Palmerston	"	Lord Glenelg	"	"	P.	
*1836	"	L. Cottenham	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1837	"	"	F. T. Baring	Marq. of Normandy	"	Mq. of Normandy	T. B. Macaulay	"	P.	
1838	"	"	"	"	"	Lord J. Russell	"	"	P.	
1839	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
*1840	Sir R. Peel	L. Lyndhurst	H. Goulburn	Sir Jas. Graham	Earl of Aberdeen	Lord Stanley	Sir H. Hardinge	E. of Ellenborough Lord Fitzgerald.	P.	
*1841	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1842	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1843	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1844	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1845	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
*1846	Ld. J. Russell	L. Cottenham	Sir C. Wood	Sir Geo. Grey	V. Palmerston	Earl Grey	Fox Maule	Sir J. C. Hobhouse	P.	
1847	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1848	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1849	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1850	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
*1851	Earl of Derby	L. St. Leonards	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Earl Granville	Sir J. Pakington	Vernon Smith	J. C. Herries	P.	
1852	E. of Aberdeen	L. Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone	V. Palmerston	Earl of Malmesbury	Duke of Newcastle	W. Beresford	Sir C. Wood.	P.	
1853	"	"	"	"	Lord J. Russell	"	Sidney Herbert	"	P.	
1854	"	"	"	"	Earl of Clarendon	"	Duke of Newcastle	"	P.	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1855	V. Palmerston	"	Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir Geo. Grey	"	Sir Geo. Grey	SEC. OF STATE FOR WAR.	"	P.	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1856	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
*1857	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1858	Earl of Derby	L. Chelmsford	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	E. of Malmesbury	Lord Stanley	General Peel	Earl of Ellenboro'	P.	
*1859	V. Palmerston	L. Campbell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir E. Estcourt.	Sir W. Molesworth	"	Lord Stanley.	P.	
1860	"	"	"	"	Lord J. Russell.	Duke of Newcastle	Sidney Herbert	Sir C. Wood	P.	
1861	"	"	"	"	Earl Russell	"	"	"	P.	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	

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ADMINISTRATIONS—Continued.

YEAR	PRIME MINISTER.	PARLIAMENT	LORD CHANCELLOR.	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	HOME SECRETARY.	FOREIGN SECRETARY.	COLONIAL SECRETARY.	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.	INDIAN SECRETARY.	NAME OF PARLIAMENT	LOCALITY
1802	V. Palmerston	L.	L. Westbury	W. E. Gladstone	Sir Geo. Grey	Earl Russell	Duke of Newcastle	Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir C. Wood	P	9d.
1803	"	L.	"	"	"	"	Ed. Cardwell	Earl de Grey	"	P	9d.
1804	"	L.	"	"	"	"	Ed. Cardwell	"	"	P	7d.
*1805	Earl Russell	L.	L. Cranworth	"	Earl of Clarendon	Earl of Clarendon	Earl of Carnarvon	M. of Hartington	Earl de Grey	P	6d.
1806	Earl of Derby	L.	L. Chelmsford	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Lord Stanley	D. of Buckingham	General Peel	Visct. Cranborne	P	4d.
1807	"	C.	L. Cairns	G. Ward Hunt	Gathorne Hardy	"	"	"	Sir S. Northcote	w	4d.
1808	B. Disraeli	C.	L. Cairns	"	"	"	"	"	"	w	6d.
1809	W. E. Gladstone	L.	L. Hatherley	Robert Lowe	H. A. Ruce	Earl of Clarendon	Earl Granville	Ed. Cardwell	Duke of Argyll	P	6d.
1870	"	L.	"	"	"	"	E. of Kimberley	"	"	P	5d.
1871	"	L.	"	"	"	Earl Granville	"	"	"	P	4d.
1872	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	4d.
1873	"	L.	L. Selborne	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	6d.
1874	B. Disraeli	L.	L. Selborne	W. E. Gladstone	R. Lowe	Earl of Derby	E. of Carnarvon	Gathorne Hardy	Mq. of Salisbury	w	3d.
*1875	"	C.	E. Cairns	Sir S. Northcote	E. A. Cross	"	"	"	"	w	2d.
1876	E. Beaconsfield	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	2d.
1877	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	2d.
1878	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	3d.
1879	"	C.	"	"	"	Marq. of Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Col. Stanley	Viscount Cranbrook	w	5d.
*1880	W. E. Gladstone	L.	E. of Selborne	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	Earl Granville	E. of Kimberley	H. C. E. Childers	Mq. of Hartington	w	5d.
1881	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w	6d.
1882	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w	6d.
to	"	L.	"	H. C. E. Childers	"	"	Earl of Derby	Mq. of Hartington	Earl of Kimberley	P	6d.
1885	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	6d.
*1886	Mq. Salisbury	C.	L. Halsbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Mq. of Salisbury	Col. Stanley	W. H. Smith	Lord R. Churehill	P	8d.
"	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	8d.
"	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	8d.
"	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	8d.
1887	"	C.	L. Halsbury	Lord R. Churchill	H. Matthews	E. of Idlesleigh	Ed. Stanhope	W. H. Smith	Viscount Cross	P	8d.
to	"	C.	"	G. J. Goschen	"	Mq. of Salisbury	L. Knutsford	Ed. Stanhope	"	P	7d.
**1892	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	6d.
1892	W. E. Gladstone	L.	L. Herschell	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Earl of Rosebery	Marquis of Ripon	H. Campbell-Ban-	Earl of Kimberley	P	6d.
1893	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	7d.
1894	E. of Rosebery	L.	"	"	"	E. of Kimberley	"	"	"	P	8d.
1895	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P	8d.
**	Mq. Salisbury	U.	Ld. Halsbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley	Mq. of Salisbury	J. Chamberlain	Mq. of Lansdowne	Lord G. Hamilton	P	8d.
1896	"	U.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w	8d.
1897	"	U.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w	8d.
1898	"	U.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w	8d.

The * distinguishes a year in which there was a General Election. (W) denotes a war with a European power, (w) an Indian, Colonial, or minor war; (P) peace.

† First Lord of the Treasury, Earl of Idlesleigh.

‡ The Marquis of Salisbury was First Lord of the Treasury, 1886-7; the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith from 1887 to 1891; and the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour in 1891-2, and since 1895.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[The following pages describe the principal functions exercised by the chief Departments and Officers of the Executive Government, and includes several Offices which, though not, strictly speaking, Government Departments, are intimately connected with them. In modern times, if a Department is represented in Parliament by two officials, one, as a rule, is in each House. The Home Office is generally an exception (both Secretary of State and Under-Secretary being in the House of Commons), and occasionally the Board of Trade and Local Government Board. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and, usually, the heads of the great spending Departments, are in the House of Commons. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord President of the Council, and the great Officers of the Household, are always Peers.]

ADMIRALTY (Whitehall, S.W.), is under a Board, who, since the reign of Queen Anne, have been appointed as "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The Board at present consists of five members, viz: the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First and Second Naval Lords; the Third Naval Lord, who is also Controller of the Navy; and the Civil Lord. There are also a Parliamentary and a Permanent Secretary.

The First Lord of the Admiralty is responsible for the general direction and supervision of all business relating to the Navy. He also deals personally with all political questions, and matters connected with promotions and removals of Officers of the Navy and Marines, honours and rewards, the Royal Yachts, Civil appointments and promotions (with some exceptions), the nominations to Naval Cadetships and Assistant Clerkships, R.N.; and the appointment of Flag Officers, Captains, Officers commanding Ships, Coast Guard Commanders, Medical Officers, Royal Marines' Staff, &c.

The First Naval Lord advises the First Lord of the Admiralty on all questions of maritime defence, strategy, and naval policy; he also is responsible to the First Lord for ships in commission, and the distribution and organization of the Fleet; the appointment of Commanders, the Intelligence and Hydrographic Departments, questions of discipline and Courts Martial, signalling, collisions, the slave trade, the *personnel* of the gunnery and torpedo service, together with questions of prize money and leave.

The Second Naval Lord is similarly responsible for the manning of the fleet, and the mobilisation of the fleet and reserves, so far as relates to *personnel*; the Royal Marines, the steam reserve, the training establishments, and education generally; the coast guard, naval reserve and naval volunteers, the appointment of officers of and below the rank of lieutenant, and other minor matters.

The Third Naval Lord and Controller of the Navy is responsible for the dockyards, the *matériel* of the steam reserves, the construction and repair of ships and machinery, the purchase and disposal of ships, naval ordnance, including torpedoes, electric lighting, and other matters.

The Junior Naval Lord has charge of the

transport, medical, and victualling services, the coaling of the fleet, appointments of clerks and carpenters, questions relating to chaplains, medical officers, paymasters, uniform, pay, allowances, compensation and pensions, and other matters of inferior importance.

The Civil Lord has charge of the Works Department, including contracts for stores and purchases of land, the civil staff of naval establishments, Greenwich hospital, dockyard schools, and special questions affecting retirement pay and allowances.

FIRST LORDS SINCE 1867.

Rt. Hon. H. T. Lowry-Corry, <i>d.</i>	1867
Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i>	1868
Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen	1871
Rt. Hon. George Ward Hunt, <i>d.</i>	1874
Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1877
Earl of Northbrook	1880
Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton	1885
Marquis of Ripon	1886
Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton	1886
Earl Spencer, K.G.	1892
Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen	1895

For names of Lords of the Admiralty, see "Ministries," pp. 84-5 and 42-3.

PERMANENT SECRETARY—Sir E. Macgregor, K.C.B.

ADVOCATE, THE LORD.—See under Scotland, *post*.

AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF (4, Whitehall Place, S.W.) This Department, established by an Act of 1889, consists nominally of the Lord President of the Council, the Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Secretary for Scotland, and such other persons as Her Majesty may appoint. The President is a Privy Councillor, and a member of the Ministry for the time being; and if a member of the House of Commons has to undergo re-election on appointment. The Board has control over the administration of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and the Destructive Insects Acts, formerly exercised by the Privy Council. It superseded the Land Commission, taking over their functions in regard to the Tithe Rent-charge, Copyhold, Inclosure of Commons, and Allotment Acts, as well as their general duties connected with the drainage and improvement of land, agricultural holdings, glebe and settled lands. The powers

and duties of the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act, 1870, were vested in the Board of Agriculture; and the collection and preparation of agricultural and forest statistics, as well as the inspection and assistance of technical agricultural schools were also transferred to it. It has power to make, and assist, enquiries and experiments for the promotion of agriculture and forestry; to prescribe rules for preventing rabies in dogs, and to regulate the seizure, detention, and disposal of stray dogs.

PRESIDENTS SINCE 1899.

Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin.....	1899
Rt. Hon. H. Gardner (Lord Burghclere).....	1892
Rt. Hon. W. H. Long	1895

SECRETARY.—T. H. Elliott, C.B.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, THE (Royal Courts, W.C.), is the chief law officer of the Crown, and is appointed by letters patent under the Great Seal. He is a member of the Government, and almost necessarily must be in the House of Commons. He represents the Crown in the courts of law, prosecutes by himself or by his nominee in criminal cases, exhibits informations in revenue cases in the Exchequer, and takes proceedings on behalf of those who come under the protection of the Crown as *parens patriæ*, such as lunatics, or the objects of a charitable trust. Legal questions are constantly referred for his opinion by the different Government offices. When the House of Lords is sitting as a Committee of Privileges in peerage cases, he is present in a judicial capacity to express the views of the Crown on any point which may arise. Letters patent for inventions are considered to be issued under his general superintendence and under the patent laws appeals from the Comptroller may in certain cases be brought to him. He is the official head of the Bar, and to him all questions of professional etiquette are referred.

Under an arrangement made in 1895, the Law Officers are precluded from appearing on behalf of private clients, and a clerical staff is assigned to them.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS SINCE 1867.

Sir J. B. Karlake, <i>d.</i>	1867
Sir R. P. Collier (L. Monkswell), <i>d.</i>	1868
Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, <i>d.</i>	1871
Sir Henry (Lord) James	1873
Sir J. B. Karlake, <i>d.</i>	1874
Sir R. (Ld. Justice) Baggallay, <i>d.</i>	1874
Sir J. (Ld. Justice) Holker, <i>d.</i> ...	1875
Right Hon. Sir H. (Lord) James.....	1880
Sir R. E. Webster	1885
Sir Charles (Lord) Russell	1886
Sir R. E. Webster	1886
Sir Charles (Lord) Russell	1892
Sir John (Ld. Justice) Rigby	1894
Sir Robert T. Reid	1894
Sir R. E. Webster	1895

AUDIT OFFICE.—See Exchequer and Audit Department.

BUCKHOUNDS, MASTER OF THE.

—The Royal Hunt is under the charge of the Master of the Buckhounds, an appointment always held as a political office by a peer. The Royal enclosure at Ascot races is managed by this officer.

MASTER.—Earl of Coventry.

CHAMBERLAIN, LORD.—The office of the Lord Chamberlain (St. James' Palace, S.W.) is a department of Her Majesty's Household, and its head, who is always a Peer of high rank and a Privy Councillor, is a member of the Ministry for the time being. He superintends all the officers and servants of the Household *above* stairs (see Lord Steward for *below*), the department of the Wardrobe, the Jewel House at the Tower of London, and the licensing of plays in the metropolis north of the Thames. He has the direction of the details of State functions such as coronations, Royal marriages, public entries, and funerals. In his department are the Royal Physicians, the Chaplains, the Chapels Royal, the Sergeants-at-Arms in Parliament, and the care of the Royal swans on the Thames. His Deputy, the Vice-Chamberlain, is usually a member of the House of Commons, and until recently has also been a Privy Councillor.

LORD CHAMBERLAINS SINCE 1867.

Earl of Bradford, <i>d.</i>	1867
Visct. (Earl) Sydney, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1868
Marquis of Hertford, K.G., <i>d.</i>	1874
Earl of Mount Edgumbe	1879
Earl of Kenmare, K.P.	1880
Earl of Lathom, G.C.B.	1885
Earl of Kenmare, K.P.	1886
Earl of Lathom, G.C.B.	1886
Lord (Earl) Carrington, G.C.M.G.	1892
Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	1895

SECRETARY.—Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, G.C.B.

CHAMBERLAIN, THE LORD

GREAT (House of Lords, S.W.).—This is an hereditary office, held during the present reign by the Earl of Ancoaster as the representative of the joint heirs. Admission to the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting is granted to strangers under regulations made by the Lord Great Chamberlain. On all State occasions he has the charge of Westminster Hall, as when it is used for a trial or a coronation. At a coronation he has functions of a numerous and varied character. When the Sovereign goes to Parliament, this officer walks on the right of the Sword of State, next to the Royal Person.

CHANCELLOR—THE LORD HIGH

CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN is the highest judicial officer in the Kingdom, and ranks next to the Sovereign. He is ordinarily appointed by the delivery of the Great Seal into his custody. He is keeper of the Royal conscience, custodian of the Great Seal, visitor in right of the Crown

of all hospitals and colleges of Royal foundation, and patron of between 600 and 700 Crown livings and twelve canonries. Representing the Sovereign as *parens patrie*, he has the general superintendence of all charitable trusts, and he is the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics. As a judge, he is President of the High Court of Justice, and of the Court of Appeal, besides presiding, if present, when the House of Lords is exercising its appellate jurisdiction. He is a Cabinet Minister and a Privy Councillor, and is usually, though not necessarily, a Peer. He presides on the woolsack as Speaker (or Prolocutor) of the House of Lords, and when in office takes precedence of every temporal lord. When Royal Commissions are issued for opening the Session, for giving the Royal Assent to Bills, or for proroguing Parliament, the Lord Chancellor is always a Commissioner, and reads the Royal Speech. He appoints the justices of the peace in every county, usually, though not necessarily, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant; and directly in every borough (except in Lancashire, where the Chancellor of the Duchy exercises the patronage). The Lord Chancellor nominates to many important offices connected with the administration of justice. Letters Patent under the Great Seal are passed by him, and all writs for the commencement of civil proceedings in the courts of law are "tested" or witnessed in his name. The Lord Chancellor's jurisdiction is confined to Great Britain.

(For list of Lord Chancellors, see Table of Administrations.)

SECRETARY.—Sir K. Muir-Mackenzie, K.C.B., Q.C.

CHARITY COMMISSION (Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.) is superintended by a Chief Commissioner, a permanent official appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury, and assisted by four other commissioners, one of whom is a member of the House of Commons, and represents the Commission in Parliament. Their duties are to superintend the preparation of schemes for the general administration of charities and also of Endowed Schools, and the City of London charities, under special conditions laid down by Acts of Parliament. A Select Committee in 1894 recommended that the Commission should be re-organised and placed under a Minister of Education, responsible to Parliament.

COMMISSIONERS.—Sir Henry Longley, K.C.B. (Chief); C. H. Alderson (Second); E. S. Hope, C.B. (Third); J. Grant Lawson, M.P. (Fourth, unpaid); Sir G. Young, Bt. (for Endowed Schools).

SECRETARY.—D. R. Fearon, C.B.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (Cannon Row, Westminster, S.W.) is administered by two permanent Commissioners, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury; their duty is to examine all candidates for the Civil Service in respect of age, health, and character. They also make

arrangements for all literary examinations for the Home Civil Service, for the Indian Civil Service, and for the admission of candidates to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

COMMISSIONERS.—W. J. Courthope, C.B. (First); Lord Francis Hervey (Second).

SECRETARY.—J. S. Lockhart.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (Queen Victoria Street, E.C.), not strictly a Government Department, is presided over by the Hereditary Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk), and grants coats of arms, directs public funerals, and transacts business of an antiquarian character. Attached to the Department are three Kings of Arms, bearing respectively the titles of Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; six Heralds (Chester, York, Windsor, Somerset, Lancaster, and Richmond), four Pursuivants, and a Registrar.

GARTER KING OF ARMS.—Sir A. Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

COLONIAL OFFICE (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by a Secretary of State (changing with the Ministry), assisted by one Permanent, one Parliamentary, and four Assistant Under-Secretaries. With the Colonies having responsible Government this office interferes very little. The Colonial Secretary recommends the Governors to the Crown for appointment, and has power to advise the disallowance of laws passed by Colonial Legislatures, where they conflict with Imperial legislation or touch on Imperial interests. In the Crown Colonies, on the other hand, he exercises direct executive action, and all important officers are appointed by the Crown on his recommendation. Their legislation is subject to revision, and the Colonial office exercises a considerable control over the expenditure and legislation of any such colony.

An Emigrants' Information Office (31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.) was organised by the late Mr. E. Stanhope when Colonial Secretary in 1886. Its duty is to collect and circulate the latest and most accurate information respecting the Colonies, for the guidance of intending emigrants, and to answer personal enquiries (which average about 6,000 per annum), but it does not actively promote emigration, nor is it responsible for advising emigrants in the selection of their destination.

(For List of Colonial Secretaries, see Table of Administrations.)

UNDER-SECRETARY.—E. Wingfield, C.B.

COLONIES, CROWN AGENTS FOR (Downing Street, S.W. and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.)—These officials, three in number, are appointed by the Secretary of State, and transact under his supervision all the financial, commercial, emigration, and other business in this country on behalf of such of the Colonial Governments as are not represented by

Agents-General, together with that of certain Protectorates under the Foreign Office. In the case of the Colonies having responsible Government this work is done by the Agents-General, who are appointed by the several Colonial Governments (see page 30).

CROWN AGENTS.—Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.; E. E. Blake; Major M. A. Cameron, R.E.

COMPANIES, REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK.—See under Inland Revenue.

CORNWALL (DUCHY OF) OFFICE (Buckingham Gate, S.W.) is presided over by the Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward of the Duchy, and a Council; it is charged with the management of the estates belonging to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. The jurisdiction and powers of the Stannaries Court were transferred to the County Courts of Cornwall in 1896.

LORD WARDEN, &c.—Earl of Ducie.

COURTS OF JUSTICE, THE ROYAL (Strand, W.C.)—The Courts of Justice, though not, strictly speaking, part of the Executive Government, are now maintained out of Imperial funds, and may properly be noticed here. The Supreme Court of Judicature for England was constituted by the Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 66. It consists of two permanent divisions, "Her Majesty's High Court of Justice," with both original and appellate jurisdiction, and "Her Majesty's Court of Appeal," mainly exercising appellate jurisdiction. The High Court of Justice is divided into three divisions, and now consists of (1) The Lord Chancellor and five Justices of the Chancery Division; (2) The Lord Chief Justice of England, and fourteen Justices of the Queen's Bench Division, and (3) the President and one Justice of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. The Court of Appeal consists of five *ex-officio* Judges, viz., the Lord Chancellor, one ex-Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division; and five Lords Justices of Appeal. The various offices of the Courts were in 1879 amalgamated, when the "Central Office" was constituted, and placed under the superintendence of the Masters of the Supreme Court. In its various departments is transacted the general business of litigation leading up to the hearing of cases in Court, including the machinery for recording the Orders of the Courts. Four of the five Chancery Judges have, in addition, separate sets of Chambers, and three Chancery Masters are assigned to each for dealing with questions affecting property, &c., over which the Chancery Division has jurisdiction. The salaries of all the officers of the Courts are defrayed from moneys voted by Parliament, with the exception of the Judges, whose salaries are charged upon the Consolidated Fund. (See Paymaster-General.)

(Other departments of the Judiciary are

referred to under House of Lords, Lord Chancellor, Privy Council, Railway Commission, &c.)

CUSTOMS. (Lower Thames Street, E.C.) The Customs Establishment is administered by three permanent Commissioners, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It has charge of the collection of all customs duties at the ports of the United Kingdom. For this department the Treasury is responsible in Parliament.

COMMISSIONERS.—H. W. Primrose, C.B., C.S.I. (Chairman), J. A. Kempe (Deputy Chairman), and L. W. Engelbach, C.B.

SECRETARY.—R. T. Prowse, C.B.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSION (10, Whitehall Place, S.W.). This Office, not strictly a Government Department, is administered by a body consisting of the archbishops, bishops, three deans, and twenty eminent laymen. The principal duties are discharged by the Church Estates Commissioners, the chief of whom, always a Peer, is nominated by the First Lord of the Treasury, one other is commissioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one is ordinarily a member or supporter of the Government for the time being. They administer the large estates vested in them, and apply the proceeds in promoting the work and efficiency of the Church of England, and increasing its endowments. They have also power, under Acts of Parliament, to create new ecclesiastical districts. An annual report is made to the Home Secretary.

CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.—Earl Stanhope (Chairman); Lees Knowles, M.P., and Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, C.B., M.P.

SECRETARY.—A. de B. Porter, C.B.

EDUCATION.—See under Privy Council; Scotland; and Ireland.

EMIGRATION.—See Colonial Office and Board of Trade.

EXCHEQUER, CHANCELLOR OF. (See under Treasury.)

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT (Somerset House, W.C.), under the Comptroller and Auditor-General, has the duty of auditing all public accounts. He reports to the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, a body of fifteen members, nominated at the commencement of every Session "for examination of the accounts showing the expenditure of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure," and any matters so reported are investigated by them. The Comptroller and Auditor-General has a high degree of independence in relation to other Government Departments, and his salary is, like those of the Judges, charged upon the Consolidated Fund.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.—Richard Mills, C.B.

FOREIGN OFFICE (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, changing with the Government, assisted by a Parliamentary

and a Permanent Under-Secretary of State, with three Assistant Under-Secretaries. All negotiations with, and despatches to and from foreign Powers pass through this Office; and all diplomatic and consular representatives abroad are appointed by and report to the Foreign Secretary. A very important branch of work is transacted in the commercial department, which collects, through our Consuls abroad, information likely to be of use to the commercial community in this country, and circulates it among Chambers of Commerce, &c.

(For list of Foreign Secretaries, see Table of Administrations, p. 48.)

UNDER-SECRETARY.—Sir T. H. Sanderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY (28, Abingdon St., S.W.) is managed by a permanent Chief Registrar appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. This officer exercises all the statutory powers of supervision over the Friendly and Building Societies of the country. These powers, however, are very limited and do not make him in any way responsible for the management or solvency of any society.

The Friendly Societies Acts were consolidated in 1896.

By the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897, the Registrar has the duty of certifying the soundness of societies for mutual insurance against accidents.

CHIEF REGISTRAR.—E. W. Brabrook, C.B.
HERALDS' COLLEGE.—See College of Arms.

HOME OFFICE (Whitehall, S.W.) is presided over by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (changing with the Ministry, but always in the House of Commons), assisted by one Permanent and one Assistant Under-Secretary, and one Parliamentary Under-Secretary. This department is charged generally with the maintenance of order and the repression of crime in Great Britain. It has complete control over the Metropolitan Police (outside the City), but only certain statutory financial powers over the provincial police. It controls all prisons, whether convict prisons or those transferred from local authorities under the Prisons Act, 1877, and is in this work assisted by Boards of Visitors appointed locally. The prerogative of mercy vested in the Crown is exercised upon the advice of the Home Secretary, except as to Ireland and Scotland, where it is exercised by the Lord Lieutenant and the Secretary for Scotland respectively. The direction of Public Prosecutions is an important branch of the Home Office work, but is transacted at the Treasury by the Solicitor to that Department. Amongst other duties of the Home Office are the inspection of reformatory and industrial schools, of coal and metalliferous mines, of quarries, of explosives, and of factories and workshops. It administers the Burial Acts, the Inebriates' Acts, the Vivisection Act, the Cruelty to Animals

Act, and other statutes. The Home Office also prepares the Criminal and Judicial Statistics for England and Wales, and the Mineral Statistics for the United Kingdom.

(For list of Home Secretaries, see Table of Administrations, p. 48.)

UNDER-SECRETARY.—Sir Kenelm E. Digby, K.C.B.

HORSE, MASTER OF THE.—(Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.) This official, who is a peer, and changes with the Government, has charge of all Her Majesty's stables and horses. In his department are the Royal equerries, pages of honour, footmen, &c., and tradesmen supplying the stables. He has the privilege of applying to his own use one coachman, four footmen, and six grooms, in the Queen's pay, and wearing the Queen's livery. In any public procession he rides next behind the Queen.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.—Duke of Portland.

INDIA OFFICE (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by a Secretary of State (changing with the Ministry), assisted by one Permanent and one Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and by a Council composed originally of fifteen members having Indian experience; the number, however, is now eleven, and will be reduced to ten on the occurrence of a vacancy. The Council are appointed by the Secretary of State, are ineligible to Parliament, and hold office for a term of ten years, but a member may for special reasons be continued in office for a further period of five years. The major part of the Council must consist of persons who have resided in India at least ten years, and who have not left India more than ten years previously to their appointment. The "Secretary of State in Council" is charged with such superintendence of the Government of India as is entrusted to him by the Government of India Act of 1858. The precise relations between the India Office and the Governor-General of India, and between the Secretary of State and his Council, are somewhat difficult to explain, being regulated by the Act of 1858 mentioned above, which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, and vested the powers of the old Court of Directors of the East India Company in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA SINCE 1858.

Viscount Canning, <i>d.</i>	1856
Earl of Elgin, <i>d.</i>	1862
Sir John (Lord) Lawrence, <i>d.</i> ...	1864
Earl of Mayo, <i>d.</i>	1869
Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Lord (Earl of) Lytton, <i>d.</i>	1876
Marquis of Ripon	1880
Marquis of Dufferin and Ava ...	1884
Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine ...	1893
Lord Curzon of Kedleston	1898

(For list of Secretaries of State for India, see Table of Administrations, page 48.)

UNDER-SEC.—Sir J. A. Godley, K.C.B.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE (Somerset House) is administered by a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and two Commissioners, all permanent, and appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. This Office is charged with the collection of the Excise duties, the Estate, Legacy, and Succession duties, Stamp duties, and Taxes. It also has many important duties in connection with the Registration of Joint Stock Companies and Newspapers, the collection of Bank Returns and the redemption of Land Tax. A Government Laboratory is attached to the Department. The Treasury is responsible for it in Parliament. The Twenty-eighth Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners (*Parliamentary Paper, C. 4474 of 1886*) contains an exhaustive account of the history, development, and extent of the various taxes and duties then under the control of the Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS.—G. H. Murray, C.B. (Chairman), Sir F. L. Robinson, K.C.B. (Deputy Chairman), E. H. Wodehouse, C.B., and B. Mallet.

SECRETARIES.—T. N. Crafer; J. B. Meers.

IRELAND:—

IRISH OFFICE (Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.).—This is a branch of the office of the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland. It is presided over by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant (a member of the House of Commons, changing with the Ministry), and assists him in carrying on the Parliamentary business of the department, for which he is the responsible Minister.

LORDS LIEUTENANT SINCE 1866.

Marquis (Duke) of Abercorn, <i>d.</i> ...	1866
Earl Spencer	1868
Duke of Abercorn, <i>d.</i>	1874
Duke of Marlborough, <i>d.</i>	1876
Earl Cowper	1880
Earl Spencer	1882
Earl of Carnarvon, <i>d.</i>	1885
Earl of Aberdeen	1886
Marquis of Londonderry	1886
Earl (Marquis) of Zetland	1889
Lord Houghton (Earl of Crewe)	1892
Earl Cadogan	1895

CHIEF SECRETARIES SINCE 1866.

Lord Naas (Earl of Mayo), <i>d.</i>	1866
Col. Patten (Ld. Winmarleigh), <i>d.</i>	1868
C. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford) <i>d.</i>	1868
M. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire)	1870
Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach, Bt.	1874
Right Hon. J. Lowther	1878
Right Hon. W. E. Forster, <i>d.</i> ...	1880
Lord F. Cavendish, <i>d.</i>	1882
Right Hon. (Sir) G. O. Trevelyan	1882
Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	1884
Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bt.	1885
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. John Morley	1886
Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach, Bt.	1886
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1887
Right Hon. W. L. Jackson	1891
Right Hon. John Morley	1892
Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour	1895

UNDER-SECRETARY.—Sir D. Harrel, K.C.B.

IRELAND—continued.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION (24, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin) is appointed to administer the Irish Land Acts, and the Land Purchase Acts 1885 to 1896. The Commissioners are aided in the work of fixing judicial rents by Assistant Commissioners and skilled valuers, and the hearing of appeals from the decisions of these officers is the principal duty of the Chief Commissioners. The Land Commission is constituted as a judicial body, and the Church Temporalities Commission, appointed under the Irish Church Act, 1869, is merged in it.

COMMISSIONERS.—Hon. Justice Meredith (Judicial Commr.), F. S. Wrench, and Gerald Fitzgerald, Q.C.;—Stanislaus J. Lynch and Murrrough O'Brien under the Purchase Acts.

SECRETARY.—J. H. Franks.

IRISH CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD

(23, Rutland Square, Dublin).—Established by the Irish Land Purchase Act of 1891, for the purpose of developing the resources of the poorer districts of the West of Ireland. It consists of the Chief Secretary, one of the Land Commissioners, and five members nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. With funds provided out of the Church Surplus and from other sources, the Board is enabled to aid the migration or emigration of occupiers of small holdings, or to amalgamate such holdings; also to develop agriculture, forestry, the breeding of live stock and poultry, weaving, spinning, fishing, and other suitable industries. An Annual Report is presented to Parliament.

SECRETARY.—F. W. D. Mitchell.

IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION, COMMISSIONERS OF

(Marlboro' St., Dublin). The Board consists, when complete, of twenty unpaid Commissioners (ten Protestant and ten Roman Catholic), one of whom is a paid Resident Commissioner, and all are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1845, for administering the funds placed at its disposal by Parliament for the purposes of National Education.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.—Rt. Hon. C. T. Redington.

IRISH ENDOWED SCHOOLS, COMMISSION OF

(23, Nassau Street, Dublin), for the regulation of certain Endowed Schools, consists of ten *ex-officio* Commissioners, and ten appointed by the Government.

SECRETARY.—N. D. Murphy.

EDUCATION, INTERMEDIATE (BOARD OF), IRELAND

(1, Hume Street, Dublin), was established under the Act 41 and 42 Vict., c. 66, and consists of seven unpaid Commissioners, aided by two

IRELAND—*continued.*

paid Assistant Commissioners (one Protestant and one Roman Catholic) appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.—T. J. B. Brady, LL.D., and J. C. Malet.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Custom House, Dublin), established under 35 and 36 Vict., c. 69, for administering the Poor Law and Medical Charities Acts. Its President is the Chief Secretary for the time being, and the permanent Under-Secretary is an *ex-officio* member. It consists, in addition, of a Vice-President and three Commissioners, one of whom belongs to the medical profession.

VICE-PRESIDENT—H. A. Robinson, C.B.

SECRETARY.—T. A. Mooney, LL.D.

IRISH PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF (Custom House, Dublin). This Department, under three Commissioners, is controlled by the Treasury in London, and is not under the Irish Government. It has extensive functions relating to the administration of public loans for various purposes, such as the drainage of rivers, reclamation of land, construction of railways, control of Harbour Works, &c.

CHAIRMAN.—Thomas Robertson.

VALUATION OF IRELAND (General) AND BOUNDARY SURVEY (6, Ely Place, Dublin). This Department, established by 17 Vict., c. 17, under a Commissioner, deals with the valuation, for rating purposes, of lands and premises throughout Ireland, and has extensive duties relating to the registration of voters, the fixing of polling places, and kindred subjects. A large staff of professional valuers is attached to the office.

COMMISSIONER.—J. G. Barton, C.E.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL (7, Victoria Street, S.W.). The "Advocate-General, or Judge-Martial of Her Majesty's Forces," as he is officially designated, is a Privy Councillor and has usually been a member of the House of Commons, changing with the Ministry, but the present occupant of the post is one of H.M. Judges. His principal duty consists in revising the judgments of Army Courts-Martial and advising as to their legality. He submits the proceedings of General Courts-Martial at home directly to the Sovereign (being for that purpose appointed a Privy Councillor), and is the legal adviser of the War Office and the military authorities in all matters not falling within the province of their Solicitor. He is assisted by a permanent legal Deputy and two military Deputy Judge-Advocates. The salary of the office, formerly £2,000 a year, was reduced in 1888, and subsequently abolished.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—Right Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, K.C.B.

LANCASTER, OFFICE OF THE DUCHY OF (Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.), is presided over by a Chancellor (changing with the Ministry) and a Council, whose duties are nominal. The Office manages all the estates of the Duchy. The Chancellor has the appointment to forty-one livings in various parts of the country, and of all borough magistrates in the county of Lancashire.

CHANCELLORS OF THE DUCHY SINCE 1867.

Col. Patten (L. Wimarleigh), <i>d.</i>	1867
Col. Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, <i>d.</i>	1868
Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1868
Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i>	1872
Right Hon. J. Bright, <i>d.</i>	1873
Col. Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, <i>d.</i>	1874
Right Hon. J. Bright, <i>d.</i>	1880
J. G. Dodson (Ld. Monk Bretton), <i>d.</i>	1883
Right Hon. H. Chaplin	1885
Right Hon. E. (Lord) Heneage	1886
Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth	1886
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1886
Right Hon. J. Bryce	1892
Lord Tweedmouth	1894
Lord James of Hereford	1895

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.—Sir J. G. Engleheart, K.C.B.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE (33, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.), established under the Act 25 and 26 Vict., c. 53, and subsequent Land Transfer Acts, for registering freehold and leasehold estates, with the object of facilitating proof of title, and rendering the dealing with land more simple and economical.

REGISTRAR.—R. H. Holt.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Whitehall, S.W.), formerly the Poor Law Board, is administered by a President (who is always a member of the Legislature, and changes with the Ministry) assisted by one Permanent and one Parliamentary Secretary. It is charged with most multifarious duties, of which the chief relate to the Poor Law and Public Health. Amongst questions under the former head are the inspection of workhouses, pauper schools, boarded-out children, pauper lunatic asylums, and various duties as to vagrancy, &c. Besides administering the Local Government and Public Health Acts, the Board has to carry out the provisions of the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Artisans' Dwellings Acts, and other legislation for local improvements, the Canal Boats Act, the Allotments Acts, the Alkali Acts, the Metropolis Water Act, and to sanction the grant of borrowing powers to local authorities. In addition to these, functions of great importance and of vast detail arise in connection with the Turnpike and Highway Acts, the Vaccination Acts, local taxation, the division of parishes, and the audit of local accounts.

PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Earl of Devon, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.....	1868
Right Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, <i>d.</i> ...	1871
G. Selater-Booth (Ld. Basing), <i>d.</i>	1874
J. G. Dodson (Ld. Monk Bretton) <i>d.</i>	1880
Right Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Bt.	1882
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.....	1885
Right Hon. J. Chamberlain.....	1886
Right Hon. (Sir) J. Stausfeld, <i>d.</i> ...	1886
Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie.....	1886
Right Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler ...	1892
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre.....	1894
Right Hon. Henry Chaplin.....	1895

SECRETARY.—Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B.

LUNACY COMMISSION (19, Whitehall Place, S.W.) consists of an unpaid Chairman and ten Commissioners (four of whom are honorary), appointed under 32 and 33 Vict., c. 91, for the regulation and care of lunatics. They have extensive powers of inspection over lunatics in public and private asylums, gaols, and workhouses, and for the prosecution of offences. Licenses are granted by them to keepers of private asylums. A periodical report is made to the Lord Chancellor. The powers of the Lunacy Commissioners were varied and extended by the Lunacy Acts of 1886 and 1890.

CHAIRMAN.—Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.

SECRETARY.—H. F. Giffard.

MINT, THE ROYAL (Little Tower Hill, E.C.), is nominally presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as "Master and Worker of the Mint," but is actually managed by the Deputy Master, a permanent official, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It manufactures the coinage and medals of the country, and also supplies silver and bronze coin to certain colonies. The work of this Department, according to ancient custom, is annually tested by the "trial of the pyx," when specimens of the coinage of the year are carefully examined by a jury of experts, presided over by the Queen's Remembrancer, with the assistance of the officers of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

DEP. MASTER.—H. A. D. Seymour, C.B.

MUSEUMS.—BRITISH MUSEUM (Great Russell St., W.C.) is managed by a Board of Trustees, some of whom are official, some serve in right of their relationship to families who have made large bequests to the Museum, and the rest are nominated by the First Lord of the Treasury. They elect from themselves a Standing Committee, in whom the real power is vested. The chief management under them is entrusted to the Director and Principal Librarian. Under the charge of this body are placed all the collections in the British Museum itself, and in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. An annual grant is made for the purchase and acquisition of new objects of interest, besides which special purchases are occasionally authorised. Sir John Lubbock,

M.P., has hitherto answered for this department in Parliament.

The British Museum is open to the public from 10 a.m. till dusk, and from 8 to 10 p.m., Sundays 2 p.m. till dusk. The British and Mediæval antiquities are closed on Tuesday and Thursday. The Reading Room is open daily to readers: September to April, from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m.; May to August, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Reading tickets are granted on application, stating age (not under 21), abode, business or profession and object of application; and a recommendation from a householder of recognised position, or some well-known person, must accompany it.

DIRECTOR AND PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN.—Sir E. Maunde-Thompson, K.C.B., LL.D.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM (South Kensington).—A branch of the British Museum. It is open daily from 10 a.m. till dusk. Monday and Saturday, from May 1st to July 15th, till 8 p.m., and thence till August 31st, till 7 p.m. Sundays 2 p.m. till dusk.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Jermyn Street, open every week-day except Friday, free, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the winter months, and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at other times. Monday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed August 10th to September 10th.

INDIAN MUSEUM, South Kensington, is under the control of the Science and Art Department of the Privy Council. It is open on every weekday, free, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. till dusk.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM is under the control of the Science and Art Department. It is open daily. Free from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday; Sundays, 2 p.m. till dusk; on other days from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., admission 6d.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.—A branch of the foregoing. Open free on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Tuesday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m.; on Wednesdays at similar hours, admission 6d. Sundays, 2 p.m. till dusk.

PATENT MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, South Kensington, under the direction of the Patent Office. Open daily free from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season.

NATIONAL DEBT AND LIFE ANNUITY OFFICE (Old Jewry, E.C.), presided over by Commissioners, *ex-officio*, viz., the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. The duties of the department include all the transactions for carrying out the Acts of Parliament which regulate the reduction of the National Debt, the creation and cancellation of Terminable Annuities, the investment of Government funds, &c.

SECRETARY AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.—G. W. Hervey, C.B.

NATIONAL GALLERY (Trafalgar Square) is managed by a Board of unpaid trustees appointed by the Prime Minister, and a responsible Director. The national collection of pictures, established by Lord Liverpool's administration in 1824, is entrusted to them, as well as the purchase of additions (subject to the sanction of the Treasury). Open to the public free from 10 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; on Sundays, April to Sept., from 2 p.m. till dusk; and on Thursday and Friday, after 11 a.m., admission 6d.

DIRECTOR.—Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY (St. Martin's Place, W.C.), founded at the instance of the late Earl Stanhope in 1859, is vested in a Board of unpaid trustees appointed by the Prime Minister. The national collection of portraits is under their charge, and they are responsible for all fresh purchases, a small grant being annually made by Parliament. The chief executive duties are vested in the keeper and secretary. The present building, adjoining the National Gallery, was erected under an Act passed in 1889, at the cost of a private donor, Mr. W. L. Alexander. Open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., free; Thursday and Friday, 6d.

DIRECTOR.—Lionel Cust.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART (Millbank, S.W.), a gift to the nation by Mr. Henry Tate, who also presented many valuable pictures, was opened in 1897. It is open to the public during the same hours as the National Gallery.

KEEPER.—C. Holroyd.

WALLACE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART (Hertford House, Manchester Square), a gift to the nation of the art treasures of the late Sir Richard Wallace.

KEEPER.—C. Phillips.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE (43, Parliament Street, S.W.) is presided over by a permanent Director-General. It carries on the survey of the United Kingdom, the operations being directed from the head-quarters at Southampton. Reports are made to the President of the Board of Agriculture.

DIRECTOR.—Col. J. Farquharson, R.E.

PATENT OFFICE (Southampton Buildings, W.C.).—The Patent Office, under the superintendence of the Board of Trade, is charged with the duty of granting and registering patents, and registering designs and trade marks. It publishes a periodical journal, containing information as to the various inventions which are brought under its jurisdiction. The Patent Museum at South Kensington is under the control of this office.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.—C. N. Dalton, C.B.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL (Whitehall, S.W.) is an unpaid official, a Privy Councillor, and a member of the Government of the day. The post has sometimes been held together with that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, or of

Judge Advocate-General. The duties of the Pay Office are performed by an Assistant Paymaster-General (appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury), and consist in the payment of all salaries, wages, and pensions in the public service.

ASST. PAYMASTER-GENERAL.—C. J. Maude.

The **SUPREME COURT PAY OFFICE** (Royal Courts, W.C.), a separate Department, is also nominally under the Paymaster-General, the duties being delegated to an "Assistant Paymaster-General for Supreme Court business," who is appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. This office has charge of the receipt and payment of all funds in the Chancery and other Divisions of the High Court. (Amount of cash and securities in Court, 1898, about £57,000,000.) The Parliamentary vote for the Supreme Court is also administered by it.

ASST. PAYMASTER-GENERAL.—T. Lewis.

PAYMASTERS-GENERAL SINCE 1867.

Rt. Hon. S. Cave, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin, K.P.	1868
Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i> ...	1872
Rt. Hon. Sir W. P. Adam, <i>d.</i>	1878
Rt. Hon. S. Cave, <i>d.</i>	1874
Rt. Hn. D. Plunket (Ld. Rathmore)	1880
Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	1880
Earl Beauchamp, <i>d.</i>	1885
Lord Thurlow	1886
Earl Beauchamp, <i>d.</i>	1886
Earl Brownlow	1887
Earl of Jersey	1890
Lord Windsor	1891
Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne	1892
Earl of Hopetoun	1895

POST OFFICE (St. Martin's-le-Grand).

—The General Post Office is presided over by the Postmaster-General, changing with the Government, assisted by three permanent secretaries. It has charge of the Postal system of the United Kingdom, of all the Post Office telegraphs, has a royalty on all telephones, and manages the Post Office Savings Banks, Money Order and Postal Order Offices, besides being a medium for the issue of Inland Revenue Licences and Stamps to the public. The number of letters dealt with in 1896-7 was 1,800 millions; of other postal missives, 1,250 millions; and of telegrams more than 79 millions. In the Post Office Savings Bank there were 6,866,000 depositors' accounts, and £108,000,000 of deposits. The total number of officers is nearly 150,000, of whom about 68,000 men and 12,000 women are on the permanent establishment. There are 46,000 men and nearly 17,000 women not on the establishment.

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL SINCE 1866.

Duke of Montrose, <i>d.</i>	1866
Mq. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire)	1868
Rt. Hon. W. Monsell (L. Emly), <i>d.</i> ..	1871
Right Hon. Sir L. (Ld.) Playfair, <i>d.</i> ..	1873
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1874
Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, <i>d.</i> ...	1880
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	1884
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1885
Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, <i>d.</i>	1886

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL—*continued.*

Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson	1891
Right Hon. Arnold Morley	1892
Duke of Norfolk	1895

SECRETARY.—Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by the Lord President, who changes with the Ministry, assisted by three Parliamentary Vice-Presidents, one of whom has charge of the English Committee on Education, one is also the Secretary for Scotland, and one is President of the Board of Agriculture.

The granting of Charters, and the promulgation of Orders in Council, on the recommendation of other Departments, are among the other duties of the Privy Council Office.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.—Almeric Fitzroy.

The various Committees of the Privy Council are:—

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION for England. It consists of eight members of the Government for the time being, and is only occasionally called together. The actual work is done by the Vice-President, who is practically responsible for the supervision of elementary education in England and Wales, besides having certain powers in relation to endowed schools. He is also in charge of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, which holds annual examinations in science and art. Among other work of an analogous character entrusted to this Committee is the supervision of the Museums at South Kensington, Bethnal Green, and of Geology in Jermyn Street; and the Geological Survey. An Educational Library, open to the public, is established at St. Stephen's House, Cannon Row, S.W.

SECRETARY.—Sir G. W. Kekewich, K.C.B.

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND. (See under SCOTLAND, *post.*)

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL consists mainly of legal peers and ex-Colonial judges, three of whom are paid. They hear judicial appeals from India and the Colonies, from the Admiralty Court, and also, when sitting with certain ecclesiastical assessors, appeals in ecclesiastical causes. Appeals against the decisions of the Charity Commissioners under the Endowed Schools Acts and for prolongation of patents are also heard by this Committee.

REGISTRAR.—T. Raleigh, D.C.L.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, appointed under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, has power to review the Statutes made by the Commission of either University.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE is now called the **BOARD OF TRADE** (which see), and is an independent office, and the **COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON AGRICULTURE** has been similarly merged in the **BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**.

LORD PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Duke of Marlborough, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl (Marquis) of Ripon, K.G.	1869
Lord Aberdare, <i>d.</i>	1873
Duke of Richmond, K.G.	1874
Earl Spencer, K.G.	1880
Lord Carlingford, <i>d.</i>	1883
Visc. (Earl of) Cranbrook	1885
Earl Spencer, K.G.	1886
Visc. (Earl of) Cranbrook	1886
Earl of Kimberley, K.G.	1892
Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	1894
Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	1895

VICE-PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Lord Robert Montagu	1867
Right Hon. W. E. Forster, <i>d.</i>	1868
Visc. Sandon (E. of Harrowby) ...	1874
Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton	1878
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, <i>d.</i> ...	1880
Right Hon. E. Stanhope, <i>d.</i>	1885
Sir H. T. Holland (V. Knutsford)	1885
Rt. Hon. Sir L. (Ld.) Playfair, <i>d.</i> ...	1886
Sir H. T. Holland (V. Knutsford)	1886
Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bt.	1887
Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland ...	1892
Right Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst	1895

PRIVY SEAL, LORD.—The post of Lord Privy Seal is an ancient office conferring high precedence, but having merely nominal functions, and is vacated on a change of Ministry. The duties formerly assigned to this department were abolished by the Act 47 and 48 Vict., c. 30, but the Lord Privy Seal is often entrusted with the discharge of important work which for any special reason requires the attention of a Minister in Parliament. The office, which is generally an honorary one, has usually carried with it a seat in the Cabinet.

LORDS PRIVY SEAL SINCE 1867.

Earl of Malmesbury, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl of Kimberley	1868
Viscount Halifax, <i>d.</i>	1870
Earl of Malmesbury, <i>d.</i>	1874
Earl of Beaconsfield, <i>d.</i>	1876
Duke of Northumberland	1878
Duke of Argyll	1880
Lord Carlingford, <i>d.</i>	1881
Earl of Rosebery	1884
Earl of Harrowby	1885
Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i> ...	1886
Earl Cadogan	1886
Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i> ...	1892
Lord Tweedmouth	1894
Viscount Cross	1895

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSION (3, Bank Buildings, E.C.), appointed under 38 and 39 Vic., c. 89, and 48 and 44 Vic., c. 1, consists of a body of 18 unpaid Commissioners, chiefly eminent merchants and bankers, appointed every five years, who regulate the conditions of loans out of public funds for harbours, docks, labourers' dwellings, waterworks, school buildings, and other public works.

CHAIRMAN.—Sir H. Barnard, Kt.
SECRETARY.—R. Philpot.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY BOARD (3, Dean's Yard, S.W.).—A body of trustees regulated by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament, who receive the revenue of first-fruits and tenths of benefices, which are invested to form a perpetual fund, called Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of poor livings.

SECRETARY.—J. K. Aston.

RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC COMMISSION (108, Royal Courts, W.C.), appointed under the Railways and Canal Traffic Act, 1888. It consists of two permanent Commissioners, appointed on the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade (one being skilled in railway management), and three *ex-officio* Commissioners, the latter being judges of the superior Courts in England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively, and holding office for five years. They are a judicial body, constituted with the powers of a Court of Record, to hear complaints from traders and others as to unfair rates, undue preference, illegal charges, &c. They also have power to decide disputes referred to them by railway companies, to confirm working agreements, prescribe hours of labour under the Act of 1893, order traffic facilities, and to deal with other matters.

Under the Metropolis Water Act, 1897, the Commissioners have certain powers to hear complaints and order remedies in regard to the water supply of London.

COMMISSIONERS.—Hon. Justice Wright (England), Hon. Lord Trayner (Scotland), Rt. Hon. Justice Murphy (Ireland), Right Hon. Sir F. Peel, K.C.M.G., Viscount Cobham.

REGISTRAR.—W. H. Macnamara.

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC (Fetter Lane & Chancery Lane), is presided over by the Master of the Rolls, assisted by a permanent Deputy Keeper, and has charge of all the public records of the country. Under its direction are prepared the Calendars of State Papers, and publications connected with the History of England are issued under its supervision. Investigations are also occasionally made in foreign countries. The work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission is carried on in this Department.

DEPUTY KEEPER.—Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B.

REGISTER OFFICE (General), Somerset House, W.C., presided over by a permanent Registrar-General, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It has charge of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and its functions include the taking of the general decennial Census and the quinquennial Census of London.

REGR.-GENL.—Sir B. W. Henniker, Bt.

REGISTER OFFICE (for Seamen, &c.). See Board of Trade.

SCOTLAND:

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (Dover House, Whitehall, and Parliament Square, Edinburgh). The Office of Secretary for Scotland was created by Act of Parliament in 1885.* It is a political appointment, the holder changing with the Government, and may be held by a member of either House of Parliament. The powers formerly vested in the Home Office (except such as relate to Factories and Workshops, Mines, Explosives, Vivisection, and Reformatories); the Privy Council (except the Science and Art Department); the Local Government Board; the Board of Trade; and the Treasury, are transferred, so far as regards Scotland, to the Secretary for Scotland. They include practically most of the administrative branches of the Government in Scotland, embracing Law and Justice, Education, the Poor Law, Public Health, Prisons, Police, Fisheries, Valuation, Artisans' Dwellings, Loans for Public Works, and many other departments.

SECRETARIES FOR SCOTLAND.

Duke of Richmond and Gordon	1885
Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan	1886
Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1886
Marquis of Lothian, K.T.	1887
Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt.	1892
Lord Balfour of Burleigh	1895

UNDER-SECRETARY.—Col. Sir Colin Scott-Moncreiff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.

EDUCATION, SCOTLAND.—The Committee of the Privy Council for Education in Scotland (Dover House, S.W.) has generally consisted of six to nine members, and is presided over by the Secretary for Scotland, as Scotch Vice-President of the Council. It exercises in regard to Scotland control over the public elementary education of the country.

SECRETARY.—Sir H. Craik, K.C.B.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR SCOTLAND (125, George Street, Edinburgh). Established by the Scotch Local Government Act of 1894, to take over all the powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Supervision, in relation to the Poor Law and Public Health, and to perform duties in relation to Local Government analogous to those of the Local Government Board in England. The Board consists of the Secretary for Scotland (President), the Solicitor-General for Scotland, and the Under Secretary for Scotland, together with three members (appointed on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland), one of whom is Vice-President and Chairman, the second and third being legal and medical members respectively.

CHAIRMAN.—Malcolm McNeill.

* There was a Secretary of State for Scottish affairs from 1708 to 1746.

LORD-ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (Dover House, Whitehall). The Lord-Advocateship of Scotland is an ancient Office of State which is held direct from the Crown, and changes with the Government. He is Public Prosecutor for Scotland, and in his duties as such is assisted by the Solicitor-General for Scotland and four principal Advocates Depute, and one Assistant Depute. His political functions in the management of Scottish affairs are of importance, many discretionary powers and a considerable amount of patronage being entrusted to him. Prior to the Union, he held a seat *ex-officio* in the Parliament of Scotland, and the Office has still the title of Right Honourable attached to it, in respect of its holder being *ex-officio* a member of the ancient Scottish Privy Council. Since the Union he has almost invariably had a seat in the House of Commons, where he answers questions relating to the legal business of Scotland, and assists in conducting Scotch legislation, the Government Bills being drafted under his superintendence. The Lord-Advocate is counsel for the Crown in all Crown civil cases, and also practises ordinarily in the Scottish Courts, having the privilege of sitting on the right of the table within the bar. He is usually appointed a Privy Councillor and a Queen's Counsel. The Lord Advocate's office was formerly intimately connected with the Home Office, but it is now limited in that respect to matters relating to law and justice.

LORD-ADVOCATES SINCE 1867.

Right Hon. E. S. (Lord) Gordon, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. J. (Lord) Moncrieff, <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. G. (Lord) Young	1869
Rt. Hon. E. S. (Lord) Gordon, <i>d.</i>	1874
Right Hon. W. (Lord) Watson	1876
Right Hon. J. (Lord) McLaren	1880
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour	1881
Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald (Lord Kingsburgh)	1885
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour	1886
Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald (Lord Kingsburgh)	1886
Rt. Hon. J. P. B. Robertson	1888
Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Lord) Pearson	1891
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour	1892
Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Lord) Pearson	1895
Rt. Hon. A. Graham Murray	1896

CROFTERS COMMISSION, SCOTLAND. (Office: 6, Parliament Square, Edinburgh). This body, consisting of one Chief and two Sub-Commissioners, was appointed in 1886 to carry out the provisions of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, a measure similar in some respects to the Irish Land Act of 1881.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—Sheriff D. Brand.

SOLICITOR - GENERAL, THE (Royal Courts, W.C.), is the second law officer of the Crown in England, and is appointed by letters patent under the Great

Seal. He is a member of the Government, and usually has a seat in the House of Commons. He is the Deputy of the Attorney-General, and appears with him in court to represent the Crown in all cases of importance. He also in many cases advises the public offices jointly with the Attorney-General (*q. v. ante*).

SOLICITORS-GENERAL SINCE 1867.

Sir C. J. (Ld. Justice) Selwyn, <i>d.</i>	1867
Sir W. B. Brett (Visc. Esher)	1868
Sir R. (Ld. Justice) Baggallay, <i>d.</i>	1868
Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, <i>d.</i>	1868
Sir G. Jessel (M. of Rolls), <i>d.</i>	1871
Sir Henry (Lord) James	1873
Sir W. V. Harcourt	1873
Sir R. (Lord Justice) Baggallay, <i>d.</i>	1874
Sir J. (Ld. Justice) Holker, <i>d.</i>	1874
Sir H. Giffard (E. of Halsbury)	1875
Sir F. (Lord) Herschell	1880
Sir J. E. Gorst	1885
Sir Horace (Lord) Davey	1886
Sir Edward Clarke	1886
Sir John (Ld. Justice) Rigby	1892
Sir R. T. Reid	1894
Sir Frank Lockwood, <i>d.</i>	1894
Sir R. B. Finlay	1895

STATIONERY OFFICE (Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.) is administered by a permanent Controller appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It has charge of the supply of printing, stationery, and books for the home and foreign departments of the Government, and of the printing for the Houses of Parliament. The Controller is the "Queen's Printer," and the copyright of Government publications is vested in him.

CONTROLLER.—T. D. Pigott, C.B.

STEWARD, LORD, always a Peer of high rank and a Privy Councillor, changing with the Government, is head of the Board of Green Cloth, and has precedence of all dukes not of the blood Royal. He has the sole direction of the Royal Household *below* stairs (see Lord Chamberlain for *above*), his authority extending over all the officers and servants of the Household, except those of the Queen's chapel, chambers, and stable. He usually bears a white staff on State occasions, and at the funeral of a Sovereign breaks it over the Royal coffin. The Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household (until of late years usually Privy Councillors) are subordinate political officers in this department. (Office—Buckingham Palace, S.W.)

LORD STEWARDS SINCE 1867.

Earl of Tankerville	1867
Earl of Bessborough, <i>d.</i>	1868
Earl Beauchamp, <i>d.</i>	1874
Earl Sydney, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1880
Earl of Mount Edgumbe	1885
Earl Sydney, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1886
Earl of Mount Edgumbe	1886
Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.	1892
Earl of Pembroke & Montgomery	1895

STEWARD, LORD HIGH, is an officer appointed only for a specific purpose, as for a coronation, when he walks next before the Sovereign, bearing the crown of St. Edward, or at the trial of a peer, when he presides. In the latter case modern custom usually assigns this office to the Lord Chancellor.

TRADE, THE BOARD OF (Whitehall Gardens, S.W.)—The Board is merely a nominal body, entitled the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and has not met for many years. It is administered by a President, who changes with the Government, and is assisted by a Parliamentary and a Permanent Secretary. All matters relating to trade and commerce fall to its charge, except certain functions exercised by the Home Office and the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office.

The various Departments of the Board of Trade are:—

MARINE.—Under the Merchant Shipping Acts the powers of the Board include the survey and detention of unseaworthy or over-laden ships, the provision of local Mercantile Marine offices for the engagement and discharge of seamen, the inspection of boilers, the conduct of inquiries into shipping disasters, and the supervision of all expenditure out of the Mercantile Marine Fund.

The General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen (Custom House, E.C.) is a branch of the Board of Trade.

The powers of the former Commissioners of Emigration are now vested in the Board of Trade. (See also under Colonial Office.)

RAILWAYS.—With regard to Railways, many duties are imposed upon the Board by the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1888, and subsequent statutes, such as the Hours of Railway Workmen Act, 1894, and the Light Railways Act of 1896. Its powers of inspection are also in all respects very wide. No line can be opened without a certificate from the Board, cases of accident are investigated, and all bye-laws require the Board's approval.

FISHERIES AND HARBOURS.—The control of Salmon and Fresh Water fisheries has been transferred from the Home Office to this department, and under it also are the supervision of Harbours, the protection of the rights of the Crown in foreshores, and powers of inspection and of granting certain rights in the case of oyster and sea fisheries.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—The Electric Lighting Acts leave enormous discretion to the Board as to granting licenses and provisional orders for the supply of electricity, and as to inserting conditions for the public safety.

BANKRUPTCY.—The Bankruptcy and Companies Winding-up Acts also give large powers to the Board, involving practically

the supervision of every bankrupt estate or company in England and Wales, and the appointment of all the official receivers.

LABOUR.—A "Labour Bureau" was organized by the late Mr. Mundella in 1885, the object being the collection and dissemination of statistical and other information as to the rate of wages, the cost of manufacture, and the selling prices of produce at home and abroad. This work was further developed in 1893, when a separate department was organized, entitled the "Labour Department," having distinct offices (44, Parliament Street, S.W.) and a special staff. It is divided into three branches: Commercial, Labour, and Statistical, the whole being under the superintendence of a Comptroller-General. The Labour Department has a staff of correspondents in the larger towns, whose duty it is to inform the central office of important events affecting labour in their districts, and to conduct local investigations. The *Board of Trade Journal* (monthly, 6d.) is issued by this Department, and sets forth Tariff changes, movements in foreign markets, foreign commercial legislation, port and harbour regulations, &c. The *Labour Gazette* is also issued monthly (1d.) for supplying information on subjects of special interest to workmen and workwomen, such as trade disputes, important industrial negotiations, sliding scales, &c. It also publishes digests of reports of the inspectors of mines and factories, of proceedings under the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts, of action taken by local authorities with regard to the sanitary condition of workshops, the housing of the poor, the provision of allotments, &c. Important meetings and conferences are noticed, and statistics are given of pauperism, immigration, savings banks, education (especially in its industrial aspects), exports and imports, and the prices of the chief articles of consumption by workmen, as well as comparative tables of wholesale prices of leading articles in the chief markets of the world. A large number of copies is gratuitously distributed to Free Libraries, workmen's organizations, Mechanics' Institutes, Chambers of Commerce, and other institutions. An annual report of the proceedings of the Department is issued.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Important functions relating to gas and water companies, tramways, assurance and other companies, and patents, also devolve upon the Board; and it has the main charge of the collection of our national statistics, the custody of the primary standards of length and weight, and the duty of verifying local standards. The permanent secretary is the Warden of the Standards.

PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Duke of Richmond, K.G. 1867
 Right Hon. John Bright, *d.* 1868
 C. Fortescue (Ld. Carlingford) *d.* 1870
 Sir C. Adderley (Lord Norton) ... 1874

PRESIDENTS—*continued.*

Visc. Sandon (E. of Harrowby).....	1878
Right Hon. J. Chamberlain.....	1880
Duke of Richmond and Gordon....	1885
Right Hon. E. Stanhope, <i>d.</i>	1885
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, <i>d.</i> ...	1886
Ld. Stanley of Preston (E. of Derby)	1886
Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks Beach	1888
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, <i>d.</i> ...	1892
Right Hon. J. Bryce	1894
Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie	1895

PERM. SEC.—Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B.

TREASURY, THE (Whitehall). "The Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland," are a body comprising the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three members of the Government, usually called Lords of the Treasury, all changing with the Ministry. The Treasury is the highest financial Department of the State. It is charged with the preparation of all financial measures, and sees that money is provided to meet the requirements of the Imperial service throughout the world. It is entrusted, in the interest of sound finance, with a power of check over the public expenditure, and its assent is, for that object, required for all measures increasing, or tending to increase, the public expenditure. This power of check has from time immemorial been given to the Treasury, and it is in the possession of this power that the Chancellor of the Exchequer differs generally from Foreign Ministers of Finance. The Board very seldom meets, and the real work of the Treasury is done by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who introduces the Budget, and exercises a supreme supervision over questions affecting the public Revenue and Expenditure; but for the details, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, with his colleague, the Permanent Secretary, are responsible. These officers practically control the financial affairs of the country, with the occasional assistance of one or other of the Lords. The First Lord is usually the Prime Minister, but in recent years the custom has been frequently departed from. Unless he is also Chancellor of the Exchequer he does not ordinarily take much part in the management of the department, of which, however, he is the supreme head. He acts rather as final arbiter between the different Departments of the Government and is occupied chiefly in the direction of the general policy of the Government, and in exercising the large and varied powers of patronage which are vested in the office. The Parliamentary or Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, with two of the Lords, and sometimes the Vice-Chamberlain, Treasurer, or Comptroller of the Household, act as "whips" of the Party in office, and manage its affairs in and out of Parliament.

The Financial Secretary, besides his

business at the office, is also responsible for the arrangement of the business of the House of Commons. The Treasury controls the Revenue departments, and is responsible for them to Parliament (the Post Office excepted, when represented by a Minister in the House of Commons). The control of the Treasury over expenditure in Ireland is represented by the Treasury Remembrancer at Dublin Castle, and in Scotland by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (Exchequer Office, Edinburgh).

The Solicitor to the Treasury has the direction, under the Home Secretary, of Government prosecutions, and acts as Public Prosecutor, as Crown Nominee for intestates' estates, and as Queen's Proctor in the Divorce Court. He is also legal adviser to the Treasury and numerous other Departments of the Government.

(For list of First Lords and Chancellors of Exchequer, see Table of Administrations.)

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES SINCE 1867.

Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, <i>d.</i> ...	1867
Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, <i>d.</i> ...	1869
Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, <i>d.</i>	1871
J. G. Dodson (Ld. Monk Bretton) <i>d.</i>	1873
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1874
Rt. Hon. F. Stanley (E. of Derby)	1877
Sir H. S. Ibbetson (Ld. Rookwood)	1878
Right Hon. Lord F. Cavendish, <i>d.</i>	1880
Right Hon. L. H. Courtney	1882
Right Hon. (Sir) J. T. Hibbert ...	1884
Sir H. T. Holland (V. Knutsford)	1885
Right Hon. Sir M. W. Ridley	1885
Right Hon. W. L. Jackson	1886
Right Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler ...	1886
Right Hon. W. L. Jackson	1886
Right Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst.....	1891
Right Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert.....	1892
Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury.....	1895

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES SINCE 1867.

Col. Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. G. J. Noel	1868
Hon. G. Glyn (Ld. Wolverton), <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. A. W. (Visct.) Peel ...	1873
Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bt.	1874
Ld. R. Grosvenor (Ld. Stalbridge)	1880
A. Akers-Douglas	1885
Arnold Morley.....	1886
Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas.....	1886
E. Marjoribanks (Ld. Tweedmouth)	1892
T. E. Ellis	1894
Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt.	1895

SECRETARY.—Sir Francis Mowatt, K.C.B.

TRINITY HOUSE, THE (Trinity Square, E.C.)—The Corporation, which is self-elected, consists of a Master (unpaid), a Deputy-Master, twenty-two Elder Brethren (eleven of whom are honorary, and eleven are Merchant Service officers), and some Junior Brethren. This body is permanent, and is entrusted with the control of all light-houses, buoys, and beacons, and the examination of masters and pilots. In Scotland and Ireland other bodies of Commissioners work under the

supervision of the Trinity House for this purpose. The financial control of the work is vested in the Board of Trade, the funds being mainly derived from tolls levied on ships.

MASTER.—Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., K.P., G.C.V.O., R.N.
DEPUTY.—Capt. Sir J. S. Webb, K.C.M.G.

WAR OFFICE (Pall Mall, S.W.) is presided over by the Secretary of State for War, changing with the Government, and assisted by the Parliamentary and the Permanent Under-Secretary, together with the Financial Secretary, who is also a member of Parliament.

The Military Departments are under the Commander-in-Chief, who holds office for five years, and exercises general command over the forces at home and abroad. He holds periodical inspections, is responsible for commissions, promotions, appointments, honours, and rewards, for the intelligence and mobilisation branches, and for the general distribution of the Army. He is the principal adviser of the Minister on all military questions. The Adjutant-General is charged with the discipline, education, and training of the Army, with patterns of clothing, statistics, and enlistments, and acts for the Commander-in-Chief in his absence. The Quartermaster-General is charged with supplying the Army with food, quarters, horses, and transport; with the movement of troops, the Pay department, the Army Service Corps, and sanitary questions. The Inspector-General of Fortifications deals with fortifications, barracks, railways, telegraphs, &c., and War Office lands. The Inspector-General of Ordnance attends to the supply of warlike stores and equipments, armaments, patterns and inventions. Each of these officers is immediately responsible to the Secretary of State for the efficient administration of his department, and submits proposals for departmental estimates. There is also a consultative War Office Council, presided over by the Secretary of State, and including the Commander-in-Chief, the Under-Secretaries, the Financial Secretary, the heads of the principal military departments, and any other officer who may be summoned. The Commander-in-Chief and the other heads of departments also form an Army Board to report on promotions above the rank of major, on Staff appointments, on the Estimates, and such other questions as may be referred to them by the Secretary of State; the Accountant-General attends to furnish financial information. The final decision of any matter rests with the Secretary of State.

The Financial Department of the War Office is under the Financial Secretary, subject to the control of the Secretary of State. It settles the Estimates, administers the Parliamentary votes, and

examines and audits the accounts. In this Department are the Accountant-General, who advises on financial questions, compiles the Estimates, issues money, and prepares the annual account for Parliament; the Director of Contracts, whose duties are concerned with contracts for supplies, clothing, lands, and buildings, the Manufacturing branches, such as the Ordnance Factories at Woolwich, the Factories at Enfield, Waltham, and Birmingham, and the Clothing Department at Pimlico. (For list of Secretaries of State see Table of Administrations.)

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Duke of Wellington, <i>d.</i>	1827
Viscount Hill, <i>d.</i>	1828
Duke of Wellington, <i>d.</i>	1842
Viscount Hardinge, <i>d.</i>	1852
H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.....	1856
Viscount Wolseley	1895

UNDER SEC. OF STATE FOR WAR.—Sir Ralph H. Knox, K.C.B.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES COMMISSION (1, Whitehall Place, S.W.) consists of two permanent members, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. They administer the hereditary landed property of Her Majesty, which was at her accession assigned to the nation in exchange for the fixed Civil List then guaranteed to her during her reign. (See under "The Crown.")

COMMISSIONERS.—E. Stafford Howard; J. F. F. Horner.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION (Storey's Gate, S.W.), presided over by a Parliamentary Chief Commissioner, changing with the Government, and nominally composed, in addition, of the Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade. It has charge of all Government works and public buildings occupied by the Civil departments in Great Britain; the "Royal" parks in and near London are also under its charge.

FIRST COMMISSIONERS SINCE 1867.

Right Hon. Sir A. H. Layard, <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, <i>d.</i>	1869
Right Hon. Sir W. P. Adam, <i>d.</i>	1873
Lord H. Lennox, <i>d.</i>	1874
Right Hon. G. J. Noel	1876
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	1880
Earl of Rosebery.....	1884
Rt. Hn. D. Plunket (Ld. Rathmore)	1885
Earl of Morley.....	1886
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine ..	1886
Rt. Hn. D. Plunket (Ld. Rathmore)	1886
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	1892
Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone ..	1894
Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas	1895

SECRETARY.—Hon. R. B. Brett, C.B.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

ROYAL Commissions, as the Commissions of Enquiry instituted under the authority of the Crown are commonly designated, are constituted either by Special Act of Parliament, by an instrument under the Great Seal, or by Warrant under the Sign Manual. They have power to examine witnesses, and to send for persons, papers, and records, but in ordinary cases have not powers of commitment or indemnity. A Special Act of Parliament is necessary if it is desired to confer unusual powers. Ordinary Commissions now almost invariably issue under the Sign Manual. In Ireland, Commissions are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Reports of Royal Commissions are forwarded to the Secretary of State to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament.

The powers of Commissions expire with the presentation of their Final Report, unless subsequently continued by authority. In addition to Commissions of Enquiry there are others of a more or less permanent nature, such as the Royal Commission of the Exhibition of 1861, of the Patriotic Fund, for Army Purchase, the Universities, and for various home, foreign and colonial Exhibitions. Others again, such as those for the Irish Land Acts, Lunacy, Public Works, Railway and Canal Traffic, &c., &c., are virtually Departments of the Government or the Judicature, and are noticed *ante*.

The following Temporary Commissions are at present in existence :

LOCAL TAXATION.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Chairman).
Earl Cawdor.
Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B.
Rt. Hon. C. Stuart-Wortley, C.B., M.P.
Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton, M.P.
Sir E. W. Hamilton, K.C.B.
C. A. Cripps, Q.C., M.P.

C. N. Dalton, C.B.
H. E. Clare.
T. H. Elliott, C.B.
G. H. Murray, C.B.
A. O'Connor, M.P.
E. O. Smith.
James Smith.
James Stuart, M.P.

Secretary—A. Wilson Fox, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W..

LIQUOR LAWS.

Viscount Peel (Chairman).
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Viscount de Vespi.
Lord Windsor.
Rt. Hon. Sir A. E. West, K.C.B.
Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton, M.P.
Sir W. H. Houldsworth, K.C.B.
Sir C. Cameron, Bt., M.D., M.P.
Very Rev. H. H. Dickinson, D.D.
W. Allen, M.P.
E. N. Buxton.
W. S. Caine.

A. M. Gordon.
W. Graham.
H. Grinling.
S. Hyslop.
A. Johnston.
J. H. Roberts, M.P.
H. R. Smith.
C. Walker.
T. P. Whittaker, M.P.
A. Money Wigram.
S. Young, M.P.
G. Younger.

Secretary—Hon. S. Peel, 6, Old Palace Yard, S.W.

MANUAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION, IRELAND.

Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G. (Chairman).
Archbishop of Dublin.
R.C. Archbishop of Dublin.
Rt. Hon. C. Pailles, Ld. Ch. Baron.
Rt. Hon. C. T. Redington.
Judge Shaw.
Monsignor Molloy, D.D.

Rev. Dr. Evans.
Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D.
Prof. Fitzgerald, T.C.D.
Stanley Harrington.
W. J. B. Molloy.
Captain Shaw.
J. Struthers.

Secretary—J. D. Daly, 120, Lower Baggott Street, Dublin.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

Viscount Llandaff (Chairman).
Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., M.P.
Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt., M.P.
Sir George B. Bruce, C.E.

H. W. Cripps, Q.C.
A. de B. Porter, C.B.
Major De C. Scott, R.E.

Secretary—Cecil Owen, 19, Spring Gardens, S.W.

INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Lord Welby, G.C.B. (Chairman).	Sir A. R. Scoble, K.C.S.I., M.P.
Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, M.P.	T. R. Buchanan, M.P.
Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P.	W. S. Caine.
F. M. Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B.	R. G. C. Mowbray.
Sir W. Wedderburn, Bt., M.P.	D. Naoroji.
Sir E. W. Hamilton, K.C.B.	Sir R. H. Knox, K.C.B.
Sir J. Peile, K.C.S.I.	G. L. Ryder, C.B.

Secretary—C. G. Campbell, India Office, S.W.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL.

Earl of Iddesleigh, C.B. (Chairman).	J. B. Russell, M.D.
Sir R. T. Thorne, K.C.B., M.D.	Col. T. W. Harding.
Prof. M. Foster, F.R.S.	T. W. Killick.
Prof. W. Ramsay, F.R.S.	C. P. Cotton.
Maj.-Gen. C. P. Carey.	

Secretary—F. J. Willis, 23, Great George Street, S.W.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF HORSE BREEDING.

Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O. (Chairman).	Sir John Gilmour, Bt.
Earl of Coventry.	Sir Jacob Wilson.
Lord Ribblesdale.	J. Bowen Jones.
Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P.	A. E. Pease, M.P.

Secretary—J. Herbert Taylor, 37, Victoria Street, S.W.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Rt. Hon. Sir N. Lindley, Master of the Rolls (Chairman).	Bishop of Oxford.
Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.	Lord Acton, K.C.V.O.
Marquess of Ripon, K.G.	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Fry.
Marquess of Lothian, K.T.	Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, M.P.
Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.	Lord Edmund Petty-Fitzmaurice, M.P.
Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.	Bishop of Limerick.
Viscount Esher.	Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B.
	S. R. Gardiner, D.C.L.

Secretary—J. J. Cartwright, Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G. (Chairman).	Gerald Fitzgerald.
General G. F. O. Boughey, C.S.I., R.E.	

Secretary—H. A. H. Steward, 23, Great George Street, S.W.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Met.		Dissolved.		Durat'n.			Met.		Dissolved.		Durat'n.	
	Y.	D.	Y.	D.	Y.	D.		Y.	D.	Y.	D.	Y.	D.
1st.....	22 Jan., 1801	29 June, 1802	1	158	14th....	19 Aug., 1841	23 July, 1847	5	337				
2nd.....	16 Nov., 1802	24 Oct., 1806	3	342	15th.....	18 Nov., 1847	1 July, 1852	4	226				
3rd.....	15 Dec., 1806	29 April, 1807	—	185	16th.....	4 Nov., 1852	21 March, 1857	4	137				
4th.....	22 June, 1807	29 Sept., 1812	4	99	17th....	1 April, 1857	23 April, 1859	2	22				
5th.....	24 Nov., 1812	10 June, 1818	5	198	18th....	31 May, 1859	6 July, 1865	6	36				
6th.....	14 Jan., 1819	29 Feb., 1820	1	46	19th....	1 Feb., 1866	11 Nov., 1868	2	284				
7th.....	21 April, 1820	2 June, 1826	6	42	20th....	10 Dec., 1868	26 Jan., 1874	5	47				
8th.....	14 Nov., 1826	24 July, 1830	3	252	21st....	5 March, 1874	24 March, 1880	6	19				
9th.....	26 Oct., 1830	23 April, 1831	—	179	22nd....	29 April, 1880	18 Nov., 1885	5	202				
10th.....	14 June, 1831	3 Dec., 1832	1	172	23rd....	12 Jan., 1886	26 June, 1886	—	164				
11th.....	29 Jan., 1835	30 Dec., 1834	1	334	24th....	5 Aug., 1886	28 June, 1892	5	328				
12th.....	19 Feb., 1835	17 July, 1837	2	148	25th....	4 Aug., 1892	8 July, 1895	2	337				
13th.....	15 Nov., 1837	23 June, 1841	3	189	26th....	12 Aug., 1896	—	—	—				

* By proclamation, dated 5th November, 1800, the Members of the Parliament then sitting on the part of Great Britain (which had met in July, 1796), were declared to be Members of the First Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to meet on 22nd January, 1801.

RULES FOR PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

EVERY Member presenting a Petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof.

Every Petition must be written, and not printed or lithographed.

Every Petition must contain a prayer.

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written.

Every person signing a petition must write his address after his signature, or his signature will not be counted.

Every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member presenting it.

Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else except in case of incapacity by sickness. Disregard of this rule may entail serious consequences.

No letters, affidavits, or other documents may be attached to any Petition.

No erasures or interlineations may be made in any Petition.

No reference may be made to any Debate in Parliament.

No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown.

No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown.

All Petitions, after they have been ordered to lie upon the Table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any question being put; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject with respect to which the Member presenting it has given notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such petition be printed with the Votes.

Petitions to the House of Lords should be headed—

“To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.”

Those to the House of Commons should be headed—

“To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.”

A Petition should run as follows:—

“The humble Petition of (the undersigned, or describe the body presenting it) sheweth: (Here set out the facts.)

“Your Petitioners therefore pray that (your Lordships, or your Honourable House) will be pleased to: (Here state the prayer.)

“And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

“Signed Address.....”

A Petition, addressed to a Peer or a Member of Parliament at the Houses of Parliament, passes free through the Post. It should be enclosed in a cover open at the ends, and marked outside “Parliamentary Petition.” If sent through the letter post it must not exceed 32 ounces in weight.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

ORIGIN.

The House of Lords is by far the more ancient of the two Houses of Parliament, being derived from the King's Great Council as it existed in the reigns immediately following the Conquest. Of this Council the constitution and powers seem not to have been precisely defined, and there is some difference of opinion as to what they really were in practice. It included magnates ecclesiastical and temporal, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and apparently other persons of distinction, summoned by the king. In early times it seems likely that all tenants-in-chief of the king received the summons, which later was only issued directly to the greater tenants holding baronies, while the lesser, summoned through the sheriff of the county, and appearing by representation, were the germ of the knights of the shires in the Lower House. The creation of baronies by patent, apart from tenure, dates from the latter part of the fourteenth century. The effect of a summons by writ in creating a peerage in early times has been a matter of some question. It seems that some persons were summoned by writ for one parliament, and not again, others were summoned individually, but not their descendants. The same irregularity, however, is found in the issue of writs to boroughs for the election of members of the House of Commons for some time after the commencement of its existence, so that it is difficult to draw the line in this matter between constitutional and arbitrary exercises of prerogative. It was held in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in accordance with what had gradually become an established custom, that a writ of summons conveyed a hereditary peerage. Such a peerage is considered to descend to heirs general; it goes into abeyance in the case of a peer so created having several daughters, until it is called out of abeyance by the Crown as the descendants of all but one co-heiress are extinct. It thus differs from the usual rule of English patents descending to heirs male only, and from that of some Scotch peerages descending to an elder daughter. In the case of the Earl of Arundel, in 1626, it was decided by the House that every peer of full age is entitled to his summons, and that the House should refuse to proceed to business in case such summons to any peer is omitted. That the Crown no longer possesses the right of creating a life peerage, conferring a seat and vote in the House, was decided in the well-known case of Lord Wensleydale in 1856. The only temporal lords sitting without hereditary peerages are the past and present Lords of Appeal created under the Acts regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the House, passed in 1876 and 1887. These lords hold the rank of barons for life,

and may sit and vote after resignation of their offices.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

The Appellate jurisdiction of the House has its origin in the practice of appealing for justice to the King in Parliament. Petitions of this kind were addressed to the King in the Great Council, but after the establishment of the Courts at Westminster, such petitions were ordinarily referred to the proper Court. The Lords and the Privy Council appear to have exercised certain judicial powers jointly. The Lords exercised a right of appellate jurisdiction down to the reign of Henry IV., and after some disuse, it was resumed in that of Elizabeth. In 1685, the establishment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, as intermediate between the Common Law Courts and the House of Lords, definitely recognised its right to hear appeals from those Courts. The House of Lords in the following century claimed in some cases even an original jurisdiction. But two cases in the reign of Charles II., which created for the time a violent conflict between the Houses—those of *Skinner v. the East India Company* and *Shirley v. Sir John Fagg*—ended by the defeat in the first case of the claim to original jurisdiction, and the establishment in the second of the right to entertain appeals from Courts of Equity as well as of Common Law.

This jurisdiction, originally exercised by the whole House, or any members who chose to attend, has, since the case of *O'Connell's appeal* (1844), been left to the Law Lords—that is, the Chancellor and other peers holding, or having held, high legal positions. By the more recent Acts, as before mentioned, the Lords of Appeal are especially appointed to exercise this jurisdiction, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor. But any other legal peer, and, theoretically, any peer whatever, retains the right to attend and deliver judgment.

THE LORDS SPIRITUAL.

Before the Reformation, the Lords Spiritual formed the larger part of the House. By the disappearance of the mitred abbots under Henry VIII., they were reduced to the twenty-six bishops—being then a minority of the House, which about that time included fifty-nine temporal peers. Their number in the first Parliament of his predecessor had been only twenty-nine.

Under the Union with Ireland, the Irish bishops sat by rotation in the House, but they are now excluded by the Irish Church Act of 1869. At present, 24 English bishops sit as barons, the junior bishops above that number for the time being having no seats. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always members of the

House. It has been supposed that the bishops' baronies arise from the tenure of their lands; the analogy, however, of other European kingdoms in early times favours the idea that the magnates of the Church were admitted to the national councils in virtue of their ecclesiastical dignities.

THE LORDS TEMPORAL.

The Lords Temporal comprise the dignities of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. The ducal title, although one of great importance in early times, was first recognised in England by the creation of the Black Prince as Duke of Cornwall by Edward III. The rank of marquess is originally derived from the office of governor and custodian of the *marches* or borders, and bears date as a title from the reign of Richard II. The earls derive their name from the Danish *eorle*, signifying "noble by birth" (*May*), which was used as a title of dignity prior to the Norman Conquest. After that date the alternative title of count came into use until the revival of the original title. The rank of viscount also dates back to remote times, and was used to distinguish the degree next subordinate to count. The title, however, was not conferred in England until the reign of Henry VI. The barons are the oldest dignities in the peerage, as the title is to be found in the records of the Saxon dynasties. Under the feudal system following the Conquest, they became the tenants *in capite* of the king, and were so summoned, as before stated, to Parliament. The oldest English baronies now existent are those of de Ros and Le Despencer, both dating from December 24th, 1264; but an Irish barony, Kingsale, was conferred by Henry II. in 1181, and confirmed by subsequent kings in 1223 and 1397.

THE HEREDITARY SYSTEM.

The unlimited power of the Crown to add to the House of Lords has at times been looked upon as dangerous to its independence. As long, however, as a peerage is necessarily hereditary, the permanence of the creation and the necessary succession of an heir who will be wholly independent, would restrain a Sovereign or Minister from any very lavish exercise of this power. In the reign of Queen Anne, the Ministry of Harley and Bolingbroke created twelve peers at once, to overcome the opposition to the Government in the House of Lords. After the accession of the House of Hanover, this opposition became the dominant party, and proposed, by the Peerage Bill of 1719, to make such abuse of power impossible for the future, by prohibiting all future creations except on the extinction of existing peerages. This Bill was rejected by the House of Commons, as calculated to convert the House of Lords into a clan oligarchy, severed from the rest of the nation, and no similar proposal has ever been renewed. The action, however, against which it was directed has never

been repeated, though threats of the kind were thrown out at the time of the Reform struggle of 1832.

The House of Lords is sometimes rather invidiously referred to as consisting wholly of great landowners. They necessarily form its majority, and it is well that they should thus be secured an organ in the State. But among its most prominent and active members are many who have been themselves raised to the Peerage for public services or professional eminence. Of its present members 169 have had Parliamentary experience as members of the House of Commons. It is constantly recruited from the ablest men of the time (as is shown by the fact that upwards of two-thirds of the existing peerages have been created since 1820) from the law, the army, the navy, and the professional and commercial classes; so that a seat in the House is a possible inheritance for the descendant of any English family. Its Constitutional position was well understood by the member of the House of Commons who said, with reference to the Peerage Bill of 1719, that while he had himself no aspiration to a Peerage, he would never bar his remote posterity from the chance of attaining to it. Those who constantly protest against any exercise of its powers in rejecting or modifying the decisions of a majority of the House of Commons, may be fairly challenged, unless they advocate the unlimited power of a single Chamber, to produce a solution of that most difficult of political problems, how to create a new Upper Chamber for the first time. The late Lord Beaconsfield's speech at Manchester in 1872 well illustrates the advantages afforded by the House of Lords, as it at present exists, and the difficulties which would attend any change. He said—"For a century, ever since the establishment of the Government of the United States, all great authorities—American, German, French, Italian—have agreed in this, that a Representative Government is impossible without a Second Chamber. . . . However anxious foreign countries have been to enjoy this advantage, that anxiety has only been equalled by the difficulty which they have found in fulfilling their object. How is a Second Chamber to be constituted? By nominees of the Sovereign power? What influence can be exercised by a Chamber of nominees? It is a proverb of general disrespect. Are they to be supplied by popular election? In what manner are they to be elected? If by the same constituency as the popular body, what claim have they, under such circumstances, to criticise or to control the decisions of that body? If they are to be elected by a more select body, qualified by a higher franchise, there immediately occurs the objection, why should the elected majority be governed by the elected minority? The United States of America were fortunate in finding a solution of this difficulty; but the United States of America had elements to deal

with which never occurred before, and never probably will occur again, because they formed their illustrious Senate from the materials that were offered them by the 37 Sovereign States. We, gentlemen, have the House of Lords, an assembly which has historically developed itself in an ancient nation, and periodically adapted itself to the wants and necessities of the times."

PROCEDURE.

The usual hour of meeting of the House of Lords is at a quarter past four o'clock. It may proceed to business if at least three peers are present; but no question can be decided on a division unless thirty peers at least take part in the vote.

The stages through which a Bill has to pass in the House of Lords correspond with those in the House of Commons. But in the Upper House the first reading of a Bill is usually a matter of course; discussion is reserved for the second reading, when the principle of the Bill is decided upon. If the second reading be carried, it is not usual to raise the question again on going into Committee, or by any amendment going to the root of the matter. But a Bill which has passed the House of Commons is often read a second time with the understanding that large alterations are to be made in Committee, limiting the scope of the Bill, though not defeating its object. A Bill after passing the second reading, or after passing through Committee of the whole House, may be referred to a Standing Committee, as in the House of Commons. These Committees are composed of not more than 40 nor less than 20 peers, and all are nominated by the Committee of Selection. The quorum is twelve, and the procedure is the same as in a Select Committee. When a decisive majority has declared in favour of a Bill, the third reading is not often opposed, unless in consequence of something that has occurred in Committee or on the Report of Amendments. But if the majority has been so small as to leave the real opinion of the House uncertain, there is nothing irregular in a fresh trial of strength on the third reading, which sometimes results in the loss of the Bill.

The Lords' amendments on a House of Commons Bill, and *vice versa*, may be accepted, rejected, or modified by the other House. If the two Houses cannot agree, a Conference may be held between members on both sides. For many years, however, such Conferences have been wholly formal, no discussion taking place. Written reasons are delivered for the course adopted. The difference, therefore, must be settled by concession on one or both sides. If both parties persist in disagreement, the measure is dropped.

The Lord Chancellor (who is usually, but not of necessity a peer) presides in debates as Speaker, but without the authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons

as guardian of order. His position as a member of the Ministry of the day would be incompatible with that of an arbiter between parties, and as he is frequently a new member of the House, he would not necessarily have the experience of a Speaker of the House of Commons. Order is maintained by the House at large, which decides by acclamation, or, in extreme cases, by vote, as to which of two speakers be heard. Since 1899, peers have been at liberty to refer to each other in debate by name.

The Chairman of Committees, who is elected for each Parliament, exercises full authority on points of order in Committee. The Lord Chancellor has not a casting vote when the House is equally divided. His vote is taken first on every division, but if the numbers be equal, he declares that the "Not Contents" have it, the rule being "*Semper præsuntur pro negante.*"

Though Bills granting money to the Crown, or imposing pecuniary penalties, pass through the same stages as others, the privileges of the House of Commons have been, since 1768, held to preclude their origination or amendment by the Lords. The restriction has now been so fully established, that in 1865 a proposed alteration by the House of Lords in the local authority which under the Cattle Plague Bill was to have power to assign pecuniary compensation for cattle slaughtered, was withdrawn on the ground of privilege. In 1891, also, an amendment to the Education Bill, which it was contended would indirectly have increased a charge upon the rates, was objected to in the House of Commons. The abstract right of rejecting a money Bill* is admitted; but the rejection, in 1860, of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill by the House of Lords led next year to the inclusion of all the financial measures of the year in a single Bill, which could only be accepted or rejected *en bloc*. This practice has since prevailed.

The House of Commons has sometimes endeavoured to force measures upon the House of Lords by "tacking" extraneous matters upon a Bill of Supply, which, if rejected, would cause public inconvenience. This practice is admitted to be unconstitutional, but was successfully resorted to under William III., and was also attempted later with regard to an "Occasional Conformity Bill." To mitigate some practical inconveniences, Bills of a partly financial character are occasionally passed through the House of Lords with "red-letter clauses," explaining the money provisions intended. These are struck out before the Bill leaves the House, and are re-inserted in the Commons.

Private Bills, if opposed, are referred to committees of five members, nominated by a Committee of Selection, over which the Chairman of Committees presides. No peer is compelled to serve on such a committee but if he consents to serve he must

* As bearing on this point, a debate in the House of Lords on the Finance Bill, July 26, 1894, may be referred to. "The legal right of the House of Lords, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, to withhold their assent from any Bill whatsoever to which their concurrence is desired, is unquestionable."—*May's Parl. Practice*, 550.

attend during the hearing of the whole case.

The House of Lords possesses, like the Lower House, power to commit for contempt of its authority, and to protect its officers from molestation in the execution of its orders. It has also power to punish by fine and imprisonment persons guilty of breach of privilege, or of libels upon the House or its members. In the exercise of these powers it claims all the authority of a Court of Record.

It exercises the right of deciding, by a Report to the Crown, on claims to sit or vote in the House, or to vote at the election of Scotch or Irish representative peers. The case, if disputed, is heard before a Committee of Privileges, at which any peer may attend, and on which some non-legal peers have often sat. The judgment is usually delivered by the Law Lords and the Chairman of Committees alone, though sometimes a lay peer who has heard the whole case has also delivered his opinion. A Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the question of the succession of Lord Wolmer M.P., to the Earldom of Selborne was referred in 1895, reported as follows:—

1st.—That the succession to a peerage of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, disables the person so succeeding from sitting or voting in the House of Commons.

2nd.—That as the calling up to the House of Lords by writ of summons is the best and safest proof of his succession,

the general practice of the House of Commons has been to abstain from declaring the seat of the new peer vacant. But as, in the case of a Scotch Peerage, the succession does not entitle the holder to a seat in the House of Lords, and there is, therefore, no writ of summons, the House of Commons has been in the habit, in such a case, of declaring the seat vacant, upon good and satisfactory evidence of the death of the predecessor and succession of the member affected.

3rd.—That when a member who has succeeded to a peerage entitling him to a seat in the House of Lords refuses or delays to apply for a writ or summons, the House of Commons may ascertain the fact of the succession by such inquiry or evidence as it considers necessary.

The peers of Scotland and Ireland, since the unions with the two kingdoms, sit only by representation, the Scotch having sixteen, the Irish twenty-eight representatives. The Scotch representative peers are chosen at the commencement of every new Parliament. The Irish representative peers are elected for life on the occurrence of vacancies. Many Scotch and Irish peers, however, sit by English titles. A Scotch peer, not a representative, cannot be elected to the House of Commons. An Irish peer may be elected for any constituency not in Ireland, but, like all other peers, is not entitled to be placed on the Parliamentary register of electors, or to vote at a Parliamentary election.

PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE PEERS.

Service in the House of Commons	169
Service in Offices of State (exclusive of Royal Household)	147
Army Service	182
Navy do.	17
Militia do.	114
Yeomanry do.	118
Volunteer do.	99
Judges and Eminent Lawyers	23
Colonial Governors and Ministers	32
Diplomatic Service	25
Civil Service	24
Church (exclusive of Bishops)	4
Mayors and County Councillors	151

NOTE.—Of the existing members of the House of Lords 157 owe their seats to personal services, or hold them in right of their bishoprics, or by election, and not by hereditary titles.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD CHANCELLOR—EARL OF HALSBURY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—

Clerk of the Crown and Principal Secretary—Sir K. A. Muir-Mackenzie, K.C.B., Q.C.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—EARL OF MORLEY.

Counsel to Chairman—Albert Gray.

Examiner to Standing Orders—M. A. Thoms.

CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS—H. J. L. Graham, C.B.

Clerk Assistant—Hon. E. P. Theisiger, C.B.

Reading Clerk—M. A. Thoms.

Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills—H. C. Malkin.

Principal Clerk of Private Bills—E. W. Monro.

Clerk of Printed Papers—A. Harrison.

Principal Judicial Clerk—E. F. Taylor.

Clerk of the Journals—W. Austen-Leigh.

Clerk of Private Committees—F. Symons-Jeune.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—Gen. Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, G.C.B.

Yeoman Usher—Captain T. D. Butler.

Librarian—S. A. Strong.

Assistant Librarian—H. Butler.

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Period.	Dukes.	Marquises.	Earls.	Viscounts.	Barons.	Representing Scotland.	Representing Ireland.	Archbishops and Bishops.	TOTAL.
1702—Anne	21	1	65	9	66	...	...	26	188
1714—George I.	23	2	74	11	67	16	...	26	219
1727—George II.	31	1	71	15	62	16	...	26	222
1760—George III.	25	1	81	12	63	16	...	26	224
1820—George IV.	25	17	100	22	184	16	28	30	372
1830—William IV.	23	18	103	22	160	16	28	30	400
1837—Victoria	24	19	111	19	192	16	28	30	439
1870, January.....	24	18	110	23	228	16	28	26	473
1884, January	27	19	117	26	259	16	28	26	518
1886, November.....	34	33	163	34	214	16	28	26	548
1898, November	34	34	165	37	250	16	28	26	590

NOTE.—It will be observed that the figures in the last two lines differ materially from the earlier ones, which are partly taken from Messrs. Acland and Ransome's "Handbook of English Political History." The difference is accounted for by the fact that in the latest enumeration the Royal Dukes are included in the first column, and those Scotch or Irish Peers who sit by virtue of other titles have been enumerated according to their ordinary or superior titles, as shown on page 96. The numbers for 1898 also include 11 minors.

STATE OF PARTIES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

15TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

CONSERVATIVES	359
LIBERAL UNIONISTS.. ..	118
	477
LIBERALS—Gladstonians	52
„ Unclassified	14
	66
Politics not stated	6
Minors	11
	590
Total	590

PEERAGES CREATED SINCE 1830.

The number of *additions* to the House of Lords made since 1830 is shown by the following table:—

UNDER LIBERAL MINISTRIES.	No.	UNDER CONSERVATIVE MINISTRIES.	No.
Earl Grey, 1830-1834	37	Sir Robert Peel, 1834-1835.....	6
Viscount Melbourne, 1835-1841	46	Sir Robert Peel, 1841-1846.....	6
Lord John Russell, 1846-1852	12	Earl of Derby, 1852	3
Earl of Aberdeen, 1853-1855.....	1	Earl of Derby, 1858-1859	10
Lord Palmerston, 1855-1858	12	Earl of Derby, 1866-1868	7
Lord Palmerston, 1859-1865	15	Mr. Disraeli, 1868.....	9
Earl Russell, 1865-1866	8	Earl of Beaconsfield, 1874-1880	29
Mr. Gladstone, 1868-1874	39	Marquis of Salisbury, 1885-6	11
Mr. Gladstone, 1880-1885	28	Marquis of Salisbury, 1886-92	38
Mr. Gladstone, 1886	8	Marquis of Salisbury, 1895-98	23
Mr. Gladstone, 1892-1894	11		
Earl of Rosebery, 1894-5	5		
Total created under Liberal Ministries (42 years)	222	Total created under Conserva- tive Ministries (27 years)	142

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following list contains, as regards all Peers entitled to sit in the House of Lords, their names; date of creation of the title; dates of birth and succession to the peerage; public services; names of heirs; principal residences; and politics; in the order given.

ABBREVIATIONS, &c.—D., Duke; M., Marquis; E., Earl; Visco., Viscount; Bp., Bishop; Bar., Baron; Ld., Lord; Ir., Ireland; Sco., Scotland; cr., created; suc., succeeded. H., Heir; b., born; s., son; br., brother; sis., sister; u., uncle; c., cousin; Ld.-Lt., Lord-Lieutenant; Dipl., Diplomatic; Bd., Board; R.N., Royal Navy; Mil., Militia; Yeo., Yeomanry; Vol., Volunteers; U.K., United Kingdom; * Minors.

Abercorn, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868, Ir.) James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., C.B.; b. 1838; suc. 1885; sits as M. of Abercorn; Ld.-Lt. Donegal; Mil.; M.P. Donegal 1860-80; H. M. of Hamilton, s.—Baron's Court, Tyrone. **C.**

Abercromby, 4th Bar. (cr. 1801, U.K.) G. R. C. Abercromby; b. 1838; suc. 1862; H. Capt. Hon. J. Abercromby, br.—Fern Tower, Crieff, N.B. **L.**

Aberdare, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1878). H. C. Bruce; b. 1851; suc. 1895; Vol.; H. Hon. H. L. Bruce, s.—Duffryn, Mountain Ash, S. Wales. **G.L.**

Aberdeen, 7th E. of (cr. 1682, Sco.) J. C. Hamilton-Gordon, P.C.; G.C.M.G.; b. 1847; suc. 1870; sits as Visc. Gordon; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Aberdeensh.; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland, 1886; Govr.-Genl. of Canada 1893-8; H. Ld. Haddo, s.—Haddo House, Aberdeen. **G.L.**

Abergavenny, 1st M. of (cr. 1876). William Nevill, K.G.; b. 1826; suc. as Earl, 1868; Army; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Sussex; H. E. of Lewes, s.—Bridge Castle, Sussex. **C.**

Abingdon, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). M. A. Bertie; b. 1836; suc. 1884; Mil.; Yeo.; H. Ld. Norreys, s.—Wytham Abbey, Oxford. **C.**

Abinger, 4th Bar. (cr. 1835). J. Y. M. Scarlett; b. 1871; suc. 1892; Army; H., S. L. L. Scarlett, c.—Inverlochy, Kingussie, Inverness. **C.**

Acton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1869). J. E. E. Dalberg-Acton K.C.V.O.; b. 1834; suc. 1889; M.P. Carlow 1859-65, Bridgnorth 1865; Ld.-in-Waiting 1892-5; Regius Prof. of Modern History, Cambridge, since 1895; H. Hon. R. M. D. Acton, s.—Aldenharn, Bridgnorth, Salop. **G.L.**

Addington, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). Egerton Hubbard, V.D.; b. 1842; suc. 1889; Merchant; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Buckingham 1874-80, N. Bucks 1886-9; H. Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s.—Addington House, Winslow, Bucks. **C.**

Ailesbury, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). H. A. Brudenell Bruce; b. 1842; suc. 1894; Army; Mil.; M.P. N. W. Wilts 1886-92. H. E. of Cardigan, s.—Leigh Hill, Savernake Forest, Marlborough. **C.**

Aills, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). A. Kennedy; b. 1847; suc. 1870; Army; Lt. R.N. Reserve; H. E. of Cassillis, s.—Culzean House, Maybole, N.B. **C.**

Airlie, 8th E. of (cr. 1689), Sco. Rep. Peer. D. S. D. W. Ogilvy; b. 1856; suc. 1881; Army (Egypt and Soudan); Yeo.; H. Ld. Ogilvy, s.—Cortachy Castle, Forfar, N.B. **L.U.**

***Albany**, 2nd D. of (cr. 1831); H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, grandson of H.M. the Queen; b. 19th July, 1884.—Claremont, Esher. —

Albemarle, 8th E. of (cr. 1696). A. A. C. Keppel; b. 1858; suc. 1894; Army; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Birkenhead 1892-4; H. Visc. Bury, s.—Quidenham, Thetford. **C.**

Aldenham, 1st Bar. (cr. 1896). H. Hucks Gibbs; b. 1819; Merchant; M.P. London, 1891-2; H. Hon. A. Gibbs, M.P. s.—Aldenharn, Elstree, Herts. **C.**

Alington, 1st Bar. (cr. 1876). H. G. Sturt; b. 1825; M.P. Dorchester 1847-56, Dorset 1856-75; H. Hon. H. Sturt, M.P., s.—Crichel, Wimborne, Dorset. **C.**

Amherst, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). W. A. Amherst; b. 1836; suc. 1886; Army (Crimea, wounded); M.P. Mid Kent 1859-65, W. Kent 1868-80; called to H. of Lords, 1880; H. Hon. and Rev. P. Amherst, br.—Montreal, Sevenoaks. **C.**

Amherst of Hackney, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). W. A. Tyssen-Amherst; b. 1835; M.P. W. Norfolk 1880-5, S.W. Div. 1886-92; H. Lady William Cecil. *div.* (by special remainder).—Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk. **C.**

Amptill, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1881). A. O. V. Russell; b. 1869; suc. 1884; Mil.; Yeo.; H. Hon. J. H. Russell, s.—109, Park Street, W. **L.U.**

Ancaaster, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). G. H. H. D. Willoughby, P.C.; b. 1830; suc. to Barony 1888. M.P. Boston 1852-6, Rutland 1856-67; Joint Hered. Ld. Great Chamberlain; H. Ld. Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., s.—Normanton Park, Stamford. **C.**

Anglesey, 5th M. of (cr. 1815). — Paget; b. 1875; suc. 1898; Vol.; H. Ld. Alex. Paget, u.—Beaudesert, Rugeley. —

Annaly, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1863). Luke White; b. 1857; suc. 1888; Army (Egypt); Yeo.; H. Hon. L. H. White, s.—Woodlands, Clonsilla, Dublin. **L.U.**

Annesley, 5th E. (cr. 1789), Ir. Rep. Peer. Col. Hugh Annesley; b. 1831; suc. 1874; Army (Kaffir War, 1851-8, wounded; and Crimea, 1854-6, wounded); M.P. Cavan, 1867-74; *H. Visc. Glerawly*, s.—Castlewellan, Down. **C.**

Ardilaun, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). A. E. Guinness; b. 1840; M.P. Dublin, 1868-9 and 1874-80.—St. Anne's, Clontarf, Dublin. **C.**

Argyll, 8th D. of (cr. 1701, Sco., 1892, U.K.). G. Douglas Campbell, K.G., K.T., P.C.; b. 1823; suc. 1847; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Argyllshire; Chan. S. Andrews Univ.; Ld. Privy Seal 1858-5, 1859-66, and 1880-1; Postmr.-Gen. 1855-8; Sec. for India, 1868-74; *H. M. of Lorne*, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P., s.—Inverary Castle, Argyllsh. **L.U.**

Armstrong, 1st Bar. (cr. 1887). Wm. Geo. Armstrong, C.B.; b. 1810; Supt. of Govt. Gun Manufactory, 1858-63.—Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **L.U.**

Arran, 5th E. of (cr. 1762, Ir.) A. S. W. C. Fox Gore, K.P.; b. 1839; suc. 1884; sits as Bar. Sudley; Ld.-Lt. Mayo; Dipl. Serv., 1869-84; Commr. of Income Tax and Customs, 1865-84; *H. Visc. Sudley*, s.—Castle Gore, Mayo. **L.U.**

Arundell of Wardour, 12th Bar. (cr. 1605). J. F. Arundell; b. 1831; suc. 1862; *Yeo.*; *H. Rev. Hon. E. A. G. Arundell*, br.—Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wilts. **C.**

Ashbourne, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). Edward Gibson, P.C.; b. 1887; Att.-Gen. Ireland, 1877-80; Ld. Chan. of Ireland, 1885-86, 1886-92, and since 1895; M.P. Dublin Univ. 1876-85; *H. Hon. W. Gibson*, s.—12, Merrion Sq., Dublin. **C.**

Ashburnham, 5th E. of (cr. 1780). B. Ashburnham; b. 1840; suc. 1878; *H. Hon. J. Ashburnham*, br.—Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex. **G.L.**

Ashburton, 5th Bar. (cr. 1895). F. D. Baring; b. 1866; suc. 1889; *H. Hon.* — Baring, s.—The Grange, New Alresford, Hants. **C.**

Ashcombe, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). G. Cubitt, P.C.; b. 1828; Vol.; Ch. Estates Com. 1874-9; M.P. W. Surrey 1860-86; Mid Surrey 1886-92; *H. Hon. H. Cubitt*, M.P., s.—Denbies, Dorking. **C.**

Ashton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). J. Williamson; b. 1844; Manufr.; M.P. Lancaster Division, 1886-92.—Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W. **G.L.**

Athlumney, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1863, Ir.) J. H. G. M. Somerville; b. 1865; suc. 1878; sits as Bar. Meredyth; Army (Dongola Expdn.); Mil.—Somerville House, Navan, Meath. **C.**

Atholl, 7th D. of (cr. 1703, Sco.) J. J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, K.T.; b. 1840; suc. 1864; sits as E. Strange; Ld.-Lt. of Perthshire; Army; *H. M. of Tullibardine*, s.—Blair Castle, Blair Atholl, Perthshire. **C.**

Auckland, 6th Bar. (cr. 1798). W. M. Eden; b. 1859; suc. 1890; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. W. M. Eden*, s.—Kitley, Plymouth. **C.**

Aylesford, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). C. W. Finch; b. 1851; suc. 1885; Mil.; *Yeo.*; *H. Ld. Guernsey*, s.—Packington Hall, Coventry. **C.**

Bagot, 4th Bar. (cr. 1850). W. Bagot; b. 1856; suc. 1887; Mil.; *Yeo.*; Ld.-in-Waiting since 1896; *H. Capt. Hon. W. L. Bagot*, br.—Blithfield Ho., Rugeley. **C.**

Balfour of Burleigh, 6th Bar. (cr. 1607), Sco. Rep. Peer. A. H. Bruce, P.C.; b. 1849; suc. 1869; Mil.; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1887-9; Parl. Sec. to Bd. of Trade 1889-92; Sec. for Scotland since 1895; *H. Hon. R. Bruce*, Master of Burleigh, s.—Kennet House, Alloa, N.B. **C.**

Bandon, 4th E. of (cr. 1800), Ir. Rep. Peer. J. F. Bernard; b. 1850; suc. 1877; Ld.-Lt. Co. Cork; Mil.; *H. P. B. Bernard*, c.—Castle Bernard, Bandon. **C.**

Bangor, 5th Visc. (cr. 1781), Ir. Rep. Peer. H. W. C. Ward; b. 1828; suc. 1881; Army (Kaffir War); *H. Hon. M. B. C. Ward*, s.—Castle Ward, Downpatrick. **C.**

Bangor, 71st Bp. of (516). D. L. Lloyd, D.D.; b. 1845; cons. 1890; Head Master Dolgelly Sch. 1867-72; *Friars Sch., Bangor*, 1862-77; *Christ Coll., Brecon*, 1877-90.—Palace, Bangor. **C.**

Barnard, 9th Bar. (cr. 1698). H. de Vere Vane; b. 1854; suc. 1891; Mil.; *H. Hon. H. C. Vane*, s.—Raby Castle, Darlington. **L.U.**

Barrington, 8th Visc. (cr. 1720, Ir). Percy Barrington, b. 1825; suc. 1886; sits as Bar. Slute; Army; Mil.; Vol.; *H. Hon. W. B. Barrington*, s.—Beckett, Shrivensham, Berks. **C.**

Basing, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). G. L. Sclater-Booth; b. 1860; suc. 1894; Army; *H. Hon. J. L. R. Sclater-Booth*, s.—Hoddington House, Odiham, Hants. **C.**

Bateman, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1837). W. B. Bateman-Hanbury; b. 1826; suc. 1845; Ld.-Lt. Herefordshire; Mil.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1858-9; *H. Capt. Hon. W. S. B. Hanbury*, s.—Shobdon Court, R.S.O., Herefordshire. **C.**

Bath, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). T. H. Thynne; b. 1862; suc. 1896; *Yeo.*; M.P. Frome Div. 1886-92 and 1895-6; *H. Visc. Weymouth*, s.—Longleat, Warmister. **C.**

Bathurst, 7th E. (cr. 1772). S. H. Bathurst; b. 1864; suc. 1892; Mil.; *H. Ld. Apsley*, s.—Cirencester House, Cirencester. **C.**

Battersea, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Cyril Flower; b. 1843; *Yeo.*; Ld. of Treasury, 1886; M.P. Brecon 1880-5, S. Beds. 1885-92.—Aston Clinton, Tring. **G.L.**

Beauchamp, 7th E. (cr. 1815). W. Lygon; b. 1872; suc. 1891; *H. Hon. E. H. Lygon*, br.—Madresfield Court, Malvern Link. **C.**

Beaufort, 8th D. of (cr. 1682). H. C. F. Somerset, K.G., P.C.; b. 1824; suc. 1853; Ld.-Lt. Monmouthshire; Army; *Yeo.*; Vol.; M.P. E. Gloucestershire, 1846-53; Master of the Horse, 1858-9, 1866-8; *H. M. of Worcester*, s.—Badminton, Chippenham. **C.**

Bedford, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). H. A. Russell; b. 1858; suc. 1893; Army (Egypt); Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Middlesex; Ohn. Beds. County Council; H. M. of Tavistock, s.—Woburn Abbey, Beds. **L.U.**

Belmore, 4th E. of (cr. 1797), Ir. Rep. Peer. S. R. Lowry-Corry, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1885; suc. 1845; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Tyrone; Under-Sec. Home Dept., 1866-7; Gov. N. S. Wales, 1868-72; H. Visc. Corry, s.—Castle Coole, Enniskillen. **C.**

Belper, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1856). H. Strutt; b. 1840; suc. 1880; Yeo.; Chn. Notts County Council; M.P. E. Derbyshire 1868-74, Berwick 1880; Capt. Genl. at Arms since 1895; H. Hon. A. H. Strutt, s.—Kington Hall, Derby. **L.U.**

Berkeley, 8th E. of (cr. 1679). R. T. M. Berkeley; b. 1865; suc. 1888; Royal Navy.—Foxcombe, Wootton, Berks. **L.U.**

Berwick, 8th Bar. (cr. 1784). T. H. Noel-Hill; b. 1877; suc. 1897.—Attingham House, Shrewsbury. **—**

Bessborough, 7th E. of (cr. 1798, Ir.) Rev. W. B. Ponsonby; b. 1825; suc. 1895; sits as Bar. Ponsonby; H. Visc. Duncannon, C.B., s.—Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland. **L.U.**

Blythswood, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). A. Campbell; b. 1835; Army; Mil.; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Renfrewshire 1879-4, W. Div. 1885-92; H. Rev. S. D. Campbell-Douglas, br. (by sp. remr.).—Blythswood, Renfrew. **C.**

Bolingbroke, 5th Visc. (cr. 1712) and **St. John** (cr. 1716). H. St. John; b. 1820; suc. 1861; H. Hon. H. M. St. John, s. Lydiard Park, Swindon. **C.**

Bolton, 4th Bar. (cr. 1797). W. T. Orde-Powlett; b. 1845; suc. 1895; Yeo.; H. Hon. W. Orde-Powlett, s.—Bolton Hall, Wensley, Yorks. **C.**

Boston, 6th Bar. (cr. 1761). G. F. Irby; b. 1860; suc. 1877; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1885-6; H. Capt. Hon. C. Irby, br.—Hedsor, Maidenhead. **C.**

Boyne, 8th Visc. (cr. 1717, Ir.) G. R. Hamilton-Russell; b. 1890; suc. 1872; sits as Bar. Brancepeth; H. Hon. G. W. Russell, s.—Brancepeth Castle, Durham. **C.**

Brabourne, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1880). E. Knatchbull-Hugessen; b. 1857; suc. 1893; Army; M.P. Rochester, 1889-92; H. Hon. W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s.—The Padlocks, Smeeth, Kent. **G.L.**

Bradford, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). G. C. O. Bridgeman; b. 1845; suc. 1898; Army; Yeo.; M.P. N. Salop, 1867-85; H. Visc. Newport, s.—Weston Park, Shifnal. **C.**

Brassey, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). T. Brassey, K.C.B.; b. 1836; M.P. Devonport, 1865, Hastings 1868-86; Civil Ld. of Admy., 1880-4; Sec. to Admy., 1884-5; Ld.-in-Waiting 1893-5; Govr. of Victoria since 1895. H. Hon. T. A. Brassey, s.—Melbourne. **G.L.**

Braybrooke, 5th Bar. (cr. 1788). C. C. Neville; b. 1823; suc. 1861; Vol.; H. Rev. Hon. L. Neville, br.—Audley End, Saffron Walden. **C.**

Braye, 5th Bar. (cr. 1529). A. T. T. Verney-Cave; b. 1849; suc. 1879; Mil.; H. Hon. A. V. Verney-Cave, s.—Stanford Hall, Rugby. **L.U.**

Breadalbane, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). G. Campbell, K.G., P.C.; b. 1851; suc. as Earl 1871; Mil.; Yeo.; Vol.; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1873-4; Treas. of Household, 1880-5; Ld. Steward 1892-5; H. Hon. I. Campbell, br. (to Earldom).—Taymouth Castle, Aberfeldy. **G.L.**

Bridport, 1st Visc. (cr. 1868). Gen. A. N. Hood, G.C.B.; b. 1814; Army; Groom-in-Waiting, 1841-53; Equerry to the Queen, 1858-84; Ld.-in-Waiting since 1884; H. Col. Hon. A. W. Hood, C.B., s.—Royal Lodge, Windsor Forest. **C.**

Bristol, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826). F. W. J. Hervey; b. 1834; suc. 1864; Ld.-Lt. Suffolk; Mil.; M.P. W. Suffolk 1859-64; H. Comr. F. W. F. Hervey, R.N., z.—19, Sussex Square, Brighton. **C.**

Brougham and Vaux, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1890). H. C. Brougham; b. 1836; suc. 1886; Civil Service, 1867-70; H. Hon. H. Brougham, s.—Brougham Hall, Penrith. **L.U.**

Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). A. W. B. Exerton Cust, P.C.; A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1844; suc. 1897; Army; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Lincolnshire; M.P. N. Salop 1866-7; Parl. Sec. to L. Govt. Bd. 1885-6; Paymr.-Gen. 1887-90; Under Sec. for War, 1839-92; H. H. J. C. Cust, c.—Belton House, Grantham. **C.**

Buccleuch, 6th D. of (cr. 1668, Sco.) and 8th D. of **Queensberry** (1684, Sco.). W. H. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.G., K.C.; b. 1881; suc. 1884; sits as E. of Doncaster; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Dumfries; M.P. Midlothian 1868-68 and 1874-80; H. E. of Dalkeith, M.P., s.—Dalkeith Palace, Dalkeith. **C.**

Buckinghamshire, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). S. C. Hobart-Hampden; b. 1860; suc. 1885; Ld.-in-Waiting 1895; H. Hon. C. E. H. Hampden, s.—Hampden House, Gt. Missenden, Bucks. **G.L.**

Burghclere, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). H. C. Gardner, P.C.; b. 1846; M.P. N. Essex 1885-95; Pres. of Bd. of Agriculture 1892-5.—48, Charles Street, W. **G.L.**

Burton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). M. A. Bass; b. 1837; Vol.; M.P. Stafford 1865-68, E. Staffordsh. 1868-85, Burton Div. 1885-6. H. (by special remr.) Hon. N. Baillie, dau.—Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent. **L.U.**

Bute, 3rd M. of (cr. 1796). J. P. Crichton-Stuart, K.T.; b. 1847; suc. 1848; Ld.-Lt. Bute; H. E. of Dumfries, s.—Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute, N.B. **C.**

Byron, 9th Bar. (cr. 1643). G. F. W. Byron; b. 1855; suc. 1870; Mil.; H. Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byron, br.—Langford Grove, Maldon, Essex. **C.**

Cadogan, 5th E. (cr. 1800). G. H. Cadogan, K.G., P.C.; b. 1840; suc. 1873; Mil.; Vol.; Under-Sec. for War 1875-8; Colonies 1878-80; Ld. Privy Seal 1886-92; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland since 1895; *H. Visc. Chelsea, M.P., s.—Chelsea House, Cadogan Place, S.W.; and Dublin.* **C.**

Cairns, 3rd E. (cr. 1878). H. J. Cairns; b. 1863; suc. 1890; *H. Capt. Hon. W. D. Cairns, br.—4, Mount Street, W.* **C.**

Calthorpe, 6th Bar. (cr. 1796). A. C. Gough-Calthorpe; b. 1829; suc. 1893; *Yeo.; H. Hon. W. Gough-Calthorpe, s.—Elvetham House, Winchfield, Hants.* **C.**

Cambridge, 2nd D. of (cr. 1801), Field Marshal H. R. H. George W. F. C.; K.G., G.C.B., K.P., K.T., G.C.H., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., P.C.; b. 1819; suc. 1860; *Comm'd. 1st division of the army in Crimea (Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman); Commdr. in-Chief 1856-95.—Gloucester House, Park Lane, W.* **C.**

Camden, 4th M. (cr. 1812). J. C. Pratt; b. and suc. 1873; Mil.; *Yeo.; H. Ld. G. Pratt, w.—Bayham Abbey, Lambhurst, Sussex.* **C.**

***Camroys**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1889). R. F. J. Stonor; b. 1884; suc. 1897; *H. Hon. E. M. Stonor, br.—Stonor Park, Henley.* **C.**

Camperdown, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). R. A. P. H. Haldane-Duncan; b. 1841; suc. 1867; *Ld.-in-Waiting 1868-71; Civil Ld. of Admiralty 1871-4; H. Hon. G. H. Duncan, br.—Camperdown House, Dundee.* **L.U.**

Canterbury, 94th Archbishop of (802). F. Temple, D.D., P.C.; b. 1821; *Head Master of Rugby, 1858-69; Bp. of Exeter, 1869-85; of London, 1885-96; tr. to Canterbury, 1896.—Lambeth Palace, S.E.* **L.**

Canterbury, 4th Visc. (cr. 1835). H. C. Manners-Sutton; b. 1839; suc. 1877; *H. Hon. H. M. Sutton, s.—Brooke House, Norwich.* **L.**

Carew, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). R. S. J. Carew; b. 1860; suc. 1881; *H. Hon. G. P. Carew, br.—Castleboro', Enniscorthy, Wexford.* **L.U.**

Carlisle, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). G. J. Howard; b. 1843; suc. 1889; *M.P. E. Cumberland, 1879-80 and 1881-85; H. Visc. Morpeth, s.—Naworth Castle, Brampton, Cumberland.* **L.U.**

Carlisle, 59th Bp. of (1138). J. W. Bardsley, D.D.; b. 1835; *Archdn. of Warrington, 1880-7; of Liverpool, 1887; Bp. of Sodor and Man, 1887-92; tr. to Carlisle, 1892.—Rose Castle, Carlisle.* **C.**

Carnarvon, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). G. E. S. M. Herbert; b. 1866; suc. 1890; *H. Hon. A. N. Herbert, half-br.—Highclere Castle, Newbury.* **C.**

Carnwath, 15th E. of (cr. 1639); *Seco. Rep. Peer. R. H. C. Dalzell; b. 1847; suc. 1887; Army; H. Lord Dalzell, s.—Carnwath House, Fulham.* **C.**

Carrington, 1st E. (cr. 1895). C. R. W. Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1843; suc. to Bar. 1868; *Army; Mil.; M.P. Wycombe, 1865-8; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms, 1881-5; Gov. of N. S. Wales, 1885-90; Ld. Cham-*

berlain 1892-5; H. Visc. Wendover, s.—Gwydyr Castle, N. Wales. **G.L.**

Carysfort, 5th E. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). W. Proby, K.P.; b. 1836; suc. 1872; *sits as Bar. Carysfort; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Wicklow.—Glenart Castle, Arklow.* **C.**

Castlemaine, 5th Bar. (cr. 1812). Ir. Rep. Peer. A. E. Handcock; b. 1863; suc. 1892; *Mil.; H. Hon. H. Handcock, br.—Moydrum Castle, Athlone.* **C.**

Castletown, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). B. E. B. Fitzpatrick; b. 1848; suc. 1893; *Army; Mil. (Egypt); Yeo.; M.P. Portarlington, 1880-5.—101, Eaton Place, S.W.* **L.U.**

Cathcart, 8th E. (cr. 1814). A. F. Cathcart, V.D.; b. 1828; suc. 1859; *Army; Mil.; Vol.; H. Ld. Greenock, s.—81, Grosvenor Place, S.W.* **C.**

Cawdor, 3rd E. (cr. 1827). F. A. V. Campbell; b. 1847; suc. 1898; *Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Pembrokeshire; Chn. G. W. Railway; M.P. Carmarthenshire, 1874-85; H. Visc. Emllyn, s.—Stackpole Court, Pembroke.* **C.**

Chelmsford, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1858). Lt.-Gen. F. A. Thesiger, G.C.B.; b. 1827; suc. 1878; *Army (Crimea, Indian Mutiny, Abyssinia, Kaffir War, Zululand); Vol.; Lt. of the Tower, 1884-9; H. Hon. F. J. Thesiger, s.—5, Knaresborough Pl., S.W.* **C.**

Chesham, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1858). C. C. W. Cavendish; b. 1850; suc. 1882; *Army; Yeo.; H. Hon. C. Cavendish, s.—Latimer, Chesham, Bucks.* **L.U.**

Chester, 83rd Bp. of (cr. 1541). F. J. Jayne, D.D.; b. 1845; *cons. 1889; Tutor Keble Coll., 1871-7; Prin. of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, 1879-86; Vicar of Leeds, 1886-9.—The Palace, Chester.* **C.**

Chesterfield, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). E. F. Scudamore-Stanhope, P.C.; b. 1864; suc. 1887; *Mil.; Treas. of Household 1892-4; Capt. of Gentn.-at-Arms, 1894-5; H. Comr. Hon. H. Stanhope, R.N., br.—16, Pont Street, S.W.* **G.L.**

Cheylessmore, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). W. M. Eaton; b. 1843; suc. 1891; *H. Col. Hon. H. Eaton, br.—16, Prince's Gate, S.W.* **C.**

Chichester, 14th E. of (cr. 1801). W. J. Pelham; b. 1838; suc. 1886; *M.P. Lewes, 1865-74; H. Hon. and Rev. F. G. Pelham, br.—Stammer, Lewes.* **L.**

Chichester, 99rd Bp. of (882). E. R. Wilberforce, D.D.; b. 1840; *cons. 1882; Canon of Winchester, 1878-82; Bp. of Newcastle, 1882-95; tr. to Chichester, 1895.—The Palace, Chichester.* **L.**

Cholmondeley, 4th M. (cr. 1815). G. H. H. Cholmondeley; b. 1858; suc. 1884; *Yeo.; H. E. of Rocksavage, s.—Cholmondeley Castle, Malpas, Cheshire.* **C.**

Churchill, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1815). V. A. F. C. Spencer; b. 1864; suc. 1886; *Army; Ld.-in-Waiting 1889-92 and since 1895; H. Hon. V. Spencer, s.—Rolleston, Leicester.* **C.**

Churston, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1858). J. Yarde-Buller; b. 1846; suc. 1871; *Army; Yeo.; Vol.; H. Hon. J. Yarde-Buller, s.—Lupton, nr. Brixham, S. Devon.* **C.**

De Ros, 24th Bar. (cr. 1264). Premier Baron; Lt.-Gen. D. C. Fitzgerald-de-Ros; b. 1827; suc. 1874; Army; Ld.-in-Waiting 1874-80, 1885-6, and 1886-92; *H. Hon. Mary Dawson, dau.*—Old Court, Strangford, Downpatrick. **C.**

Derwent, 1st Bar. (cr. 1881). *H. V. B. Johnstone*; b. 1829; Army; Vol.; M.P. Scarborough 1869-80; *H. Hon. F. Johnstone, s.*—Hackness Hall, Scarborough. **G.L.**

De Saumarez, 4th Bar. (cr. 1831). *J. St. V. Saumarez*; b. 1843; suc. 1891; Army; Dipl. Serv.; *H. Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez, s.*—Shrubland Park, Needham Market. **C.**

De Vesci, 4th Visc. (cr. 1776, Ir.). *J. R. W. Vesey*; b. 1844; suc. 1875; sits as Bar. de Vesci; Army; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Queen's Co.; *H. Ivo R. Vesey, n.*—Abbeyleix, Ireland. **L.U.**

Devon, 13th E. of (cr. 1553). *Rev. H. H. Courtenay*; b. 1811; suc. 1891; Preb. of Exeter, and Rect. of Powderham since 1876; *H. Ld. Courtenay, gr. s.*—Powderham Castle, Exeter. **C.**

Devonshire, 8th D. of (cr. 1694). *S. C. Cavendish, K.G., P.C.*; b. 1838; suc. 1891; Mil.; Yeo.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Derbyshire and Waterford Co.; M.P. N. Lancashire 1857-68; Radnor 1869-80; N. E. Lancashire 1880-5; Rossendale Div. 1885-91; Ld. of Admy. 1863; Under Sec. for War 1863-6; Sec. for War 1866; Post-mr.-Gen. 1868-71; Ch. Sec. for Ireland 1871-4; Sec. for India 1880-2; for War 1882-5; Chanc. Camb. Univ.; Ld. Pres. of Council and Chairman of Council of National Defence since 1895; *H. V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P., n.*—Chatsworth, Derbysh. **L.U.**

Digby, 10th Bar. (cr. 1620, Ir.). *E. H. T. Digby*; b. 1846; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Digby; Army; M.P. Dorset 1876-85; *H. Hon. E. K. Digby, s.*—Minterne House, Cerne Abbas. **C.**

Donegall, 5th M. of (cr. 1791, Ir.). *G. A. H. Chichester*; b. 1822; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Fisherwick; Army; *H. Ld. H. F. Chichester, br.* **L.U.**

Donoughmore, 5th E. of (cr. 1800, Ir.). *J. L. G. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.*; b. 1848; suc. 1866; sits as Visc. Hutchinson; Asst. Commr. to E. Roumelia 1878; *H. Visc. Suidale, s.*—Knocklotty, Clonmel, Tipperary. **C.**

Dormer, 12th Bar. (cr. 1830). *J. B. J. Dormer*; b. 1830; suc. 1871; Army; Yeo.; *H. R. J. Dormer, n.*—Grove Park, Warwick. **L.U.**

Downe, 8th Visc. (cr. 1680, Ir.). *H. R. Dawnay, C.I.E.*; b. 1844; suc. 1857; sits as Bar. Dawnay; Army (Zululand); *H. Hon. J. Dawnay, s.*—Danby Lodge, Groomont, York. **C.**

Downshire, 6th M. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). *A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill*; b. 1871; suc. 1874; sits as E. of Hillsborough; *H. E. of Hillsborough, s.*—Easthampstead Park, Wokingham. **C.**

Ducie, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). *H. J. R. Moreton, P.C.*; b. 1827; suc. 1853; Ld. Warden of the Stannaries; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Gloucestersh.; M.P. Stroud 1852-3; Capt. Yeo. of Guard, 1859-66; *H. Ld. Moreton, s.*—Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire. **L.U.**

Dudley, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). *W. H. Ward*; b. 1867; suc. 1885; Yeo.; Parl. Sec. to Bd. of Trade since 1895; *H. Visc. Ednam, s.*—22, St. James's Place, S.W. **C.**

Dufferin and Ava, 1st M. of (cr. 1838). *F. T. H. T. Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., P.C.*; b. 1826; suc. to Barony 1841; cr. Earl 1871; Ld.-Lt. co. Down; Mil.; Chan. of Royal Univ. Irel.; Ld.-Warden of Cinque Ports 1891-5; Ld.-in-Waiting 1849-52, 1854-8; Und.-Sec. for India 1864-6; for War 1866; Chan. Duchy Lancaster and Paymr.-Gen. 1868-72; Gov.-Gen. of Canada 1872-8; Amba. to Russia 1879-81; to Turkey 1881-4; Special Comr. to Egypt 1882-3; Viceroy of India 1884-8; Amb. to Italy 1888-91; to France 1891-6; *H. E. of Ava, s.*—Clandeboye, Belfast. **L.U.**

Dunally, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800, Ir.). *Ir. Rep. Peer. H. O'C. Prittie*; b. 1851; suc. 1885; Army; *H. Hon. H. O'C. Prittie, s.*—Kilboy, Nenagh. **C.**

Dundonald, 12th E. of (cr. 1669). *Sec. Rep. Peer. Col. D. M. B. H. Cochrane, C.B., M.V.O.*; b. 1852; suc. 1885; Army (Nile Expedn.); *H. Ld. Cochrane, s.*—34, Portman Sq., W. **L.U.**

Dunleath, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1892). *H. L. Mulholland*; b. 1854; suc. 1895; Army; Mil.; M.P. N. Londonderry, 1885-96; *H. Hon. A. E. S. Mulholland, s.*—Ballywalter Park, Co. Down. **C.**

Dunmore, 7th E. of (cr. 1686, Sco.). *C. A. Murray*; b. 1841; suc. 1845; Army; Vol.; sits as Bar. Dunmore; Ld.-in-Waiting 1874-80; *H. Visc. Fincastle, V.C., s.*—South Harris, N.B. **C.**

Dunraven and Mountearl, 4th E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.) *W. T. Wyndham-Quin, K.P.*; b. 1842; suc. 1871; sits as Bar. Kenry; Army; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Limerick Co., Und.-Sec. Colonies 1885-6 and 1886-7; *H. Maj. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, M.P. c.*—Dunraven Castle, Bridgend. **C.**

Dunsany, 17th Bar. (cr. 1845). *Ir. Rep. Peer. J. W. Plunkett*; b. 1863; suc. 1889; Vol.; M.P. S. Gloucestersh. 1886-92. *H. Hon. E. Plunkett, s.*—Dunstable Priory, Shoreham, Kent. **C.**

Durham, 88rd Bp. of (cr. 635). *B. F. Westcott, D.D.*; b. 1825; cons. 1890; Canon of Peterborough 1869-84, of Westminster 1884-90.—Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland. **L.U.**

Durham, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). *J. G. Lambton*; b. 1855; suc. 1879; Army; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Co. Durham; *H. Hon. F. Lambton, br.*—Lambton Castle, Durham. **L.U.**

Dynevor, 6th Bar. (cr. 1780). *A. de C. Rice*; b. 1836; suc. 1878; Mil.; *H. Hon. W. F. Rice, s.*—Dynevor Castle, Llandilo, Carmarthen. **C.**

Ebury, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1857). R. W. Grosvenor, P.C.; b. 1834; suc. 1893; Army; M.P. Westminster, 1865-74; H. Hon. R. Grosvenor, s.—Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts. **L.U.**

Edinburgh, 1st D. of (cr. 1866). Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Alfred Ernest A., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., P.C.; 2nd son of H.M. the Queen; Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; b. 1844; H. H.R.H. Prince Alfred A. W. E. A., s.—Clarence House, S.W.; Coburg. —

Effingham, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). H. A. G. Howard; b. 1866; suc. 1898; H. Hon. A. G. Howard, *br.*—Tusmore House, Bicester. —

Egerton of Tatton, 1st E. (cr. 1897). W. Egerton; b. 1832; suc. to Barony 1883; Yeo.; M.P. N. Cheshire 1858-68, Mid Cheshire 1868-83; H. Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., *br.* to Barony.—Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire. **C.**

Eglinton, 15th E. of (cr. 1507 Sco.) and **Winton** (cr. 1600). G. A. Montgomerie; b. 1848; suc. 1892; sits as E. of Winton; Army; Yeo.; *Ld.-Lt.* Ayrshire; H. *Ld.* Montgomerie, s.—Eglinton Castle, Ardrossan, N.B. **C.**

Egmont, 8th E. of (cr. 1733, Ir.). A. A. Perceval; b. 1856; suc. 1897; sits as Bar. Lovell and Holland; H. C. J. Perceval, *br.*—Cowdray Park, Midhurst. —

Eldon, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). J. Scott; b. 1845; suc. 1864; H. Visc. Encombe, s.—43, Portman Square, W. **C.**

Elgin, 9th E. of (cr. 1633, Sco.), and **Kincardine** (cr. 1647, Sco.). V. A. Bruce, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.L.E.; b. 1849; suc. 1863; sits as Bar. Elgin; *Ld.-Lt.* Fife; Treas. of Household 1886; First Commr. of Works 1886; Viceroy of India 1893-8; H. *Ld.* Bruce, s.—Broomhall, Dunfermline, N.B. **G.L.**

Ellenborough, 4th Bar. (cr. 1802). C. T. H. Law; b. 1856; suc. 1890.—H. Capt. E. D. Law, R.N. c. —

Ellesmere, 8th E. of (cr. 1846). F. C. G. Egerton, V.D.; b. 1847; suc. 1862; Yeo.; Vol.; H. Visc. Brackley, s.—Worsley Hall, Manchester. **C.**

Elphinstone, 16th Bar. (cr. 1509, Sco.). S. H. Elphinstone; b. 1869; suc. 1893; sits as Bar. Elphinstone; H. Hon. M. Elphinstone, *br.*—Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. **C.**

Ely, 59th Bp. of (1109). Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D.; b. 1825; cons. 1885; Canon of Peterborough 1866-75; Archdeacon of Oakham 1875-9; Dean of Worcester 1879-85.—The Palace, Ely. **L.U.**

Ely, 5th M. of (cr. 1800, Ir.). J. H. Loftus; b. 1851; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Loftus; H. *Ld.* G. H. Loftus, *br.*—Ely Lodge, Enniskillen. **C.**

Emly, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1873). G. W. T. Monsell; b. 1858; suc. 1894.—Tervoe, Limerick. **L.U.**

Enniskillen, 4th E. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). L. E. Cole; b. 1845; suc. 1886; sits as Bar. Grinstead; Army; Mil.; M.P. Ennis-

killen 1880-5; H. Visc. Cole, s.—Florence Court, Fermanagh. **C.**

Erne, 4th E. of (cr. 1798, Ir.) J. H. Crichton, K.P.; b. 1839; suc. 1885; sits as Bar. Fermanagh; *Ld.-Lt.* Fermanagh; *Ld.* of Treas. 1876-80; M.P. Enniskillen 1868-80, Fermanagh 1880-5; H. Visc. Crichton, s.—Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, Fermanagh. **C.**

Erroll, 19th E. of (cr. 1453, Sco.). C. G. Hay; b. 1852; suc. 1891; Army; Vol.; sits as Bar. Kilmarnock; Hered. *Ld.* High Constable of Scotland; H. *Ld.* Kilmarnock, s.—Slains Castle, Cruden, N.B. **L.U.**

Erskine, 5th Bar. (cr. 1806). W. M. Erskine; b. 1841; suc. 1892; Army; H. Hon. M. Erskine, s.—Spratton Hall, Northampton. **C.**

Esher, 1st Visc. (cr. 1897). W. B. Brett, P.C.; b. 1817; M.P. Helston 1866-8; Solr.-Gen. 1868; Judge of Common Pleas 1868-76, *Ld.* Justice of Appeal 1876-83; Master of the Rolls 1883-87 (cr. Bar. 1885); H. Hon. R. B. Brett, C.B., s.—Heath Farm, Watford. **C.**

Essex, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). G. D. de V. Capell; b. 1857; suc. 1892; Army; Yeo.; H. Visc. Malden, s.—Little Cassiobury Park, Watford, Herts. **C.**

Exeter, 62nd Bp. of (1046). E. H. Bickersteth, D.D.; b. 1825; cons. 1885; Vicar of Ch. Ch. Hampstead, 1855-84; Dean of Gloucester 1884-5.—Palace, Exeter. **C.**

Exeter, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). W. T. B. Cecil; b. 1876; suc. 1898; H. *Ld.* W. Cecil, M.V.O., *u.*—Burghley House, Stamford. **C.**

Exmouth, 4th Visc. (cr. 1816). E. F. J. Fellow; b. 1861; suc. 1876; Mil.; Yeo.; Vol.; H. Hon. E. A. Fellow, s.—Canonteign House, Exeter. **C.**

Falkland, 12th Visc. (cr. 1620). Sco. Rep. Peer. B. P. Cary; b. 1845; suc. 1886; el. 1894; Army; Mil.; H. Hon. L. Cary, Master of Falkland, s.—Skutterskeife, Yarm, Yorks. **C.**

Falmouth, 7th Visc. (cr. 1726). Col. E. E. T. Boscawen, C.B., M.V.O.; b. 1847; suc. 1889; Army (Egypt); H. Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen, s.—Mereworth Castle, Maidstone. **L.U.**

Farnham, 9th Bar. (cr. 1756), Ir. Rep. Peer. S. H. Maxwell; b. 1849; suc. 1896; Army; Mil.; H. Hon. A. K. Maxwell, s.—Farnham, Cavan. **C.**

Farquhar, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). H. T. B. Farquhar; b. 1844; Banker; M.P. W. Marylebone 1895-8.—7, Grosvenor Sq., W. **C.**

Farrer, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893). T. H. Farrer; b. 1819; Late Sec. to Bd. of Trade; H. Hon. T. C. Farrer, s.—Abinger Hall, Dorking. **G.L.**

Ferrers, 10th E. of (cr. 1711). S. E. Shirley; b. 1847; suc. 1859; H. W. K. Shirley, c.—Chartley Castle, Stafford. **C.**

Feversham, 1st E. of (cr. 1863). W. E. Duncombe, V.D.; b. 1829; suc. to Barony 1867; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. E. Retford 1852-7, N. R. Yorks. 1859-67; H. Visc. Helmsley, *gr.-s.*—Duncombe Park, Helmsley. **C.**

Field, 1st Bar. (cr. 1890). W. V. Field, P.C.; b. 1818; Judge of Queen's Bench, 1875-90.—**Bakeham**, Englefield Green. **L.U.**

Fife, 1st D. of (cr. 1889). A. W. G. Duff, K.T., P.C.; b. 1849; suc. as Irish Earl, 1879; cr. Earl of U.K., 1886; M.P. Elgin and Nairn 1874-9; Ld.-Lt. Elginshire; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms 1880.—**Duff House**, Banffshire. **L.U.**

Fingall, 11th E. of (cr. 1628, Ir.) A. J. Plunkett, P.C.; b. 1859; suc. 1881; sits as Bar. Fingall; Mil.; H. Ld. Killeen, s.—68, South Audley Street, W. **L.U.**

Fitzhardinge, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1861). C. P. F. Berkeley, b. 1830; suc. 1896; M.P. Gloucester, 1862-5.—**Berkeley Castle**, Gloucestershire. **L.U.**

Fitzwilliam, 6th E. (cr. 1746). W. T. S. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.G., A.D.C.; b. 1815; suc. 1857; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. of W. R. Yorks 1868-92; M.P. Malton 1837-41, 1846-7, Wicklow 1847-57; H. Visc. Milton, M.P., *gr.-s.*—Wentworth-Woodhouse, Rotherham. **L.U.**

Foley, 5th Bar. (cr. 1776). H. T. Foley; b. 1850; suc. 1869; H. Hon. F. Foley, *br.*—Ruxley Lodge, Esher. **C.**

Forbes, 19th Bar. (cr. 1424). Sco. Rep. Peer. H. C. Forbes; b. 1829; suc. 1868; H. Hon. A. M. Forbes *br.*—Castle Forbes, Aberdeen. **C.**

Forester, 5th Bar. (cr. 1821). C. T. W. Forester; b. 1842; suc. 1894; M.P. Wenlock 1874-85; H. Capt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester, *s.*—Willey Park, Broseley, Salop. **C.**

Fortescue, 3rd E. (cr. 1789). H. Fortescue; b. 1818; suc. 1861; Ld. of Treas. 1846-7; Sec. Poor Law Bd. 1847-51; M.P. Plymouth 1841-52, Marylebone 1864-9; H. Visc. Ebrington, *s.*—Castle Hill, South Molton. **L.U.**

Gage, 5th Visc. (cr. 1720, Ir.) H. C. Gage; b. 1854; suc. 1877; sits as Bar. Gage; H. Hon. H. R. Gage, *s.*—Firle Place, Lewes, Suss. **C.**

Gainsborough, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). C. W. F. Noel; b. 1850; suc. 1881; Army; Chn. Rutland C.C.; H. Visc. Campden, *s.*—Exton Park, Oakham, Rutland. **C.**

Galloway, 10th E. of (cr. 1628, Sco.) A. P. Stewart, K.T.; b. 1835; suc. 1879; sits as Bar. Stewart of Garlies; Army; Mil.; M.P. Wigtown 1868-73; H. Hon. R. Stewart, *br.*—Cumloden, Newton Stewart. **C.**

Galway, 7th Visc. (cr. 1727, Ir.) G. M. Monckton-Arundell, A.D.C.; b. 1844; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Monckton (U.K., 1887); Yeo.; M.P. N. Notts 1872-85; H. Hon. G. A. Monckton, *s.*—Serlby Hall, Bawtry. **C.**

Gerard, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1876). W. C. Gerard; b. 1851; suc. 1887; Army; Yeo.; H. Hon. F. Gerard, *s.*—Eastwell Pk., Ashford, Kent. **C.**

Gifford, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1824). E. F. Gifford, V.C.; b. 1851; suc. 1872; Army (Ashanti; Zululand); Col. Sec. W. Australia 1880-2, Gibraltar 1882-8, Leeward Islands 1888; H. Hon. E. Gifford, *br.*—Old House, Betchworth, Surrey. **C.**

Glasgow, 7th E. of (cr. 1703 Sco.) D. Boyle, G.C.M.G.; b. 1833; suc. 1890; sits as Bar. Fairlie (U.K. 1897), Royal Navy (Russia, China); Gov. of New Zealand, 1892-7; H. Visc. Kelburne, *s.*—Kelburne, Ayrshire. **C.**

Glenesk, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895) Alg. Borthwick; b. 1830; propr. of *Morning Post*; M.P. S. Kensington, 1885-95; H. Hon. O. Borthwick, *s.*—139, Piccadilly, W. **C.**

Gloucester, 81st Bp. of (1541). C. J. Ellicott, D.D.; b. 1819; cons. 1862; Dean of Exeter 1861-2; Bp. of Gloucester and Bristol, 1862-97.—**The Palace**, Gloucester. **C.**

Gormanston, 14th Visc. (cr. 1478, Ir.) J. W. J. Preston, G.C.M.G.; b. 1837; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Gormanston; Army (Indian Mutiny); Commr. of National Education (Ireland) 1874-85; Gov. of Leeward Islands 1885-7, Br. Guiana 1887-93, Tasmania since 1893; H. Hon. J. Preston, *s.*—Govt. House, Hobart. **C.**

Gosford, 4th E. of (cr. 1806, Ir.) A. B. S. Acheson, K.P.; b. 1841; suc. 1864; sits as Bar. Worlingham; Ld.-Lt. Armagh; Mil.; H. Visc. Acheson, *s.*—Gosford, Armagh. **L.U.**

Gough, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1849). H. Gough; b. 1849; suc. 1895; Dipl. Serv.; H. Hon. H. W. Gough, *s.*—Berlin. **C.**

Grafton, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Gen. A. C. L. Fitzroy, K.G., C.B.; b. 1821; suc. 1882; Army (Crimea, wounded); H. E. of Euston, *s.*—Euston Hall, Thetford. **L.U.**

Granard, 8th E. of (cr. 1684, Ir.) B. A. W. P. H. Forbes; b. 1874; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Granard; Mil.; H. Hon. R. Forbes, *br.*—Castle Forbes, Longford, Ireland. **G.L.**

Granby, M. of (by courtesy) H. J. B. Manners, C.B.; b. 1852; called to H. of Lds. 1896, as Bar. Manners of Haddon (cr. 1679); Mil.; Vol.; M.P. E. Leicestersh. 1888-95; H. Ld. Roos of Belvoir, *s.*—16, Arlington St., S.W. **C.**

Grantley, 5th Bar. (cr. 1782). J. R. B. Norton; b. 1855; suc. 1877; Yeo.; H. Hon. R. H. Norton, *s.*—Grantley Hall, Ripon. **C.**

Granville, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). G. G. Leveson-Gower; b. 1872; suc. 1891; Dipl. Serv.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1895; H. Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, R.N., *br.*—Berlin. **G.L.**

Greville, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). A. W. F. Greville; b. 1841; suc. 1883; Army; Groom-in-Waiting 1869-73; Ld. of Treasury 1873-4; M.P. Westmeath 1866-74; H. Capt. Hon. R. Greville, M.P. *s.*—Clonhugh, Mullingar. **G.L.**

Grey, 4th E. (cr. 1806). A. H. G. Grey; b. 1851; suc. 1894; M.P. S. Northumberland, 1880-5; Tyneside Div., 1885-6; Admr. of Br. South Africa Co. 1896-7; H. Visc. Howick, *s.*—Howick Hall, Lesbury, Northumberland. **L.U.**

Grey de Ruthyn, 24th Bar. (cr. 1824). R. G. Grey Clifton; b. 1858; suc. 1887; H. Hon. C. Clifton, *br.*—Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire. **C.**

Grimthorpe, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). E. Beckett, Q.C.; b. 1816; Chancellor of York; H. E. W. Beckett, M.P., *n.*—Batch Wood, St. Albans. **C.**

Guilford, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). D. North; b. 1876; suc. 1886; Mil.; Yeo.; H. D. J. North, *c.*—Waldershare Park, nr. Dover. **C.**

Gwydyr, 4th Bar. (cr. 1796). P. R. Burrell; b. 1810; suc. 1870; H. Maj. Hon. W. Burrell, *s.*—Stoke Park, Ipswich. **L.**

Haddington, 11th E. of (cr. 1618), Sco. Rep. Peer. G. A. Baillie-Hamilton, A.D.C.; b. 1827; suc. 1870; Yeo.; Lt.-Lt. Haddington Co.; H. Lt. Binning, *s.*—Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, N.B. **C.**

Haldon, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1880). L. H. Palk; b. 1846; suc. 1888; Army; Yeo.; H. Hon. L. Palk, *s.*—Haldon, Exeter. **L.U.**

Haliburton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). A. L. Haliburton, G.O.B.; b. 1832; Director of Supplies 1878-88; Asst. Under Sec. for War 1888-95; Under Sec. for War 1895-7.—57, Lowndes Sq., S.W. **—**

Halifax, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1866). C. L. Wood; b. 1839; suc. 1885; Yeo.; H. Hon. E. Wood, *s.*—Hickleton Hall, Doncaster. **L.U.**

Halsbury, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). H. S. Giffard, P.C.; b. 1825; Sol.-Gen. 1875-80; M.P. Launceston, 1877-85; Lt. Chancellor 1885-86, 1886-92, and since 1895; cr. Bar. 1886; H. Hon. Visc. Tiverton, *s.*—Pendrucombe, Launceston. **C.**

Hamilton, 13th D. of (cr. 1643, Sco.) and 10th D. of Brandon (cr. 1711). A. D. Douglas-Hamilton; b. 1862; suc. 1895; sits as D. of Brandon; Royal Navy; Vol.; H. P. S. Hamilton, *c.*—Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire. **C.**

Hamilton of Dalzell, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). J. G. C. Hamilton; b. 1829; Army; Yeo.; M.P. Falkirk 1857-59, S. Lanark 1868-74 and 1880-6; Lt.-in-Waiting 1892-4; H. Hon. G. J. Hamilton, *s.*—Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B. **G.L.**

Hampden, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1884). H. R. Brand; b. 1841; suc. 1892; M.P. Herts 1868-74, Stroud 1874 and 1880-5, Mid Gloucestershire 1885-6; Surv.-Gen. of Ordnance, 1883-5; Gov. of N. S. Wales since 1895; H. Hon. T. W. Brand, *s.*—Sydney, N.S.W. **L.U.**

Hampton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1874). H. P. M. Pakington; b. 1848; suc. 1893; H. Hon. H. S. Pakington, *s.*—Westwood, Droitwich. **C.**

Hardinge, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1846). H. C. Hardinge; b. 1857; suc. 1894; Army (Nile Expedition); Mil.; H. Hon. H. R. Hardinge, *s.*—South Park, Penshurst. **C.**

Hardwicke, 6th E. of (cr. 1754). A. E. Yorke; b. 1867; suc. 1897; Dipl. Serv.; Mil.; H. Capt. Hon. J. M. Yorke, R.N., *u.*—9, Cavendish Square, W. **C.**

Harewood, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). H. T. Lascelles, A.D.C.; b. 1846; suc. 1892;

Army; Yeo.; H. Visc. Lascelles, *s.*—Harewood House, Leeds. **C.**

Harlech, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1875). W. R. Ormsby-Gore; b. 1819; suc. 1876; Army; Lt.-Lt. Leitrim; M.P. Sligo 1841-52; Leitrim 1868-76; H. Hon. G. Ormsby-Gore, *s.*—Brogintyn, Oswestry, Salop. **C.**

Harrington, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). C. A. Stanhope; b. 1844; suc. 1881; Yeo.; H. Hon. F. W. Stanhope, *br.*—Elvaston Castle, Derby. **C.**

Harris, 4th Bar. (cr. 1815). G. R. C. Harris, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E.; b. 1861; suc. 1872; Yeo.; Vol.; Und.-Sec. for India 1886-6; for War 1886-9; Gov. of Bombay 1889-94; Lt.-in-Waiting since 1895; H. Hon. G. Harris, *s.*—Belmont, Faversham. **C.**

Harrowby, 3rd E. of (cr. 1809). D. F. S. Ryder, P.C.; b. 1831; suc. 1882; Mil.; Chn. Staffs. County Council; M.P. Lichfield 1856-9; Liverpool 1868-82. Vice-Pr. of Council of Educn. 1874-8; Pres. of Bd. of Trade 1878-80; Lt. Privy Seal 1886-6; H. Hon. H. D. Ryder, *br.*—Sandon Hall, Stone. **C.**

Hastings, 12th Bar. (cr. 1289). G. M. Astley; b. 1867; suc. 1875; Mil.; H. Hon. A. Astley, *s.*—Melton Constable, Dereham. **C.**

Hatherton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1835). Col. E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., b. 1842; suc. 1888; Army; Chn. of Lunacy Commn. since 1892; H. Hon. E. Littleton, *s.*—Teddlesley Park, Penkridge. **L.U.**

Hawke, 7th Bar. (cr. 1776). M. B. Hawke; b. 1860; suc. 1888; Mil.; H. Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., *br.*—Wighill Park, Tadcaster. **C.**

Hawkesbury, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893); C. G. S. Foljambe; b. 1846; R.N. (New Zealand War); M.P. N. Notts. 1880-5, Mansfield Div. 1886-92; Lt.-in-Waiting 1894-5; H. Hon. A. W. Foljambe, *s.*—2, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **G.L.**

Headfort, 4th M. of (cr. 1800 Ir.). G. T. Tylour; b. 1878; suc. 1894; Mil.; H. E. H. Tylour, *c.*—Headfort House, Kells, Meath. **—**

Headley, 5th Bar. (cr. 1797), Ir. Rep. Peer. C. M. Allanson-Winn; b. 1845; suc. 1877; Mil.; Vol.; H. R. G. Allanson-Winn, *c.*— **C.**

Heneage, 1st Bar. (cr. 1896). E. Heneage, P.C.; b. 1840; Army; M.P. Lincoln 1865-8, Grimsby 1880-92 and '98-5; Chan. of Duchy of Lanc. 1886; H. Hon. G. Heneage, *s.*—Hainton Hall, Wragby. **L.U.**

Henley, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1799, Ir.) A. H. Henley; b. 1825; sits as Bar. Northampton (1886 U.K.); M.P. Northampton 1859-74; H. Hon. F. Henley, *s.*—Watford Court, Rugby. **L.U.**

Henniker, 5th Bar. (cr. 1800, Ir.). J. M. Henniker-Major, V.D.; b. 1842; suc. 1870; sits as Bar. Hartismere; Vol.; M.P. E. Suffolk 1866-70; Ld.-in-Waiting 1877-80, 1885-6, 1886-92, and 1895; Lt.-Gov. of Isle of Man since 1895. *H. Hon. A. Henniker-Major, s.—Douglas, Isle of Man.* **C.**

Hereford, 16th Visc. (cr. 1549). Premier Viscount. R. Devereux; b. 1843; suc. 1856; *H. Hon. R. Devereux, s.—Tregoyd, Three Cocks, R.S.O., Breconshire.* **C.**

Herries, 14th Bar. (cr. 1491, Sco.). M. Constable-Maxwell; b. 1837; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Herries, (1894 U.K.); Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Kirkcudbright and E. R. Yorks.; *H. Hon. W. Maxwell br. (to Scotch Barony).—Everingham Park, York.* **L.U.**

Herschell, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). F. Herschell, P.C., G.C.B.; b. 1837; M.P. Durham 1874-85; Sol.-Gen. 1880-5; Ld. Chancellor in 1886, and 1892-5. Chan. London Univ.; Capt. Deal Castle; *H. Hon. R. F. Herschell, s.—Deal Castle, Deal.* **G.L.**

Hertford, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). H. de G. Seymour, P.C.; b. 1843; suc. 1884; Army; Yeo.; M.P. Antrim 1869-74; S. Warwickshire 1874-80; Compr. of Household 1879-80; *H. E. of Yarmouth, s.—115, Eaton Square, S.W.* **C.**

Heytesbury, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1823). W. A. C. Holmes; b. 1862; suc. 1891; *H. Hon. L. A. C. Holmes, br.—Heytesbury House, Wilts.* **C.**

Hill, 4th Visc. (cr. 1842). R. R. C. Hill; b. 1863; suc. 1895; Mil.; *H. Hon. F. W. Hill, br.—Hawkstone Park, Shrewsbury.* **C.**

Hillingdon, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1886). C. W. Mills; b. 1835; Banker; M.P. W. Kent 1885-92; *H. Hon. C. T. Mills, s.—Wilderness Park, Sevenoaks.* **C.**

Hindlip, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1886). C. Allsopp; b. 1877; suc. 1897; Mil.; *H. Hon. W. H. Allsopp, s.—Hindlip Hall, Worcester.* **C.**

Hobhouse, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). A. Hobhouse, P.C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; b. 1819; Char. Commr. 1866; Endowed Schools Commr. 1869-72; Legal Mem. of Council of India 1872-7; Member of Judicial Committee of Privy Council since 1881.—15, Bruton Street, W. **G.L.**

Holm Patrick, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1897). H. W. Hamilton; b. 1886; suc. 1898.—Abbotstown, Castleknock, Dublin. **C.**

Home, 12th E. of (1605, Sco.). C. A. Douglas-Home, A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1834; suc. 1881; sits as Bar. Douglas; Ld.-Lt. Lanarkshire; Yeo.; Vol.; *H. Ld. Dunglass, s.—The Hirsell, Coldstream, N.B.* **C.**

Hood, 4th Visc. (cr. 1796). F. W. Hood; b. 1838; suc. 1846; Army; *H. Hon. G. Hood, s.—Barton Seagrave, Kettering.* **C.**

Hood of Avalon, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Adm. A. W. Acland-Hood, G.C.B.; b. 1824; Royal Navy (Syria, Crimea, China); Ld. of Admty. 1877-80 and 1885-9.—19, Queen's Gate Place, S.W. **C.**

Hopetoun, 7th E. of (cr. 1703, Sco.). J. A. L. Hope, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1860; suc. 1873; sits as Bar. Hopetoun; Yeo.; Vol.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1885-6, and 1886-9; Gov. of Victoria 1889-95; Paymr.-Genl. since 1895; *H. Ld. Hope, s.—Hopetoun House, Queensferry, N.B.* **C.**

Hothfield, 1st Bar. (cr. 1881). H. J. Tufton; b. 1844; Ld.-Lt. Westmorland; Ld.-in-Waiting 1886; *H. Hon. J. Tufton, s.—Hothfield Place, Ashford, Kent.* **C.**

Howard de Walden, 7th Bar. (cr. 1597). F. G. Ellis; b. 1830; suc. 1868; Dipl. Serv. 1851-5; Army (Crimea); *H. Hon. T. Ellis, s.—Carlton Club, S.W.* **C.**

Howard of Glossop, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). E. F. Fitzalan-Howard; b. 1859; suc. 1883; *H. Hon. B. Howard, s.—Glossop Hall, viâ Manchester.* **L.U.**

Howe, 3rd E. (cr. 1821). Gen. R. W. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., C.B.; b. 1822; suc. 1876; Army (Kaffir War; Delhi); Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Leicestershire; *H. Visc. Curzon, M.P., s.—Gopsall, Atherstone.* **C.**

Howth, 4th E. of (cr. 1767, Ir.). W. U. T. St. Lawrence, K.P.; b. 1827; suc. 1874; sits as Bar. Howth; Army; Mil.; M.P. Galway 1868-74.—Howth Castle, Dublin. **L.U.**

Huntingdon, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). W. F. J. P. Hastings; b. 1868; suc. 1885; Mil.; *H. Hon. O. Hastings, br.—Sharvogue, Parsonstown, King's Co.* **C.**

Huntly, 11th M. of (cr. 1599, Sco.) C. Gordon, P.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1863; sits as Bar. Meldrum; Vol.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1870-3; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms 1881; *H. Ld. E. Gordon, br.—Orton Hall, Peterborough.* **L.U.**

Hylton, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1866). H. H. Jolliffe; b. 1829; suc. 1876; Army (Crimea, Balaclava Charge); Yeo.; M.P. Wells 1868-68; *H. Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, M.P., s.—Merstham House, Redhill.* **C.**

Iddesleigh, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). W. S. Northcote, C.B.; b. 1845; suc. 1887; Comr. and Chn. of Inland Revenue 1877-92; *H. Visc. St. Cyres, s.—Pynes, nr. Exeter.* **C.**

Ilchester, 5th E. of (cr. 1756). H. E. Fox-Strangeways, P.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1865; Ld.-Lt. Dorset; Yeo.; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms 1874; *H. Ld. Stavordale, s.—Holland House, Kensington, W.* **C.**

Inchiquin, 14th Bar. (cr. 1476, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. E. D. O'Brien, K.P.; b. 1839; suc. 1872; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Clare; *H. Hon. L. O'Brien, s.—Dromoland, Clare.* **C.**

Inverclyde, 1st Bar. (cr. 1897). John Burns; b. 1829; Chn. of Cunard S.S. Co.; *H. Hon. G. A. Burns, s.—Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, N.B.* **L.U.**

Iveagh, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). E. C. Guinness, K.P.; b. 1847; *H. Hon. B. Guinness, s.—Elveden, Thetford.* **C.**

James of Hereford, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). Henry James, P.C.; b. 1828; Solr.-Genl. 1873; Atty.-Gen. 1873-4 and 1880-5; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster since 1895; Mem. of Judicial Com. of Pr. Council since 1896; M.P. Taunton 1869-85; Bury 1885-95.—41, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **L.U.**

Jersey, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). V. A. G. C. Villiers, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1845; suc. 1859; Ld.-Lt. Oxfordshire; Ld.-in-Waiting 1875-7; Paymr.-Gen. 1889-90; Gov. of N. S. Wales 1890-3; *H. Visc.* Villiers, s.—Middleton Park, Bicester. **C.**

Keane, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). J. M. A. Keane; b. 1816; suc. 1882; Army; Mil.—Castletown Ho., Churchtown, Wexford. **C.**

Kelvin, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). William Thomson, G.C.V.O., D.C.L.; b. 1824; Vol.; Ex-Pres. of Royal Socy.—Netherhall, Largs, N.B. **L.U.**

Kenmare, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). V. A. Browne, K.P., P.C.; b. 1825; suc. 1871; sits as Bar. Kenmare; Ld.-Lt. Kerry; Mil.; M.P. Kerry 1852-71; Compr. of Household 1856-8; Vice-Chamberlain 1859-66 and 1868-72; Ld.-in-Waiting 1872-4; Ld. Chamberlain 1880-5 and 1886; *H. Visc.* Castlerosse, s.—Kenmare, Killarney. **L.U.**

Kensington, 5th Bar. (cr. 1776, Ir.). W. Edwardes; b. 1868; suc. 1896; sits as Bar. Kensington, U.K.; Army; *H. Hon.* H. Edwardes, *br.*—St. Bride's, Little Haven, R.S.O., S. Wales. **L.**

Kenyon, 4th Bar. (cr. 1788). L. Kenyon; b. 1864; suc. 1869; Yeo.; *H. Hon.* G. Kenyon, *u.*—Gredington, Whitchurch. **C.**

Kesteven, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). J. H. Trollope; b. 1851; suc. 1874; Yeo.; *H. Hon.* R. Trollope, *br.*—Casewick House, Stamford. **C.**

Kilmaine, 4th Bar. (cr. 1789, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. F. W. Browne; b. 1843; suc. 1873; *H. Hon.* J. Browne, s.—Galston House, Killucan, Westmeath. **C.**

Kilmorey, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. F. C. Needham, K.P.; b. 1842; suc. 1860; Yeo.; M.P. Newry 1871-4; *H. Visc.* Newry and Morne, s.—Morne Pk., Newry. **C.**

Kimberley, 1st E. of (cr. 1866). J. Wodehouse, K.G., P.C.; b. 1826; suc. to Barony 1846; Und. Sec. Foreign Affrs. 1852-56 and 1859-61; for India 1864; Envoy Extr. to Russia 1856-58; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland 1864-66; Lord Privy Seal 1868-70; Sec. for Colonies 1870-74 and 1880-2; for India 1882-5, 1886, and 1892-4; Ld. Pres. of Council 1892-4; Foreign Sec. 1894-5; *H. Ld.* Wodehouse, s.—Kimberley Ho., Wymondham. **G.L.**

Kinnaird, 11th Bar. (cr. 1682, Sco.). A. F. Kinnaird; b. 1847; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Kinnaird; Vol.; *H. Hon.* D. Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird, s.—Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire. **L.U.**

Kinnear, 1st Bar. (cr. 1897). A. S. Kinnear; b. 1893; Ld. of Session, Scotland, since 1882.—2, Moray Place, Edinburgh. **L.U.**

Kinnoull, 12th E. of (cr. 1693, Sco.). A. F. G. Hay; b. 1855; suc. 1897; sits as Bar. Hay; Army (Egypt); *H. Visc.* Dupplin, s.—Dupplin Castle, Perth. **C.**

Kintore, 10th E. of (cr. 1677, Sco.). A. H. T. Keith-Falconer, G.C.M.G., P.C.; b. 1852; suc. 1880; Mil.; sits as Bar. Kintore; Capt. Yeomen of Guard 1886-9; Govr. of S. Australia 1889-95; Ld.-in-Waiting 1886-6, and since 1895; *H. Ld.* Falconer, s.—Keith Hall, Inverurie. **C.**

Kitchener of Khartum, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). Maj.-Gen. H. H. Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.; b. 1850; Army (Soudan), 1883-6; Dongola Exped., 1897; and Khartoum, 1998).—United Service Club, S.W.—

Knutsford, 1st Visc. (cr. 1895). H. T. Holland, G.C. I.G., P.C.; b. 1825; Asst.-Under-Sec. for Colonies 1870-4; Fin. Sec. Treas. 1885; Vice.-Pres. of Council 1885-6 and 1886-7; Colonial Sec. 1887-92; M.P. Midhurst 1874-85; Hampstead 1885-8; cr. Bar. 1888; *H. Hon.* S. G. Holland, s.—Pine Wood, Witley, Surrey. **C.**

Lamington, 2nd Bar. (c. 1880). C. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, K.C.M.G.; b. 1860; suc. 1890; M.P. N. St. Pancras 1886-90. Gov. of Queensland since 1895; *H. Hon.* V. A. C. Baillie, s.—Brisbane. **C.**

Lanesborough, 6th E. of (cr. 1756, I.). Ir. Rep. Peer. J. V. D. Butler; b. 1839; suc. 1866; Ld.-Lt. Cavan; Royal Navy; *H. Ld.* Newtown-Butler, s.—Swinstead Hall, Loughborough. **C.**

Langford, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800). Ir. Rep. Peer. H. E. Rowley; b. 1848; suc. 1854; Army; *H. Hon.* J. H. Rowley, s.—Summerhill House, Enfield, co. Meath. **C.**

Landowne, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). H. C. K. Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G.; b. 1845; suc. 1866; Ld.-Lt. Wilts; Yeo.; Ld. of Treas. 1869-72; Und.-Sec. for War 1872-4; for India in 1880; Gov.-Gen. of Canada 1883-8; Viceroy of India 1888-93; Sec. for War since 1895; *H. E.* of Kerry, s.—Bowood, Calne. **L.U.**

Lathom, 1st E. of (cr. 1860). E. Bootle-Wilbraham, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; b. 1837; suc. to Barony 1863; Yeo.; Vol.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1866-8; Capt. Yeomen of the Guard 1874-80; Ld. Chamberlain 1885-6, 1886-92, and since 1895; *H. Ld.* Skelmersdale, s.—Lathom House, Ormskirk. **C.**

Lauderdale, 13th E. of (cr. 1624, Sco.). Sco. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. F. H. Maitland; b. 1840; suc. 1884; Bengal Staff Corps; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Berwickshire; *H. Visc.* Maitland, s.—Thirlestane Castle, Lauder. **C.**

Lawrence, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). J. H. Lawrence; b. 1846; suc. 1879; Yeo.; Ld.-in-Waiting since 1895; *H. Hon.* A. Lawrence, s.—Chetwode Manor, Bucks. **L.U.**

Leconfield, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1859). H. Wyndham; b. 1880; suc. 1869; Army; M.P. W. Sussex 1854-69; *H. Hon.* C. H. Wyndham, s.—Petworth House, Sussex. **C.**

Leeds, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). G. G. Osborne; b. 1862; suc. 1895; M.P. Brixton Div. 1887-95; Tr. of Household 1895-6; *H. Ld.* F. G. G. Osborne, R.N., *br.*—Hornby Castle Bedale, Yorks. **C.**

Leicester, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). T. W. Coke, K.G.; b. 1822; suc. 1842; *Ld.-Lt.* Norfolk; *H. Visc.* Coke, s.—*Holkham Hall*, Wells, Norfolk. **L.U.**

Leigh, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1839). W. H. Leigh, P.C.; b. 1824; suc. 1850; *Ld.-Lt.* Warwickshire; *Mil.*; *H. Hon. F. Leigh*, s.—*Stoneleigh Abbey*, Kenilworth. **G.I.**

***Leinster**, 6th D. of (cr. 1766, Ir.). G. Fitzgerald; b. 1837; suc. 1893; sits as *Visc. Leinster*; *H. Ld. D. Fitzgerald*, *br.*—*Carton*, Maynooth. —

***Leitrim**, 5th E. of (cr. 1795, Ir.) C. Clements; b. 1879; suc. 1892; sits as *Bar. Clements*; *H. Hon. F. P. Clements*, *br.*—*Mulroy*, Milford, Co. Donegal. —

Leven, 18th E. of (cr. 1641), and **Melville**, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). *Sec. Rep.* Peer. R. R. Leslie-Melville; b. 1836; suc. 1889; *Banker*; *H. Ld. Balgonie*, s.—*Rochampton House*, S.W. **C.**

Lichfield, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). T. F. Anson; b. 1856; suc. 1892; *H. Visc. Anson*, s.—*Shugborough Park*, Stafford. **L.U.**

Lichfield, 92nd Bp. of (656). *Hon.* Augustus Legge, D.D.; b. 1839; cons. 1891; *Vicar* of *Lewisham* 1879-91.—*The Palace*, Lichfield. **C.**

Lilford, 5th Bar. (cr. 1797). J. Powys, b. 1863; suc. 1896; *Mil.*; *H. Hon. T. Powys*, s.—*Lilford Hall*, Oundle, Northants. **C.**

Limerick, 4th E. of (cr. 1803, Ir.). W. H. E. Pery; b. 1868; suc. 1896; sits as *Bar. Foxford*; *Army*; *Mil.*; *H. Visc. Glentworth*, s.—*Dromore Castle*, Limerick. **C.**

Lincoln, 62nd Bp. of (cr. 678). E. King, D.D.; b. 1829; cons. 1885; *Canon* of *Christ Church*, and *Regius Prof. of Pastoral Theology*, Oxford, 1873-85.—*Old Palace*, Lincoln. **C.**

Lindsey, 11th E. of (cr. 1626). M. P. Bertie; b. 1815; suc. 1877; *Army*; *H. Ld. Bertie*, s.—*Uffington*, Stamford. **C.**

Lingen, 1st Bar. (cr. 1835). E. R. W. Lingen, K.C.B.; b. 1819; *Sec. to Education* Dept. 1849-70; *Sec. to Treasury* 1870-85.—13, *Wetherby Gardens*, S.W. **L.U.**

Lismore, 2nd *Visc.* (cr. 1806, Ir.). G. P. O'Callaghan; b. 1815; suc. 1857; sits as *Bar. Lismore*; *Army*; *Mil.*; *Ld.-Lt.* Tipperary 1857-85.—*Shanbally*, Clogheen, Cahir, Ireland. **L.U.**

Lister, 1st Bar. (cr. 1897). Joseph Lister, L.L.D.; b. 1827; *Ex. Pres. Royal Soc.*; *Surg. Extra. to the Queen*; *Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Medicine* at *King's Coll. Hosp.*—12, *Park Crescent*, N.W. **C.**

Listowel, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.). W. Hare, K.P.; b. 1833; suc. 1856; *Army* (*Crimea*, wounded); *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1830-1; sits as *Bar. Hare*; *H. Visc. Ennismore*, s.—*Thorpe Perrow*, Bedale, Yorks. **L.U.**

Liverpool, 1st Bp. of (cr. 1880). J. C. Ryle, D.D.; b. 1816; cons. 1880; *Canon* of *Norwich* 1871-80; *Dean* of *Salisbury* 1880.—*The Palace*, Liverpool. **C.**

Llandaff, 93rd Bp. of (cr. 522). R. Lewis, D.D.; b. 1821; cons. 1883; *Archdn. of St. David's* 1875-83.—*The Palace*, Llandaff. **C.**

Llandaff, 1st *Visc.* (cr. 1895). Henry Matthews, P.C., Q.C.; b. 1826; *Home Sec.*, 1836-92; *M.P. Dungarvan* 1868-74; *E. Birmingham* 1886-95.—6, *Carlton Gdns.*, S.W. **C.**

Llangattock, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). J. Allan Rolls; b. 1837; *Yeo.*; *Vol.*; *M.P. Monmouthshire* 1880-5; *H. Hon. J. M. Rolls*, s.—*The Hendre*, Monmouth. **C.**

Loch, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). H. B. Loch, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; b. 1827; *Royal Navy*; *Army* (*Crimea*, *China*); *Mil.*; *Gov. of Isle of Man* 1863-82; *Commr. of Woods* 1882-4; *Gov. of Victoria* 1884-9; *Cape of Good Hope* 1889-95; *H. Hon. E. D. Loch*, s.—44, *Elm Park Gardens*, S.W. **L.U.**

Londesborough, 1st E. of (cr. 1887). W. H. F. Denison, V.D.; b. 1834; suc. to *Barony* 1860; *Vol.*; *M.P. Beverley* 1857-9; *Scarborough* 1859-60; *H. Visc. Raincliffe*, s.—*Londesborough Lodge*, Scarborough. **C.**

London, 109th Bp. of (cr. 604). M. Creighton, P.C., D.D.; b. 1843; *Prof. of Eccl. Hist.* Camb. 1884-91; *Canon* of *Worcester* 1885-90; of *Windsor* 1890-1; *Bp. of Peterborough* 1891-6; *Tr.* to *London* 1896.—*Fulham Palace*, S.W. **L.U.**

Londonderry, 6th M. of (cr. 1816, Ir.). C. S. Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C.; A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1852; suc. 1884; sits as *Earl Vane*; *Vol.*; *M.P. Co. Down* 1878-84; *Ld.-Lt. of Ireland*, 1886-9; *H. Visc. Castle-reagh*, s.—*Wynyard Park*, Stockton-on-Tees. **C.**

Longford, 5th E. of (cr. 1785, Ir.). T. Pakenham; b. 1864; suc. 1887; sits as *Bar. Silchester*; *Army*; *Ld.-Lt. of Co. Longford*; *H. Capt. Hon. E. Pakenham*, *br.*—*Pakenham Hall*, Westmeath. **C.**

Lonsdale, 6th E. of (cr. 1807). H. C. Lowther; b. 1857; suc. 1889; *Mil.*; *Yeo.*; *H. Hon. L. Lowther*, *br.*—*Lowther*, Penrith. **C.**

Lothian, 9th M. of (cr. 1701, Sco.). S. H. Kerr, K.T., P.C.; b. 1833; suc. 1870; sits as *Bar. Kerr*; *Mil.*; *Dipl. Serv.*; *Sec. for Scotland* 1887-92; *H. Ld. Jedburgh*, s.—*Newbattle Abbey*, Dalkeith. **C.**

Loudoun, 11th E. of (cr. 1633, Sco.). C. E. H. Rawdon-Hastings; b. 1855; suc. 1873; sits as *Bar. Botreaux*; *Yeo.*; *H. Hon. P. Rawdon-Hastings*, *br.*—*Willesley Hall*, *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*. **C.**

Lovat, 16th Bar. (cr. 1450, Sco.). S. J. Fraser; b. 1871; suc. 1887; sits as *Bar. Lovat*, U.K.; *Army*; *Vol.*; *H. Hon. H. Fraser*, *br.*—*Beaufort Castle*, Inverness. **C.**

Lovelace, 2nd E. of (cr. 1838). R. G. N. Milbanke; b. 1839; suc. 1893; *H. Capt.* Hon. L. F. King-Noel, *half-br.*—Ockham Park, Ripley, Surrey. **G.L.**

Lucan, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). Ir. Rep. Peer. G. Bingham, K.P.; b. 1830; suc. 1888; Army (Crimea); M.P. Mayo, 1869-74; *H. Ld.* Bingham, s.—Laleham, Staines. **C.**

Ludlow, 1st Bar. (cr. 1897). H. C. Lopes, P.C.; b. 1827; M.P. Launceston, 1868-74; Frome, 1874-6; Judge of Com. Pleas Div., 1876-9; Queen's Bench, 1879-85; Ld. Justice of Appeal 1885-97; *H. Hon.* H. L. Lopes, s.—8, Cromwell Place, S.W. **C.**

Lurgan, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). W. Brownlow; b. 1858; suc. 1882; Army; *H. Capt.* Hon. J. Brownlow, *br.*—21, Lowndes Square, S.W. **C.**

Lytton, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). V. A. R. Bulwer-Lytton; b. 1876; suc. 1891; *H. Hon.* N. S. B. Lytton, *br.*—Knebworth, Stevenage. **C.**

Lyveden, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1859). F. H. Vernon; b. 1824; suc. 1873; Dipl. Serv.; *H. Capt.* C. R. P. Vernon, *n.*—Farming Woods, Thrapston. **C.**

***Macclesfield**, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). G. L. W. H. Parker; b. 1888; suc. 1896; *H. Hon.* C. T. Parker, *u.*—Shirburn Castle, Tetsworth, Oxon. —

Macnaghten, Bar. (cr. 1887, Life Peer). E. Macnaghten, P.C.; b. 1880; M.P. Co. Antrim 1880-5, N. Dn. 1885-7; Ld. of Appeal in Ordy. since 1887.—Runkerry, Co. Antrim. **C.**

Magheramorne, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). J. D. McGarel-Hogg; b. 1861; suc. 1890; Army; Yeo.; *H. Hon.* D. McGarel Hogg, *br.*—Magheramorne, Antrim. **C.**

Malcolm of Poltalloch, 1st Bar. (cr. 1896); J. W. Malcolm, C.B., V.D.; b. 1833; Vol.; M.P. Boston 1860-74 and 1874-8, Argyll 1886-92.—Poltalloch, Lochgilphead, Argyllshire. **C.**

Malmesbury, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). E. J. Harris; b. 1842; suc. 1889; Army; *H. Visc.* Fitz-Harris, s.—Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants. **C.**

Manchester, 3rd Bp. of (1847). J. Moorhouse, D.D.; b. 1826; cons. 1886; Preb. of St. Paul's 1874-6; Bp. of Melbourne 1876-86.—Bishop's Court, Manchester. —

Manchester, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). W. A. D. Moutagu; b. 1877; suc. 1892; *H. Ld.* C. Moutagu, *u.*—Kimbolton Castle. —

Manners, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1807). J. T. Manners; b. 1852; suc. 1884; Army; *H. Hon.* J. N. Manners, s.—Avon Tyrrell, Ringwood, Hants. **C.**

Mansfield, 5th E. of (cr. 1792). —. Murray, b. 1860; suc. 1898; Army; *H. Capt.* A. D. Murray, *br.*—Scone Palace, Perthshire. **C.**

Manvers, 3rd E. of (cr. 1806). S. W. H. Pierrepont; b. 1825; suc. 1860; Yeo.; M.P. Notts 1852-60; *H. Visc.* Newark, M.P., s.—Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Notts. **C.**

Mar, 33rd E. of (cr. ante 1404, Sco.), Sco. Rep. Peer. J. E. Goodeve-Erskine; b. 1836; suc. 1866; *H. Ld.* Garioch, s.—Sunnington Rise, Bournemouth. **C.**

Mar, 12th Earl of (cr. 1565, Sco.) and 14th E. of **Kellie** (cr. 1619 Sco.). Sco. Rep. P.-er. W. J. F. Erskine; b. 1865; Ld.-Lt. Clackmannan; suc. 1888; Army; Vol.; *H. Ld.* Erskine, s.—Alloa House, Clackmannan. **C.**

Marlborough, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). C. R. J. Spencer-Chur. hill; b. 1871; suc. 1892; Yeo.; *H. M.* of Blandford, s.—Blenheim Palace, Woodstock. **C.**

Masham, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). S. Cunliffe-Lister; b. 1815; Manufr. and Colliery Propr.; *H. Hon.* S. C. Lister, s.—Swinton Park, Masham, Yorks. **C.**

Massereene and Ferrard, 11th Visc. (cr. 1660, Ir.). C. J. E. F. Skeffington; b. 1842; suc. 1863; sits as Bar. Oriel; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Louth 1879-98; *H. Hon.* O. Skeffington, s.—Antrim Castle, Antrim. **C.**

Massy, 6th Bar. (cr. 1776, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. J. T. W. Massy; b. 1835; suc. 1874; *H. Hon.* H. S. Massy, s.—Hermitage, Castle Connell, Limerick. **C.**

Mayo, 7th E. of (cr. 1785, Ir.). Ir. Rep. P.-er. D. R. W. Bourke; b. 1851; suc. 1872; Army; *H. Capt.* Hon. M. Bourke, R.N., *br.*—Palmerstown House, Straffan, Kildare. **C.**

Meath, 12th E. of (cr. 1627, Ir.). R. Brabazon, P.C.; b. 1841; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Chaworth; Ld.-Lt. Dublin Co. and City; Mil.; Dipl. Serv.; *H. Ld.* Ardee, s.—Kilruddery House, Bray. **L.U.**

Melville, 5th Visc. (cr. 1802). H. Dundas; b. 1835; suc. 1886; *H. Hon.* C. S. Dundas, *br.*—Melville Castle, Lasswade, N.B. **C.**

Methuen, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). Maj.-Genl. P. S. Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; b. 1845; suc. 1891; Army (Ashantee, Egypt, Bechuanaland, Tirah Expdn.); Mil.; Vol.; *H. Hon.* P. A. Methuen, s.—Corsham Court, Chippenham. **L.U.**

Middleton, 9th Bar. (cr. 1711). D. W. B. Willoughby; b. 1844; suc. 1877; Army; Vol.; *H. Hon.* G. Willoughby, *br.*—Wollaton Hall, Nottingham. **C.**

Midleton, 8th Visc. (cr. 1717, Ir.). W. Brodrick; b. 1830; suc. 1870; sits as Bar. Brodrick; Ld.-Lt. Surrey; M.P. Mid Surrey 1868-70; *H. Rt. Hon.* St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s.—Peper Harow, Godalming. **C.**

Minto, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). G. J. Elliot, G.C.M.G., V.D.; b. 1845; suc. 1891; Army (Afghanistan and Egypt); Vol.; Gov. Gen. of Canada since 1896; *H. Visc.* Melgund, s.—Ottawa. **L.U.**

Monck, 5th Visc. (cr. 1800, Ir.). H. P. C. S. Monck; b. 1849; suc. 1894; sits as Bar. Monck; Army; *H. Hon.* C. H. S. Monck, s.—Charleville, Wicklow. **C.**

Moncreiff, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1874). H. J. Moncreiff; b. 1840; suc. 1895; Vol.; Lord of Session 1888-9; Ld. Ordinary-in-Exchr., Scotland, since 1889; *H. Hon.* and Rev. R. Moncreiff, *br.*—15, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh. **L.U.**

Monk Bretton, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1884). J. Dodson, b. 1869; suc. 1897.—Conyborough, Lewes. **L.**

Monkswell, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1885). R. Collier; b. 1845; suc. 1886; Official Examiner to High Court of Justice 1884-6; Ld.-in-Waiting 1892-5; Under-Sec. for War 1895. *H. Hon.* R. A. Collier, s.—7, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. **G.L.**

Monson, 8th Bar. (cr. 1728). D. J. Monson, C.V.O.; b. 1830; suc. 1898; Army (Indian Muty.); Sergt.-at-Arms to H.M. 1874-98; *H. Hon.* A. D. J. Monson, s.—Mulgrave House, Fulham, S.W. —

Montagu de Beaulieu, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). H. J. Douglas-Scott-Montagu; b. 1832; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Selkirkshire 1861-8, S. Hants 1868-84; *H. Hon.* J. Scott-Montagu, M.P., s.—Palace House, Beaulieu, Southampton. **C.**

Monteagle of Brandon, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1839). T. Spring-Rice, K.P.; b. 1849; suc. 1866; *H. Hon.* S. Spring-Rice, s.—Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Limerick. **L.U.**

Montrose, 5th D. of (cr. 1707, Sco.). D. B. M. R. Graham, K.T., A.D.C.; b. 1852; suc. 1874; sits as Earl Graham; Ld.-Lt. Co. Stirling; Army; Mil.; Yeo.; *H. M.* of Graham, s.—Buchanan Castle, Stirling. **C.**

Moray, 15th E. of (cr. 1561, Sco.). E. A. Stuart; b. 1840; suc. 1895; sits as Bar. Stuart of Castle Stuart; *H. Col. Hon.* F. J. Stuart-Gray, *br.*—Doune Lodge, Doune, Perthshire. **G.L.**

Morley, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). A. E. Parker, P.C.; b. 1843; suc. 1864; Lord-in-Waiting 1869-74; Under Sec. for War 1880-5; First Commr. of Works 1886; Ch. of Com. of H. of Lords since 1889; *H. Visc.* Boringdon, s.—Saltram, Plympton, Devon. **L.U.**

Morris, Bar. (cr. 1889, Life Peer). Michael Morris, P.C.; b. 1827; Sol.-Genl. for Ireland 1866; Att.-Genl. 1866-67; M.P. Galway 1865-7; Judge of Irish Court of Common Pleas 1867-76; Ch. Justice 1876-87; Ld. Ch. Justice 1887-9; Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since 1889.—Spiddal, Galway. **C.**

Morton, 21st E. of (cr. 1458) Sco. Rep. Pr. S. G. W. Douglas; b. 1844; suc. 1884; Army; *H. Ld.* Aberdour, s.—Conaglen, Ardgour, N.B. **C.**

Mostyn, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1831). L. N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn; b. 1856; suc. 1884; Mil.; *H. Hon.* E. Ll. Mostyn, s.—Mostyn, Holywell, N. Wales. **C.**

Mount Edgcombe, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). W. H. Edgcombe, P.C., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.; V.D.; b. 1832; suc. 1861; Vol.; M.P. Plymouth 1859-61; Ld.-Lt. and Vice-Adm. of Cornwall, and Chn. of Co. Council; Ld. Chamberlain 1879-80; Ld. Steward 1885-6 and 1886-92; *H. Visc.* Valletort, s.—Mount Edgcombe, Plymouth. **C.**

Mount-Stephen, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). G. Stephen; b. 1829; late Pres. of Canadian Pacific Rly.—Brocket, Hatfield. **C.**

Mowbray, 23rd Bar. (cr. 1283), **Segrave** (cr. 1295) and **Stourton** (cr. 1448), C. B. J. Stourton; b. 1867; suc. 1893; Mil.; *H. Hon.* W. M. Stourton, s.—Allerton Park, Knaresborough. **C.**

Muncaster, 5th Bar. (cr. 1783 Ir.). J. F. Pennington; b. 1834; suc. 1862; cr. Bar. of U.K. 189^a; Army; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Cumberland; M.P. W. Cumberland 1872-80, Egremont Div. 1885-92; *H. Hon.* A. J. Pennington, *br.*—Muncaster Castle, Raven-glass. **C.**

Munster, 2nd E. of (cr. 1831). W. G. FitzClarence; b. 1824; suc. 1842; Army; *H. Ld.* Tewkesbury, s.—23, Palmeira Square, Brighton. **C.**

Muskerry, 4th Bar. (cr. 1781). Ir. Rep. Peer. H. M. F. Deane-Morgan; b. 1854; suc. 1868; Royal Navy; *H. Hon.* H. Deane-Morgan, s.—Springfield Castle, Drumcolloher, Limerick. **C.**

Napier and Ettrick, 9th Bar. (cr. 1627, Sco.), and **Ettrick**, 1st Bar. (cr. 1872, U.K.). F. Napier, K.T., P.C.; b. 1819; suc. 1834; sits as Bar. Ettrick; Dipl. Service 1840-65; (Envoy at Washington 1857; the Hague 1859-61; Amb. at St. Petersburg 1861-4; at Berlin 1864-5); Gov. of Madras 1866-72; *H. Hon.* W. J. G., Master of Napier, s.—Thirlestane, Selkirk. **L.U.**

Napier of Magdala, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). Col. R. W. Napier; b. 1845; suc. 1890; Bengal Army (Abyssinia); *H. Maj.-Gen.* Hon. G. Napier, C.I.E., *br.*—9, Lowndes Square, S.W. **C.**

Nelson, 3rd E. of (cr. 1805). H. Nelson; b. 1823; suc. 1835; Yeo.; *H. Visc.* Trafalgar, s.—Trafalgar House, Salisbury. **C.**

Newcastle, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). H. P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton; b. 1864; suc. 1879; *H. Ld.* H. Pelham-Clinton-Hope, *br.*—Clumber Park, Worksop, Notts. **C.**

Newlands, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). W. W. Hozier; b. 1825; Army; Vol.; *H. Hon.* J. H. C. Hozier, M.P., s.—Mauldsie Castle, Carlisle, N.B. **C.**

Newton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). W. J. Legh, V.D.; b. 1829; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. S. Lancashire 1859-65. E. Cheshire 1868-85; *H. Hon.* T. Legh, M.P., s.—Lyme Park, Stockport. **C.**

Norfolk, 15th D. of (cr. 1488). Premier Duke and Hered. Earl Marshal; H. Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., V.D.; b. 1847; suc. 1860; Vol.; Postmr.-Genl. since 1895; H. E. of Arundel and Surrey, s.—Arundel Castle, Sussex. **C.**

Normanby, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Rev. C. C. H. Phipps; b. 1846; suc. 1890; Canon of Windsor since 1891; H. G. A. C. Phipps, n.—Cloisters, Windsor. **L.U.**

Normanton, 4th E. of (cr. 1806, Ir.). S. J. Agar; b. 1865; suc. 1896; sits as Bar. Somerton; H. Hon. F. W. Agar, br.—Somerley, Ringwood. **C.**

North, 11th Bar. (cr. 1554). W. H. J. North; b. 1836; suc. 1884; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; H. Hon. W. North, s.—Wroxton Abbey, Banbury. **C.**

Northampton, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). W. G. S. S. M. Compton; b. 1851; suc. 1897; Ex Dipl. Serv.; M.P. S. Warwickshire 1885-6, Barnsley Div., Yorks 1889-97; H. Earl Compton, s.—Castle Ashby, Northampton. **G.L.**

Northbourne, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1884). W. H. James; b. 1846; suc. 1898; Vol.; M.P. Gateshead 1874-98. H. Hon. W. James, s.—Betteshanger, Sandwich. **G.L.**

Northbrook, 1st E. of (cr. 1876). T. G. Baring, G.C.S.I., P.C.; b. 1826; suc. to Barony 1866; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Hants and Chn. Co. Council; M.P. Penryn and Falmouth 1857-66; Ld. of Admiralty 1857-8; Under-Sec. for India 1859-64; for War 1861, 1868-72; for Home Dept. 1864-6; Gov. Gen. of India 1872-6; First Ld. of Admiralty, 1880-5; H. Visc. Baring, s.—Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants. **L.U.**

Northumberland, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). A. G. Percy, K.G., P.C., V.D.; b. 1810; suc. 1867; Army; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Northumberland; M.P. Beeralston, 1891-2; Northumberland 1852-65; Vice-Pres. Bd. of Trade, 1859; Ld. Privy Seal 1878-80. H. Earl Percy, P.C. (a peer, see *post*).—Alnwick Castle, Northumberland. **C.**

Norton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1878). C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., P.C.; b. 1814; Yeo.; Pres. Bd. of Health and Vice-Pres. Council of Education 1858-9; Under-Sec. Colonies 1866-8; Pres. Bd. of Trade 1874-8; M.P. N. Staffordsh. 1841-78; H. Hon. C. Adderley, s.—Hams Hall, Birmingham. **C.**

Norwich, 89th Bp. of (1088). J. Sheepshanks, D.D.; b. 1834; cons. 1893; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Anfield, Liverpool, 1678-93.—The Palace, Norwich. **L.**

O'Hagan, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1870). T. T. O'Hagan; b. 1878; suc. 1885; H. Hon. M. O'Hagan, br.—The Priory, Highgate, N.—

O'Neill, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). E. O'Neill; b. 1839; suc. 1893; M.P. Antrim 1863-80; H. Hon. A. O'Neill, s.—Shane's Castle, Antrim. **C.**

Onslow, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). W. H. Onslow, G.C.M.G.; b. 1853; suc. 1870; Ld.-in-waiting 1850 and 1866-7; Under-Sec. for Colonies 1867-8; Sec. to Bd. of Trade 1868-9; Gov. of New Zealand 1869-72; Under-Sec. India since 1895; H. Visc. Cranley, s.—Clandon Park, Guildford. **C.**

Oranmore and Browne, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1836, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. G. D. A. F. Browne-Guthrie; b. 1819; suc. 1860; H. Hon. G. Browne-Guthrie, s.—Castle MacGarrett, Claremorris, Mayo. **C.**

Orford, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). R. H. Walpole; b. 1852; suc. 1894; Royal Navy; Mil.; H. Hon. C. H. Walpole, br.—Wolterton Park, Aylsham. **C.**

Ormathwaite, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). A. Walsh; b. 1827; suc. 1881; Ld.-Lt. Radnorshire 1875-95; Army; Mil.; M.P. Leominster 1855-68; Radnorshire 1868-80; H. Hon. A. Walsh, s.—83, St. James' Place, S.W. **C.**

Ormonde, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825, Ir.). J. E. W. T. Butler, K.P.; b. 1844; suc. 1854; sits as Bar. Ormonde; Army; Mil.; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. co. Kilkenny; H. Ld. Arthur Butler, br.—Kilkenny Castle, Kilkenny. **C.**

Overtoun, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893). J. Campbell White; b. 1843; Convener of Dumbartonshire.—Overtoun, Dumbartonshire. **G.L.**

Oxford, 82nd Bp. of (1541). W. Stubbs, D.D.; b. 1825; Regius Prof. of Modern History Oxford 1866-84; Canon of St. Paul's 1879-84; Bp. of Chester 1884-8, Tr. to Oxford 1888.—Cuddesdon Palace, Wheatley, Oxon. **C.**

Peel, 1st Visc. (cr. 1895). A. W. Peel, P.C.; b. 1829; Sec. to Poor Law Bd. 1868-71; Bd. of Trade 1871-3; Parl. Sec. to Treasury, 1873-4; Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1880; M.P. Warwick 1865-85; Warwick and Leamington 1885-95; Speaker of H. of Coms. 1884-95; H. Hon. W. R. W. Peel, s.—The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. **L.U.**

Pembroke, 14th E. of (cr. 1551), and 11th E. of **Montgomery** (cr. 1605). S. Herbert, P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1853; suc. 1895; Yeo.; Ld. of Treas. 1885-6 and 1886-92; Ld. Steward since 1895; M.P. Wilton 1877-85; Croydon 1886-95; H. Ld. Herbert, s.—Wilton House, Salisbury. **C.**

Penrhyn, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1866). G. S. G. Douglas-Pennant; b. 1836; suc. 1886; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Carnarvonshire 1866-8, and 1874-80; H. Hon. E. Douglas-Pennant, M.P., s.—Penrhyn Castle, Bangor. **C.**

Pensance, 1st Bar. (cr. 1869). J. P. Wilde, P.C.; b. 1816; Bar. of Excheq. 1860-3; Judge of Probate and Divorce Ct. 1863-72; of Provincial Cts. of Canterbury and York since 1875.—Eashing Pk., Godalming. **L.U.**

Percy, Earl (by courtesy). H. G. Percy, P.C., A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1846; Mil.; Vol.; Chn. Northumberland Co. Council; M.P. N. Northumberland 1868-86; Treas. of Household 1874-5; called to H. of Lords 1887 as Bar. Lovaine (cr. 1784); *H. Ld. Warkworth, M.P. s.—Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.* **C.**

Petre, 14th Bar. (cr. 1608). B. H. P. Petre; b. 1858; suc. 1898; Army; *H. Hon. P. B. Petre, br.—Thorndon Hall, Brentwood.* **C.**

Firbright, 1st Bar. (cr. 1896). H. de Worms, P.C.; b. 1840; M.P. Greenwich 1880-5, L'pool, E. Toxteth 1886-95. Parl. Sec. Bd. of Trade 1885-6 and 1886-8. Under Sec. Colonies 1888-92.—42, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Playfair, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1892). Col. G. J. Playfair; b. 1849; suc. 1898; Army; *H. Hon. Playfair, s.—Fintray House, Kinaldie, N.B.* **C.**

Plunket, 5th Bar. (cr. 1827). W. L. Plunket; b. 1864; suc. 1897; *H. Hon. B. J. Plunket, br.—Bray, Co. Wicklow.* **C.**

Poltimore, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1831). A. F. G. W. Bampfylde, P.C.; b. 1837; suc. 1858; Yeo.; Tr. of Household 1872-3; *H. Hon. C. Bampfylde, s.—Poltimore Pk., Exeter.* **C.**

Polwarth, 6th Bar. (cr. 1690, Sco.). Sco. Rep. Peer. W. H. H. Scott; b. 1838; suc. 1867; Ld.-Lt. Selkirkshire; *H. Hon. W., Master of Polwarth, s.—Mertoun House, St. Boswell's, Berwickshire.* **C.**

Portarlington, 5th E. of (cr. 1786); Ir. Rep. Peer; L. G. H. S. Dawson-Damer; b. 1856; suc. 1892; Army; Mil.; Yeo.; *H. Visc. Carlow, s.—Came Ho., Dorchester.* **C.**

Portland, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). W. J. A.C.J. Cavendish-Bentinck, P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1857; suc. 1879; Army; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Caithness and Notts; Master of the Horse 1886-92, and since 1895; *H. M. of Titchfield, s.—Welbeck Abbey, Worksop.* **C.**

Portman, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1873). W. H. B. Portman; b. 1829; suc. 1888; Yeo.; Chn. of Dorset Co. Council; M.P. Shaftesbury 1852-7, Dorset 1857-85; *H. Hon. E. Portman, s.—Bryanston, Blandford.* **L.U.**

Portsmouth, 5th E. of (cr. 1743). N. Wallop; b. 1856; suc. 1891; M.P. Barnstaple 1880-5; N. Devon 1885-91; *H. Hon. J. Wallop, br.—Eggesford House, Wembworthy, N. Devon.* **L.U.**

Poulett, 6th E. (cr. 1706). W. H. Poulett; b. 1827; suc. 1864; Army; Vol.; *H. Visc. Hinton, s.—60, Queen's Gate, S.W.* **C.**

Powerscourt, 7th Visc. (cr. 1748, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. M. E. Wingfield, K.P., P.C.; b. 1836; suc. 1844; sits as Bar. Powerscourt; Army; *H. Hon. M. R. Wingfield, s.—Powerscourt Castle, Enniskerry, Wicklow.* **L.U.**

Powis, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). G. C. Herbert; b. 1862; suc. 1891; Ld.-Lt. Salop; *H. Visc. Clive, s.—Powis Castle, Welshpool.* **C.**

Radnor, 4th E. of (cr. 1765). W. Pleydell-Bouverie, P.C.; b. 1841; suc. 1889; Yeo.; M.P. S. Wilts 1874-86, Enfield Div. of Middlesex 1885-9; Treas. of Household 1885-6 and 1886-91; *H. Visc. Folkestone, M.P. s.—Longford Castle, Salisbury.* **C.**

Raglan, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1852). G. F. H. Somerset; b. 1857; suc. 1894; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. F. R. Somerset, s.—Cefutilla Court, Usk, Monmouthshire.* **C.**

Ranfury, 5th E. of (cr. 1831, Ir.). U. J. M. Knox, K.C.M.G.; b. 1856; suc. 1875; sits as Bar. Ranfury; Lord-in-Waiting 1895-7; Gov. of New Zealand since 1897; *H. Visc. Northland, s.—Wellington, N.Z.* **C.**

Rathdonnell, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. T. K. McC. Bunbury; b. 1848; suc. 1879; Army; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Carlow; *H. Hon. W. Bunbury, s.—Lisnavagh, Rathvilly, co. Carlow.* **C.**

Rathmore, 1st Bar. (cr. 1896). D. R. Plunket, P.C.; b. 1838; Sol.-Gen. for Ireland, 1875-7; Paym.-Genl., 1880; First Commr. of Works, 1885-6, and 1886-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. 1870-95.—The Oaks, Wimbledon Common, S.W. **C.**

Ravensworth, 2nd E. of (cr. 1874). H. G. Liddell; b. 1821; suc. 1878; Yeo.; M.P. S. Northumberland 1852-78; *H. Capt. Hon. A. C. Liddell, br.—Ravensworth Castle, Gateshead.* **C.**

Rayleigh, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1821). J. W. Strutt, F.R.S.; b. 1842; suc. 1873; Ld.-Lt. Essex; Prof. of Experimental Physics at Cambridge 1879-84; Sec. of Royal Soc.; *H. Hon. R. Strutt, s.—Terling Place, Witham, Essex.* **C.**

Reay, 11th Bar. (cr. 1628, Sco.). D. J. Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1839; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Reay (U.K., 1881); Ld.-Lt. of Roxburghshire; Chn. of London School Board since 1897; Gov. of Bombay 1885-90; Under-Sec. India 1894-5.—*Carlsruhe, Earlston, N.B.* **G.L.**

Rendel, 1st Bar. (cr. 1894). S. Rendel; b. 1834; M.P. Montgomeryshire 1880-94.—*Hatchlands, Guildford.* **G.L.**

Revelstoke, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1885). J. Baring; b. 1863; suc. 1897; *H. Hon. C. Baring, br.—26, Hill Street, W.* **C.**

Ribblesdale, 4th Bar. (cr. 1797). T. Lister, P.C.; b. 1854; suc. 1876; Army; Ld.-in-Waiting 1880-5 and 1886; Master of the Buckhounds 1892-5; *H. Hon. T. Lister, s.—Gisburne Park, Skipton.* **G.L.**

Richmond and Lennox, 6th D. of (cr. 1675), and 1st D. of **Gordon** (cr. 1876). C. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., P.C.; b. 1818; suc. 1860; Ld.-Lt. of Banffshire; Chn. W. Sussex Co. Council; M.P. West Sussex 1841-60; Pres. Poor Law Bd. 1859; Bd. of Trade 1867-8 and 1885; Ld.-Pres. of Council 1874-80; Sec. for Scotland 1885-6; *H. E. of March, s.—Goodwood, Chichester.* **C.**

Ripon, 3rd Bp. of (1836). W. Boyd Carpenter, D.D.; b. 1841; cons. 1884; Canon of Windsor 1882-4.—The Palace, Ripon. **L.U.**

Ripon, 1st M. of (cr. 1871). G. F. S. Robinson, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.; b. 1827; suc. to Earldom 1859; Ld.-Lt. N. R. Yorks; Vol.; M.P. Hull 1852-3, Huddersfield 1853-7, W. R. Yorks 1857-9. Und.-Sec. for War 1859-61; Sec. for War 1863-6, for India 1866; Ld.-Pres. of Council 1869-73; High Commr. at Washington 1871; Viceroy of India 1880-4; First Ld. of Admiralty 1886; Colonial Sec. 1892-5; *H. Earl de Grey, s.*—Studley Royal, Ripon. **G.L.**

Robartes, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). T. C. Agar-Robartes; b. 1844; suc. 1892; M.P. E. Cornwall 1880-2; *H. Hon. T. A. Robartes, s.*—Lanhydrock House, Bodmin. **L.**

Roberts of Kandahar, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Field Marshal F. S. Roberts, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.; b. 1832; Army (Ind. Mutiny; N.W. Frontier; Abyssinia; Looshai; Afghanistan); Mil.; Vol.; Gov. and Com.-in-Chief Natal and S. E. Africa, 1881; Com.-in-Chief in Madras 1881-5, in India 1885-93, in Ireland since 1895; *H. Hon. F. Roberts, s.*—Kilmainham, Dublin. **C.**

Roden, 6th E. of (cr. 1771, Ir.). W. H. Jocelyn; b. 1842; suc. 1897; R.N.; sits as Bar. Clanbrassill; *H. Col. R. J. Jocelyn, br.*—Tullymore Park, Down. —

Rodney, 7th Bar. (cr. 1782). G. B. H. D. Rodney; b. 1857; suc. 1864; Army (Egypt and Nile Expedition.); Yeo.; Vol.; *H. Hon. G. Rodney, s.*—Berrington Hall, Leominster. **C.**

Rollo, 10th Bar. (cr. 1651, Sco.). J. R. Rollo; b. 1835; suc. 1852; sits as Bar. Dunning; (cr. 1869, U.K.); *H. Col. Hon. W. Rollo, Master of Rollo, s.*—Dunscrub Castle, Perthshire. **L.U.**

Romilly, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1865). J. G. le M. Romilly; b. 1866; suc. 1891; Army; Mil.—Guards' Club, S.W. **L.U.**

Romney, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). C. Marsham; b. 1841; suc. 1874; Ld.-in-Waiting 1889-92; *H. Viscount Marsham, s.*—4, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. **C.**

Rookwood, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, P.C.; b. 1826; Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1874-8; Finl. Sec. to Treasury 1878-80; M.P. S. Essex 1865-8, W. Essex 1868-85, Epping Div. 1885-92.—Down Hall, Harlow. **C.**

Rosebery, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). A. P. Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1868; sits as Bar. Rosebery; Ld.-Lt. Linlithgow and Edinburghshire; Vol.; Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1881-3; First Commr. of Works 1884-5; Ld. Privy Seal 1883-5; Foreign Sec. 1886 and 1892-4; Prime Minister and Ld. President of Council 1894-5; *H. Ld. Dalmeny, s.*—Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. **G.L.**

Rosmead, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1896). H. A. Robinson; b. 1866; suc. 1897; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. H. E. Robinson, s.*—42, Princes Gardens, S.W. —

Rosse, 4th E. of (cr. 1806, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. L. Parsons, K.P., F.R.S.; b. 1840; suc. 1867; Chan. of Univ. of Dublin; Ld.-Lt. King's Co.; *H. Ld. Oxmantown, s.*—Birch Castle, Parsonstown, King's Co. **C.**

Rosslyn, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). J. F. H. St. Clair Erskine; b. 1869; suc. 1890; Mil.; Vol.; *H. Ld. Loughborough, s.*—Dysart House, Fife, N.B. **C.**

Rossmore, 5th Bar. (cr. 1796, Ir.). D. W. W. Westenra; b. 1853; suc. 1874; sits as Bar. Rossmore; Army; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Monaghan; *H. Hon. W. Westenra, s.*—Rossmore Park, Monaghan. **C.**

Rothschild, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). N. M. Rothschild; b. 1840; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Bucks; M.P. Aylesbury 1865-85; *H. Hon. L. W. Rothschild, s.*—Tring Park, Herts. **L.U.**

Rowton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). M. W. Lowry-Corry, K.C.V.O., C.B.; b. 1838; Priv. Sec. to E. of Beaconsfield, 1866-8 and 1878-80; Actg. Sec. of Embassy at Berlin Congress 1878.—17, Berkeley Square, W. **C.**

Roxburghe, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). H. J. Innes-Ker; b. 1876; suc. 1892; sits as Earl Innes; Army; Mil.; *H. Ld. A. R. Innes-Ker, br.*—Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B. **C.**

Russell, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). J. F. S. Russell; b. 1865; suc. 1878; *H. Hon. B. Russell, br.*—Ardsalla House, Navan. **G.L.**

Russell of Killowen, Bar. (cr. 1894) (Life Peer). C. Russell, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1833; Atty.-Genl. 1886 and 1892-4; M.P. Dundalk 1880-5, S. Hackney 1885-94; Ld. of Appeal in Ord. 1894; Ld. Ch. Justice of England since 1894.—2, Cromwell Houses, S.W. **G.L.**

Rutland, 7th D. of (cr. 1708). J. J. R. Manners, K.G., G.C.B., P.C.; b. 1818; suc. 1886; Mil.; First Commr. of Works 1852, 1858-9, 1866-9; Postmr.-Gen. 1874-80 and 1886-8; Chanc. of Duchy of Lancaster 1886-92; M.P. Newark 1841-7, Colchester 1850-7, N. Leicestershire 1857-85; East Divn. 1885-8; *H. Marq. of Granby (Peer, see ante), s.*—Belvoir Castle, Grantham. **C.**

Sackville, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1876). L. S. Sackville-West, G.C.M.G.; b. 1827; suc. 1888; Dipl. Serv. 1858-88 (Minister to Argentina 1872-8, Spain 1878-81; United States 1881-8); *H. Col. Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, br.*—Knole Park, Sevenoaks. **C.**

St. Albans, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). A. de V. Beauclerk, C.V.; b. 1870; suc. 1898; Mil.; Yeo.; *H. Ld. O. Beauclerk, br.*—Bestwood Lodge, Arnold, Notts. —

St. Albans, 2nd Bp. of. (cr. 1877) J. W. Festing, D.D.; b. 1837; cons. 1890; Vicar of Ch. Ch. Albany St., 1878-90; Preb. of St. Paul's 1885-90.—21, Endsleigh St., W.C. —

St. Asaph, 71st Bp. of (cr. 560). A. G. Edwards, D.D.; b. 1848; cons. 1889; Head Master of Llandovery Castle 1875-85; Vicar of Carmarthen 1885-9.—The Palace, St. Asaph. **L.**

St. Germans, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). H. C. Eliot; b. 1835; suc. 1881; R.N. 1848-53; Foreign Office 1855-81; *H. Ld. Eliot, s.*—Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall. **L.U.**

St. John of Bletsoe, 16th Bar. (cr. 1568). B. M. St. John; b. 1844; suc. 1887; Army; *H. Hon. H. B. St. John, s.*—Melchbourne Park, Bedford. **C.**

St. Leonards, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1852). E. B. Sugden; b. 1847; suc. 1875; *H. Hon. H. Sugden, br.*—Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

St. Levan, 1st Bar. (cr. 1887). J. St. Aubyn; b. 1829; Mil.; (M.P. W. Cornwall 1868-85; St. Ives Divn. 1886-7; *H. Hon. J. St. Aubyn, s.*—St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall. **L.U.**

St. Oswald, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1885). R. Winn; b. 1857; suc. 1893; Army (Soudaa); M.P. Pontefract 1885-93; *H. Hon. R. Winn, s.*—Nostell Priory, Wakefield. **C.**

St. Vincent, 5th Viscount. (cr. 1801). C. P. Jervis; b. 1855; suc. 1885; Army; *H. Capt. Hon. R. Jervis, br.*—Norton Disney, Newark. **C.**

Salisbury, 3rd M. of (cr. 1789). R. A. T. G. Cecil, K.G., P.C.; b. 1830; suc. 1868; Chan. of Oxford Univ.; Ld. Warden of the Cinque Ports; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Stamford 1853-68; Sec. of State for India 1866-7 and 1874-8, for Foreign Affairs 1878-80, 1885-6, 1887-92, and since 1895; Prime Minister 1885-6, 1886-92, and since 1895; Special Ambassador to Constantinople Conference 1876-7, to Berlin Congress, 1878; *H. Viscount Cranborne, M.P., s.*—Hatfield House, Herts. **C.**

Salisbury, 93rd Bp. of (705). John Wordsworth, D.D.; b. 1843; cons. 1885; Preb. of Lincoln 1870-88; Oriel Prof. of Divinity, Oxford, and Canon of Rochester 1883-5.—The Palace, Salisbury. **C.**

Saltoun, 18th Bar. (cr. 1445). Sco. Rep. Peer; Lt.-Col. A. W. F. Fraser; b. 1851; suc. 1886; Army; *H. Hon. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s.*—Philorth, Fraserburgh, N.B. **C.**

Sandhurst, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1871). W. Mansfield, G.C.I.E.; b. 1855; suc. 1876; Army; Ld.-in-Waiting 1880-5; Under-Sec. for War 1886 and 1892-5; Gov. of Bombay since 1895; *H. Hon. J. W. Mansfield, br.*—Bombay. **G.L.**

Sandwich, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). E. G. H. Montagu; b. 1839; suc. 1884; Army; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Hunts and Chn. of Co. Council; M.P. Huntingdon 1876-84; *H. R. Adm. Hon. V. Montagu, br.*—Hinchingsbroke, Huntingdon. **C.**

Sandys, 4th Bar. (cr. 1802). A. F. A. Sandys; b. 1840; suc. 1863; Army; Yeo.; *H. Maj. Hon. M. Sandys, br.*—Omersley Court, Droitwich. **L.U.**

Savile, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1888). J. S. Lumley-Savile; b. 1864; suc. 1896; Mil.; Dipl. Serv.—Rufford Abbey, Notts. **C.**

Saye and Sele, 14th Bar. (cr. 1447). J. T. W. Fiennes; b. 1830; suc. 1887; Yeo.; *H. Hon. G. Fiennes, s.*—Broughton Castle, nr. Banbury. **L.U.**

Scarborough, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). A. F. G. B. Lumley; b. 1857; suc. 1884; Army; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. West Riding; *H. Maj. Hon. O. Lumley, br.*—Sandbeck Park, Rotherham. **C.**

Scarsdale, 4th Bar. (cr. 1761). Rev. A. N. H. Curzon; b. 1831; suc. 1856; Rector of Kedleston since 1856; *H. Ld. Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., P.O. (Irish Peer), s.*—Kedleston Hall, Derby. **C.**

Seafield, 11th E. of (cr. 1701). J. Ogilvie Grant; b. 1876; suc. 1888; sits as Bar. Strathspey; *H. Hon. T. O. Grant, br.*—Oamaru, New Zealand. **—**

Seaton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). R. J. U. Colborne; b. 1854; suc. 1888; *H. Major Hon. F. Colborne, br.*—Beechwood, Plympton, Devon. **C.**

Sefton, 5th E. of (cr. 1771, Ir.). C. W. H. Molyneux; b. 1867; suc. 1897; sits as Bar. Sefton; Yeo.; Dipl. Serv.; *H. Hon. O. Molyneux, br.*—Croxteth Hall, Liverpool. **—**

Selborne, 2nd E. of (cr. 1882). W. W. Palmer; b. 1859; suc. 1895; Mil.; M.P. E. Hants 1885-92; W. Edinburgh 1892-5; Under-Sec. for Colonies since 1895; *H. Viscount Wolmer, s.*—Blackmoor, Petersfield. **L.U.**

Shaftesbury, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). A. Ashley-Cooper; b. 1869; suc. 1886; Army; *H. Rt. Hon. E. Ashley-Temple, u.*—St. Giles, Cranborne. **C.**

Shand, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). A. B. Shand-P.C.; b. 1828; Judge of Court of Session 1872-90; Mem. of Judicial Com. of Pr. Council since 1890.—32, Bryanston Sq., W. **L.U.**

Shannon, 6th E. of (cr. 1756, Ir.). R. H. Boyle; b. 1860; suc. 1890; sits as Bar. Carleton; Army; *H. Viscount Boyle, s.*—Castle Martyr, Cove of Cork. **C.**

Sheffield, 3rd E. of (cr. 1816, Ir.). H. N. Holroyd; b. 1832; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Sheffield; Dipl. Serv. 1853-6; M.P. E. Sussex 1857-65.—Sheffield Park, Uckfield. **C.**

Sherborne, 4th Bar. (cr. 1784). E. L. Dutton; b. 1831; suc. 1883; *H. Rev. Hon. F. G. Dutton, br.*—Sherborne House, Northleach, Gloucestershire. **L.U.**

Shrewsbury, 20th E. of (cr. 1442), and 5th E. of **Talbot** (cr. 1784). Premier Earl. C. H. J. Talbot; b. 1860; suc. 1877; *H. Viscount Ingestre, s.*—Ingestre Hall, Stafford. **C.**

Sidmouth, 3rd Viscount. (cr. 1805). W. W. Addington; b. 1824; suc. 1864; Royal Navy; Vol.; M.P. Devises 1863-4; *H. Hon. G. Addington, s.*—Up-Ottery Manor, Honiton, Devon. **C.**

Sinclair, 14th Bar. (cr. 1489, Sco.). Sco. Rep. Peer. C. W. St. Clair; b. 1831; suc. 1880; Army (Crimea, Indian Mutiny, New Zealand); *H. Hon. A., Master of Sinclair, s.*—Herdmanston, Pencoithland, Co. Haddington. **C.**

Sligo, 4th M. of (cr. 1800, Ir.). J. T. Browne; b. 1824; suc. 1837; sits as Bar. Montegale of Westport; R.N.; M.P. Mayo 1857-68; *H. Ld. H. U. Browne, br.*—Westport House, Mayo. **—**

Somers, 5th Bar. (cr. 1784). P. R. Cocks; b. 1815; suc. 1883; Army; M.P. Reigate 1841-7; *H. A. H. T. Somers, gr. n.*—Clifford's Mesne, Newent, Gloucestershire. **C.**

Somerset, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). A. St. Maur; b. 1846; suc. 1894; Army (Red River Expedn.); *H. Ld. P. St. Maur, br.*—Maiden Bradley, Bath. **C.**

Sondes, 2nd E. (cr. 1880). G. E. Milles; b. 1861; suc. 1894; Yeo.; *H. Hon. L. A. Milles, br.*—Lees Court, Faversham. **C.**

Southampton, 4th Bar. (cr. 1780). C. H. Fitzroy; b. 1867; suc. 1872; Army; *H. Hon. E. Fitzroy, br.*—Harleston House, Northampton. **C.**

Southesk, 9th E. of (cr. 1633, Soc.). J. Carnegie, K.T.; b. 1827; suc. 1849; sits as Bar. Balinhard; Army; *Ld.-Lt. Kin-cardine 1849-56; H. Ld. Carnegie, s.*—Kinnaird Castle, Brechin. **C.**

Southwell, 1st Bp. of (cr. 1884). G. Ridding, D.D.; b. 1828; cons. 1884; Head Master of Winchester 1868-84.—Thurgarton Priory, Southwell. **L.U.**

Spencer, 5th E. (cr. 1765). J. P. Spencer, K.G., P.C.; b. 1835; suc. 1857; Vol.; *Ld.-Lt. Northants; M.P. S. Northants 1857; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland 1869-74, 1882-5; Ld. Pres. of Council, 1880-3 and 1886; First Ld. of Admiralty 1892-5; H. Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, half-br.*—Althorp Park, Northampton. **G.I.**

Stafford, 9th Bar. (cr. 1640). F. E. Stafford-Jerningham, b. 1833; suc. 1892; *H. F. E. Jerningham, c.*—Costessey Park, Norwich. **—**

Stair, 10th E. of (cr. 1703). J. H. Dalrymple, K.T.; b. 1819; suc. 1864; sits as Bar. Oxenfoord; *Ld.-Lt. Wigton; Army; M.P. Wigtownshire 1841-56; H. Visc. Dalrymple, s.*—Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire. **L.U.**

Stalbridge, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). R. de A. Grosvenor, P.C.; b. 1837; Yeo.; *Vice-Chamberlain 1872-4; Parl. Sec. Treas. 1880-5; M.P. Flintshire 1861-86; H. Hon. H. Grosvenor, s.*—32, Queensborough Terrace, W. **L.U.**

Stamford, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). W. Grey; b. 1850; suc. 1890; *H. Ld. Grey of Groby, s.*—2, Whitehall Court, S.W. **C.**

Stanhope, 6th E. (cr. 1718). A. P. Stanhope; b. 1838; suc. 1875; Army; *Ld.-Lt. Kent; M.P. Leominster 1868, E. Suffolk, 1870-5; Ld. of Treas. 1874-6; First Church Estates Commr. since 1878; H. Visc. Mahon, s.*—Chevening, Sevenoaks, Kent. **C.**

Stanley of Alderley, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). H. E. J. Stanley; b. 1827; suc. 1869; Dipl. Serv. 1851-9; *H. Hon. E. L. Stanley, br.*—Alderley Park, Cheshire. **L.U.**

Stanmore, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893); A. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G.; b. 1829; M.P. Beverley 1854-7; Gov. of New Brunswick 1861-6; Trinidad 1866-70; Mauritius 1871-4; Fiji 1875-80; New Zealand 1880-2; Ceylon 1883-90; *H. Hon. G. A. M. Gordon, s.*—Red House, Ascot. **L.**

Stradbroke, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). G. E. J. C. Rous; b. 1862; suc. 1886; Vol.; *H. Col. W. J. Rous, c.*—Henham Hall, Wangford, Suffolk. **C.**

Strafford, 4th E. of (cr. 1847). Col. H. W. J. Byng; b. 1831; suc. 1898; Army; Mil.; Groom-in-Waiting to H.M. 1872-4; Equerry to H.M. since 1874; *H. Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byng, br.*—5, St. James' Square, S.W. **—**

Strathcona and Mount Royal, 1st Bar. (cr. 1897). Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G.; b. 1820; High Commissioner for Canada since 1897.—17, Victoria Street, S.W. **—**

Stratheden, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1836) and **Campbell** (cr. 1841). H. G. Campbell; b. 1849; suc. 1893; Vol.; Bengal Civ. Serv.; Sec. of Commissions in Court of Chancery 1860-73; Ex-Master of Supreme Ct.; *H. Capt. Hon. J. B. Campbell, s.*—Hart-rigge House, Jedburgh, Roxburghsh. **L.U.**

Strathmore, 13th E. of (cr. 1606, Soc.), and **Kinghorne** (cr. 1677 Soc.). C. Bowes-Lyon; b. 1824; suc. 1865; sits as Bar. Bowes 1887 U.K.; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; *Ld.-Lt. Forfarshire; H. Ld. Glamis, s.*—Glamis Castle, Forfarshire. **C.**

Sudeley, 4th Bar. (cr. 1838). C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C.; b. 1840; suc. 1877; R.N. (Baltic & China); M.P. Montgomery Dt. 1863-77; *Ld.-in-Waiting 1880-5; Capt. of Gentn.-at-Arms 1886; H. Hon. W. Hanbury-Tracy, s.*—Ormeley Lodge, Ham, Surrey. **L.U.**

Suffield, 5th Bar. (cr. 1786). C. Harbord, P.C., K.C.B., V.D.; b. 1830; suc. 1853; Army; Mil.; Vol.; *Ld.-in-Waiting 1868-72; Master of Buckhounds 1886; H. Major Hon. C. Harbord, s.*—Guntton Park, Norwich. **L.U.**

Suffolk and Berkshire, 19th E. of (cr. 1603). H. M. P. Howard; b. 1877; suc. 1898; *H. Hon. J. K. E. Howard, br.*—Charlton Park, Malmesbury. **—**

Sutherland, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). C. S. Leveson-Gower; b. 1851; suc. 1892; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Sutherland 1874-86; *Ld.-Lt. Sutherlandshire; H. Marq. of Stafford, s.*—Dunrobin Castle, N.B. **L.U.**

Swansea, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1893). E. A. H. Vivian; b. 1848; suc. 1894; Vol.; *H. Hon. H. H. Vivian, half-br.*—24, Motcomb Street, S.W. **C.**

Talbot de Malahide, 5th Bar. (cr. 1831, Ir.). R. W. Talbot; b. 1846; suc. 1883; sits as Bar. Talbot de Malahide U.K.; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. J. Talbot, s.*—Malahide Castle, Dublin. **C.**

Tankerville, 6th E. of (cr. 1714). C. Bennet, P.C., V.D.; b. 1810; suc. 1859; Vol.; Capt. of Gentn.-at-Arms 1866-7; *Ld. Steward 1867-8; M.P. N. Northumberland 1832-59; H. Ld. Bennet, s.*—Chillingham Castle, Alnwick. **C.**

Temple of Stowe, 4th E. (cr. 1822). W. S. Gore-Langton; b. 1847; suc. 1889; Yeo.; M.P. Mid Somerset 1878-85; *H. Ld. Langton, s.*—Newton Park, Bath. **C.**

Templemore, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1831). H. S. Chichester; b. 1821; suc. 1837; Army; Mil.; H. Hon. A. Chichester, s.—Dunbrody Park, Arthurstown, co. Wexford. **C.**

Templetown, 4th Visc. (cr. 1806.) Ir. Rep. Peer. H. E. M. D. C. Upton; b. 1853; suc. 1890; Army; H. Hon. E. Upton, s.—Castle Upton, Belfast. **C.**

Tennyson, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1894). H. Tennyson; b. 1852; suc. 1892; H. Hon. L. H. Tennyson, s.—Farringford, Freshwater, I.W. **L.U.**

Tenterden, 4th Bar. (cr. 1827). C. S. H. Abbott; b. 1865; suc. 1892; Mil.—Wellington Club, S.W. —

Teynham, 18th Bar. (cr. 1816). H. J. P. Roper-Curzon; b. 1867; suc. 1892; H. Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, s.—Lynsted, Sittingbourne. **L.U.**

Thring, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). H. Thring, K.C.B.; b. 1818; Counsel to Home Office 1860-8; Parly. Counsel 1868-86.—Aldhurst, Englefield Green, Surrey. **G.L.**

Thurlow, 5th Bar. (cr. 1792). T. J. H. T. Cumming-Bruce, P.C.; b. 1838; suc. 1874; Dipl. Serv. 1859-76; Ld.-in-Waiting 1880-5; Paymr.-Gen. 1886; H. Hon. J. F. Bruce, s.—Dunphail, N.B. **G.L.**

Tollemache, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1876). W. F. Tollemache; b. 1832; suc. 1890; Mil.; M.P. W. Cheshire 1872-85; H. Hon. L. Tollemache, s.—Helmingham Hall, Suffolk. **C.**

Torphichen, 12th Bar. (cr. 1864.) Sco. Rep. Peer. J. W. Sandilands; b. 1846; suc. 1869; Army; H. Hon. J. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen; s.—Calder House, Mid Calder, N.B. **L.U.**

***Torrington**, 9th Visc. (cr. 1721). G. M. Byng; b. 1886; suc. 1889; H. Hon. S. Byng, u.—Yotes Court, Maidstone. —

Townshend, 5th Marq. (cr. 1786). J. V. S. Townshend; b. 1831; suc. 1863; Foreign Off. 1850-4; M.P. Tamworth 1856-63; H. Visc. Raynham, s.—Raynham Hall, Fakenham. **L.U.**

Tredegar, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1859). G. C. Morgan; b. 1830; suc. 1875; Army (Crimea; Balaclava Charge); Yeo.; Mil.; M.P. Brecknockshire 1858-75; H. Col. Hon. F. Morgan, M.P., br.—Tredegar Park, Newport, Monmouthshire. **C.**

Trevor, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1880). A. Hill-Trevor; b. 1852; suc. 1894; Army; H. Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, half-br.—Brynkinalt, Chirk, Denbigh. **C.**

Truro, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1850). T. M. M. Wilde; b. 1856; suc. 1891; Barrister.—Park House, Cirencester. **L.U.**

Truro, 2nd Bp. of (1877). J. Gott, D.D.; b. 1890; cons. 1891; Vicar of Leeds, 1878-85; Dean of Worcester, 1886-91.—Trenythron House, nr. Par, Cornwall. —

Tweeddale, 10th M. of (cr. 1694, Sco.). W. M. Hay, K.T.; b. 1826; suc. 1878; sits as Bar Tweeddale, U.K., 1881; Bengal Civ. Serv. 1845-62; M.P. Taunton 1865-8. Haddington Dt. 1878; H. E. of Gifford, s.—Yester Gifford, Haddington, N.B. **L.U.**

Tweedmouth, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1891). E. Marjoribanks, P.C.; b. 1849; suc. 1894; M.P. Berwickshire 1880-94; Comptr. of Househd. 1886; Parl. Secy. to Treasury 1892-94; Ld. Privy Seal and Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster 1894-5; H. Hon. D. C. Marjoribanks, s.—Brook House, Park Lane, W. **G.L.**

Vaux of Harrowden, 7th Bar. (cr. 1623). H. G. C. Mostyn; b. 1860; suc. 1883; Dipl. Serv.—H. Capt. Hon. R. E. Mostyn, br.—Brussels. **G.L.**

Ventry, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800). Ir. Rep. Peer. D. B. E. de Moleyns; b. 1828; suc. 1868; Mil.; H. Hon. F. de Moleyns, s.—Burnham House, Dingle, Kerry. **C.**

Vernon, 7th Bar. (cr. 1762). G. W. H. Vernon, P.C.; b. 1854; suc. 1893; Army; Yeo.; Capt. of Gentn.-at-Arms 1892-4; H. Hon. G. Vernon, s.—Sudbury Hall, Derby. **G.L.**

Verulam, 8rd E. of (cr. 1815). J. W. Grimston; b. 1852; suc. 1895; Army; Yeo.; M.P. Mid Herts 1885-92; H. Visc. Grimston, s.—Sopwell, St. Albans. **C.**

***Vivian**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1841). G. C. B. Vivian; b. 1878; suc. 1893; H. Hon. C. H. Vivian, u.—Glynn, Bodmin. —

Waldegrave, 9th E. of (cr. 1729). W. F. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D.; b. 1851; suc. 1859; Vol.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1886-92 & 1895-6; Capt. of Yeom. of Guard since 1896; H. Visc. Chewton, s.—Chewton Priory, Bath. **C.**

Wales, Field Marshal H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of (cr. 1284), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., P.C.; b. 1841; H. H.R.H. the D. of York, K.G., s.—Sandringham, Lynn. —

Walsingham, 6th Bar. (cr. 1780). T. de Grey; b. 1843; suc. 1870; M.P. W. Norfolk 1865-71; Ld.-in-Waiting 1874-5; H. Hon. J. de Grey, half-br.—Merton Hall, Thetford. **C.**

Wandsworth, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). Sydney J. Stern; b. 1845; Vol.; M.P. N. W. Suffolk 1891-5.—10, Gt. Stanhope St., W. **G.L.**

Wantage, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). Col. R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., K.C.B., V.D.; b. 1832; Army (Crimea); Vol.; M.P. Berks 1865-85; Finl. Sec. War Office 1877-80; Ld.-Lt. of Berks.—Lockinge House, Wantage. **C.**

Warwick, 5th E. of (cr. 1759) and **Brooke** (cr. 1746). F. R. C. G. Greville; b. 1853; suc. 1894; Yeo.; M.P. E. Somerset 1879-85; Colchester 1888-92; H. Ld. Brooke, s.—Warwick Castle. **C.**

Waterford, 6th Marq. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). H. de la Poer Beresford; b. 1875; suc. 1895; sits as Bar. Tyrone; Army; H. Adm. Ld. C. Beresford, C.B., M.P., u.—Curraghmore, Co. Waterford. **C.**

Watson, Bar. (cr. 1880, Life Peer.) W. Watson, P.C.; b. 1828; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland 1874-6; Ld. Advocate 1876-80; M.P. Glasgow and Aberdeen Univs. 1876-80; Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since 1880.—20, Queen's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Welby, 1st Bar. (cr. 1894). R. E. Welby, G.C.B.; b. 1832; Asst. Fiul. Sec. of Treas. 1880-5; Secretary to Treas. 1885-94.—11, Stratton Street, W. **L.**

Wellington, 3rd D. of (cr. 1814). Lieut.-Col. H. Wellesley; b. 1846; suc. 1884; Army; Mil.; M.P. Andover 1874-80; *H. Ld.* A. C. Wellesley, *br.*—Strathfieldsaye, Hants. **C.**

Wemyss, 9th E. of (1688, Soc.) and **March** (cr. 1697). F. W. Charteris, V.D.; b. 1818; suc. 1888; sits as Bar. Wemyss; Vol.; *Ld.* of Treas. 1862-5; M.P. E. Gloucestershire 1841-6; Haddingtonshire 1847-82. *H. Ld.* Elcho, *s.*—Gosford House, Longniddry, N.B. **C.**

Wenlock, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). B. Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1849; suc. 1880; Yeo.; M.P. Chester 1880; Gov. of Madras 1890-5; *H. Hon.* Robert T. Lawley, *br.*—Escrick, York. **L.U.**

Westbury, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1861). R. L. P. Bethell; b. 1852; suc. 1875; Army; *H. Hon.* K. Bethell, *s.*—Wemmergill Hall, Lunedale, Darlington. **C.**

Westminster, 1st D. of (cr. 1874). H. L. Grosvenor, K.G., P.C., V.D.; b. 1825; suc. to Marq. 1869; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Chester 1847-69; *Ld.*-Lt. Cheshire and London; Master of the Horse 1880-5; *H. Visc.* Belgrave, *gr. s.*—Eaton Hall, Chester. **L.U.**

Westmorland, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). A. M. J. Fane; b. 1859; suc. 1891; Mil.; *H. Ld.* Burghersh, *s.*—Apthorpe Hall, Wansford, Northants. **C.**

Wharnccliffe, 1st E. of (cr. 1876). E. M. S. G. M. Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie; b. 1827; suc. to Barony 1855; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; *H. Comr.* F. Stuart-Wortley, R.N. *n.*—Wortley Hall, Sheffield. **C.**

Willoughby de Broke, 17th Bar. (cr. 1492). H. Verney; b. 1844; suc. 1862; Yeo.; *H. Hon.* R. G. Verney, M.P., *s.*—Compton Verney, Warwick. **C.**

Wilton, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). A. G. Egerton; b. 1863; suc. 1898; Vol.; *H. Visc.* Grey de Wilton, *s.*—Houghton Hall, Norfolk. **C.**

Wimborne, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). Ivor B. Guest; b. 1836; *H. Hon.* I. Guest, *s.*—Canford Manor, Wimborne. **C.**

Winchester, 36th Bp. of (636). R. T. Davidson, D.D.; b. 1848; Dean of Windsor 1835-90; Bp. of Rochester 1890-5; *tr.* to Winchester 1895.—Farnham Castle, Surrey. **C.**

Winchester, 15th M. of (cr. 1551). (Prem. Marq.), A. J. H. B. Paulet; b. 1858; suc. 1897; Army (Nile Expedition); *H. Ld.* H. Paulet, *br.*—Amport St. Mary's, Andover. **C.**

Winchelsea, 13th E. of (cr. 1628), and 8th E. of **Nottingham** (cr. 1681). H. S. Finch-Hatton; b. 1862; suc. 1898; *H. Visc.* Maidstone, *s.*—Haverholme Priory, Sleaford. **C.**

Windsor, 14th Bar. (cr. 1529). R. G. Windsor-Clive; b. 1857; suc. 1869; *Ld.*-Lt. Glamorgan; Yeo.; Vol.; Paymr.-Gen. 1891-2; *H. Hon.* O. R. Clive, *s.*—Hewell Grange, Bromsgrove. **C.**

Wolsley, 1st Visc. (cr. 1885). Field Marshal G. J. Wolsley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; b. 1833; *cr.* Baron 1882; Army (Burmah 1852-3, Crimea 1854-6, Indian Mutiny 1857, China 1860, Canada 1867-70; Commdr. Red River Exp. 1870, Commdr. Ashantee Exp. 1874, Commr. to Natal 1875; Member of Indian Council 1876-8; High Commr. and Commdr.-in-Chief Cyprus 1878-9; Cape 1879-80; *Qr.*-Mas.-Gen. 1880-2; *Adjt.*-Gen. 1882-5 and 1885-90; Commdr.-in-Chief Egypt 1882 and Soudan 1884-5; Commdr.-in-Chief in Ireland 1890-5; Commdr.-in-Chief since 1895). *H. Hon.* Frances Wolsley, *dau.*—Albert Court, S.W. **L.U.**

Wolverton, 4th Bar. (cr. 1869). F. Glyn; b. 1864; suc. 1888; *Ld.*-in-Waiting 1892-3; *H. Hon.* G. E. Glyn, *s.*—Iwerne Minster House, Blandford. **L.U.**

Worcester, 103rd Bp. of (679). J. J. S. Perowne, D.D.; b. 1823; cons. 1890; Canon of Llandaff 1869-78; Dean of Peterborough 1878-90.—Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster. **C.**

Wrottesley, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). A. Wrottesley; b. 1824; suc. 1867; Mil.; *Ld.*-Lt. Staffordsh. 1871-87; *Ld.*-in-Waiting 1869-74, 1880-5; *H. Hon.* W. Wrottesley, *s.*—75, Cadogan Gdns., S.W. **L.U.**

Wynford, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1829). W. D. M. Best; b. 1826; suc. 1869; Army; *H. Hon.* H. M. Best, *br.*—12, Grosvenor Sq., W. **C.**

Yarborough, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). C. A. W. Anderson-Pelham; b. 1859; suc. 1875; Capt. of Genta.-at-Arms 1890-92; *H. Ld.* Worsley, *s.*—Brocklesby Park, Ulceby, Lincolnshire. **C.**

York, H.R.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of (cr. 1892). K.G., K.P., G.C.V.O., b. 1865; Captain R.N.; Master of Trinity House; *H. H.R.H.* Prince Edward Albert, b. 1894.—York House, St. James', S.W. **C.**

York, 88th Bp. of (625). W. D. Maclagan, P.C., D.D.; b. 1826; Army; Vicar of Newington 1869-75. Kensington 1875-8; Bp. of Lichfield 1878-91; *tr.* to York 1891.—Bishopthorpe Palace, York. **C.**

Zetland, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). L. Dundas, P.C.; b. 1844; suc. to Earldom 1873; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Richmond 1872-3; *Ld.*-in-Waiting 1880; *Ld.*-Lt. of Ireland 1889-92; *H. E.* of Ronaldshay, *s.*—Aske Hall, Richmond, Yorks. **C.**

Zouche of Haryngworth, 15th Bar. (cr. 1808). R. N. C. G. Curzon; b. 1851; suc. 1873; *H. Hon.* D. Curzon, *sis.*—Parham Park, Pulborough, Sussex. **C.**

PEERS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

WHO SIT AND VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS UNDER TITLES OTHER THAN THOSE
BY WHICH THEY ARE GENERALLY KNOWN.

(S.) = Scotland. (I.) = Ireland.

SIT AND VOTE AS	ORDINARY TITLE.	SIT AND VOTE AS	ORDINARY TITLE.
Brandon, Duke of	Hamilton, Duke of. (S.)	Hare, Baron	Listowel, Earl of. (I.)
Abercorn, Marquis of	Abercorn, Duke of. (I.)	Hartismere, Baron	Henniker, Lord. (I.)
Doncaster, Earl of	Buccleuch, Duke of. (S.)	Hay, Baron	Kinnoull, Earl of. (S.)
Graham, Earl	Montrose, Duke of. (S.)	Hopetoun, Baron	Hopetoun, Earl of. (S.)
Hillsborough, Earl of	Downshire, Marq. of. (I.)	Howth, Baron	Howth, Earl of. (I.)
Innes, Earl	Roxburghe, Duke of. (S.)	Kenlis, Baron	Headfort, Marq. of. (I.)
Strange, Earl	Atholl, Duke of. (S.)	Kenmare, Baron	Kenmare, Earl of. (I.)
Vane, Earl	Londonderry, Marq. of. (I.)	Kenry, Baron	Dunraven, Earl of. (I.)
Winton, Earl of	Eglinton, Earl of. (S.)	Kerr, Baron	Lothian, Marquis of. (S.)
Clancarty, Viscount	Clancarty, Earl of. (I.)	Kilmarnock, Baron	Erroll, Earl of. (S.)
Gordon, Viscount	Aberdeen, Earl of. (S.)	Kintore, Baron	Kintore, Earl of. (S.)
Hutchinson, Viscount	Donoughmore, E. of. (I.)	Lismore, Baron	Lismore, Viscount. (I.)
Leinster, Viscount	Leinster, Duke of. (I.)	Loftus, Baron	Ely, Marquis of. (I.)
Balinhard, Baron	Southesk, Earl of. (S.)	Lovel & Holland, Baron	Egmont, Earl of. (I.)
Botreaux, Baron	Loudoun, Earl of. (S.)	Meldrum, Baron	Huntly, Marquis of. (S.)
Bowes, Baron	Strathmore, Earl of. (S.)	Mendip, Baron	Clifden, Viscount. (I.)
Boyle, Baron	Cork, Earl of. (I.)	Meredyth, Baron	Athlumney, Lord. (I.)
Brancepeth, Baron	Boyne, Viscount. (I.)	Minster, Baron	Conyngham, Marq. (I.)
Brodrick, Baron	Middleton, Viscount. (I.)	Monck, Baron	Monck, Viscount. (I.)
Carleton, Baron	Shannon, Earl of. (I.)	Monckton, Baron	Galway, Viscount. (I.)
Carysfort, Baron	Carysfort, Earl of. (I.)	Monteagle of Westport, Baron	Sligo, Marquis of. (I.)
Chaworth, Baron	Meath, Earl of. (I.)	Northington, Baron	Henley, Baron. (I.)
Clanbrassil, Baron	Roden, Earl of. (I.)	Oriel, Baron	Massereene, Visct. (I.)
Clanwilliam, Baron	Clanwilliam, Earl of. (I.)	Ormonde, Baron	Ormonde, Marq. of. (I.)
Clements, Baron	Leitrim, Earl of. (I.)	Oxenfoord, Baron	Stair, Earl of. (S.)
Clifton, Baron	Darnley, Earl of. (I.)	Ponsonby, Baron	Bessborough, Earl of. (I.)
Dawney, Baron	Dawney, Viscount. (I.)	Powerscourt, Baron	Powerscourt, Visct. (I.)
De Vesel, Baron	De Vesel, Viscount. (I.)	Ramsay, Baron	Dalhousie, Earl of. (S.)
Douglas, Baron	Home, Earl of. (S.)	Ranfurly, Baron	Ranfurly, Earl of. (I.)
Dunmore, Baron	Dunmore, Earl of. (S.)	Rosebery, Baron	Rosebery, Earl of. (S.)
Dunning, Baron	Rollo, Lord. (S.)	Saltersford, Baron	Courtown, Earl of. (I.)
Elgin, Baron	Elgin, Earl of. (S.)	Sefton, Baron	Sefton, Earl of. (I.)
Ettrick, Baron	Napier, Lord. (S.)	Sheffield, Baron	Sheffield, Earl of. (I.)
Fairlie, Baron	Glasgow, Earl of. (S.)	Shute, Baron	Barrington, Visct. (I.)
Fermanagh, Baron	Erne, Earl of. (I.)	Silchester, Baron	Longford, Earl of. (I.)
Fingall, Baron	Fingall, Earl of. (I.)	Somerhill, Baron	Clanricarde, Marq. of. (I.)
Fisherwick, Baron	Donegall, Marquis of. (I.)	Somerton, Baron	Normanton, Earl of. (I.)
Foxford, Baron	Limerick, Earl of. (I.)	Stewart of Garlies, Baron	Galloway, Earl of. (S.)
Gage, Baron	Gage, Viscount. (I.)	Strathapey, Baron	Seafeld, Earl of. (S.)
Gormanston, Baron	Gormanston, Visct. (I.)	Stuart, Baron	Moray, Earl of. (S.)
Granard, Baron	Granard, Earl of. (I.)	Sudley, Baron	Arran, Earl of. (I.)
Grinstead, Baron	Enniskillen, Earl of. (I.)	Tweeddale, Baron	Tweeddale, Marq. of. (S.)
		Tyrone, Baron	Waterford, Marq. of. (I.)
		Wemyss, Baron	Wemyss, Earl of. (S.)
		Wigan, Baron	Crawford, Earl of. (S.)
		Worlingham, Baron	Gosford, Earl of. (I.)

PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (16).

ELECTED JULY 24TH, 1895, FOR THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Airlie, Earl of
 Balfour of Burleigh, Lord
 Carnwath, Earl of
 Dundonald, Earl of
 Falkland, Viscount
 Forbes, Lord
 Haddington, Earl of
 Lauderdale, Earl of

Leven and Melville, Earl of
 Mar, Earl of
 Mar and Kellie, Earl of
 Morton, Earl of
 Polwarth, Lord
 Sautoun, Lord
 Sinclair, Lord
 Torphichen, Lord

SCOTTISH PEERS NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Arbuthnott, 11th Visc. (cr. 1641). D. Arbuthnott; b. 1845; suc. 1895; *H. Hon.* H. Arbuthnott, *br.*—Arbuthnott House, Fordoun, Kincardineshire. —

Belhaven and Stenton, 10th Bar. (cr. 1822). Col. A. C. J. Hamilton; b. 1840; suc. 1893; Army (Zululand); Vol.; *H. Hon.* R. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, s.—41, Lennox Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Blantyre, 12th Bar. (cr. 1606). C. Stuart; b. 1818; suc. 1830; formerly Scotch Rep. Peer.—Erskine House, Glasgow. **C.**

Borthwick, 12th Bar. (cr. 1452). A. P. T. Borthwick; b. 1867; suc. 1885.—2, The Albany, W. **C.**

Buchan, 13th E. of (cr. 1469). D. S. Erskine; b. 1815; suc. 1857; Army; *H. Ld.* Cardross, s.—Shepperton, Middlesex. —

Caithness, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). J. S. Sinclair; b. 1857; suc. 1891; *H. Hon.* N. Sinclair, *br.*—Lakota, Nelson Co., North Dakota, U.S.A. —

Dysart, 7th E. of (cr. 1643). W. J. M. Tollemach; b. 1859; suc. 1878; *Ld.-Lt.* Rutland; *H. Lady* Agnes Scott, *sts.*—Buckminster, Grantham. **L.U.**

Elibank, 10th Bar. (cr. 1643). M. F. O. Murray; b. 1840; suc. 1871; Royal Navy (China); *Ld.-Lt.* Peebles; *H. Hon.* A. Murray, Master of Elibank, s.—Darn Hall, Peebles. **C.**

Fairfax, 11th Bar. (cr. 1627). J. C. Fairfax, *M.D.*; b. 1830; suc. 1869; *H. Hon.* A. Fairfax, s.—Northampton, Prince George's Co., Maryland, U.S.A. —

Lindsay, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). D. C. Bethune; b. 1832; suc. 1894; *H. Visc.* Garnock, s.—Kilconquhar, Fife, N.B. —

Newburgh, 10th E. of (cr. 1660). S. Giustiniani-Bandini (Prince Bandini in Italy); b. 1818; suc. 1877; *H. Visc.* Kynnauld, s.—Palazzo Altieri, Rome. —

Northesk, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). D. J. Carnegie; b. 1865; suc. 1891; Mil.; *H. Hon.* D. Carnegie, *br.*—6, Hans Crescent, S.W. **C.**

Orkney, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). E. W. Fitzmaurice; b. 1867; suc. 1889; Mil.; *H. A. E.* Fitzmaurice, *br.*—Wing Lodge, Leighton Buzzard, **C.**

Perth, 14th E. of (cr. 1605), and **Melfort** (cr. 1686). G. Drummond; b. 1807; suc. 1858; Army; *H. Visc.* Strathallan, c.—The Cottage, Kew. **C.**

Queensberry, 8th M. of (cr. 1682). J. Sholto-Douglas; b. 1844; suc. 1858; Royal Navy; Vol.; *H. Ld.* Douglas of Hawick, s.—Kinnmount Ho., Annan, N.B. **L.**

Roths, 16th E. of (cr. 1437); N. E. Leslie; b. 1877; suc. 1893; Mil.; *H. E. C. H.* Leslie, *u.*—Brandon, Paignton, Devon. —

Ruthven, 8th Bar. (cr. 1657). W. J. Hore-Ruthven; b. 1838; suc. 1864; Army (Crimea, India, Abyssinia); Vol.; *H. Hon.* W. H. Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, s.—Barncluth, Hamilton, N.B. **C.**

Sempill, 17th Bar. (cr. 1489). Col. W. Forbes-Sempill, *V.D.*; b. 1836; suc. 1884; Army; Vol.; *H. Hon.* J. Forbes, Master of Sempill, s.—Fintray Ho., Aberdeen. **C.**

Strathallan, 9th Visc. (cr. 1686); W. H. Drummond; b. 1871; suc. 1893; Mil.; *H. Hon.* J. E. Drummond, *half-br.*—Machany, Muthill, N.B. **C.**

PEERS OF IRELAND.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (28).

ELECTED FOR LIFE, AS VACANCIES OCCUR.

Annesley, Ear
 Bandon, Earl of
 Bangor, Viscount
 Belmore, Earl of
 Castlemaine, Lord
 Clonbrock, Lord
 Crofton, Lord
 De Montalt, Earl (Viscount Hawarden)
 Dunsally, Lord
 Dunsany, Lord
 Farnham, Lord
 Headley, Lord
 Inchiquin, Lord
 Kilmaine, Lord

Kilmorey, Earl of
 Lancashire, Earl of
 Langford, Lord
 Lucan, Earl of
 Massey, Lord
 Mayo, Earl of
 Muskerry, Lord
 Oranmore and Browne, Lord
 Portarlington, Earl of
 Powerscourt, Viscount (Baron Powerscourt)
 Rathdonnell, Lord
 Rosse, Earl of
 Templetown, Viscount
 Ventry, Lord

IRISH PEERS NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Antrim, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). W. R. McDonnell; b. 1851; suc. 1869; Mil.; *H. Visc. Dunluce, s.—Glenarm Castle, Larn.* **C.**

Ashbrook, 7th Visc. (cr. 1751). W. S. Flower; b. 1830; suc. 1892; *H. Hon. R. T. Flower, br.—Castle Durrrow, Queen's Co.* **C.**

Ashtown, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1800). F. O. Trench; b. 1868; suc. 1890; *H. Hon. W. Trench, br.—Woodlawn, Galway.* **C.**

Avonmore, 6th Visc. (cr. 1800). W. A. Yelverton; b. 1866; suc. 1885; Army (Egypt); Mil.; *H. W. H. Yelverton, c.—Belle Isle, Roscrea, Tipperary.* **C.**

Aylmer, 7th Bar. (cr. 1718). Col. U. Aylmer; b. 1814; suc. 1858; Canadian Mil.; *H. Hon. M. Aylmer, s.—Melbourne, Quebec.*

Bellew, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1848). C. B. Bellew; b. 1855; suc. 1895; Mil.; *Ld.—Lt. Louth; H. Maj. Hon. G. L. Bryan, br.—Barmeath, Dunleer, Louth.* **C.**

Caledon, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). E. J. D. Alexander; b. 1885; suc. 1898; *H. Hon. H. C. Alexander, br.—Castle Caledon, Tyrone.—*

Carbery, 10th Bar. (cr. 1715). J. Evans-Freke; b. 1892; suc. 1898; *H. Hon. P. C. E. Freke, u.—Castle Freke, Cork.*

Carriek, 5th E. of (cr. 1748). S. A. Butler; b. 1835; suc. 1846; Army (Crimea); *H. Major C. Butler, c.—Mount Juliet, Kilkenny.*

Castle-Stuart, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). H. J. Stuart-Richardson; b. 1837; suc. 1874; *H. A. J. Stuart, c.—Stuart Hall, Tyrone, Ireland.* **C.**

Cavan, 9th E. of (cr. 1647). F. E. G. Lambert, K.P., P.C.; b. 1839; suc. 1887; Navy (Crimea, China); Vice-Chamberlain 1886; M.P. S. Somerset 1885-92; *H. Visc. Kilcoursey, s.—Wheathampstead Ho., St. Albans.* **G.L.**

Charlemont, 7th Visc. (cr. 1665). J. A. Caulfield, C.B.; b. 1830; suc. 1892; Army (China, Crimea); Mil.; *H. J. E. Caulfield n.—Drumcaine, Tyrone.*

Chetwynd, 7th Visc. (cr. 1717). R. W. Chetwynd; b. 1823; suc. 1879; Army; *H. Hon. R. Chetwynd, s.—25, Elvaston Place, London, S.W.* **C.**

Glanmorris, 5th Bar. (cr. 1800). J. G. B. Bingham; b. 1852; suc. 1876; Army; *H. Hon. A. Bingham, s.—Newbrook, Ballyglass, Mayo.* **C.**

Clarina, 5th Bar. (cr. 1800). Col. L. E. Massey; b. 1837; suc. 1897; Army; *H. Hon. E. Massey, s.—Elm Park, Limerick.* **C.**

Clonmell, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). R. C. Scott; b. 1878; suc. 1898; *H. Hon. D. Scott, u.—Bishops Court, Straffan, Ireland.* **C.**

Curzon of Kedleston, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). G. N. Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I.; s. of 4th Baron Scarsdale; b. 1854; M.P. Lancs. Southport Div., 1886-98; Under Sec. for India, 1891-2, for Foreign Affairs, 1895-8; Viceroy of India since 1898.—*Calcutta.* **C.**

De Blaquièrre, 7th Bar. (cr. 1800). W. de Blaquièrre; b. 1855; suc. 1889; *H. Hon. J. de Blaquièrre, s.—Camerton, Bath.*

Decies, 4th Bar. (cr. 1812). W. M. Beresford; b. 1865; suc. 1893; *H. Capt. Hon. J. G. Beresford, br.—Bolam House, Morpeth.* **C.**

Desart, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). H. J. A. Cuffe, K.C.B.; b. 1848; suc. 1898; R. N.; Bar.; Solr. to Treasury since 1894; *H. Hon. O. Cuffe, br.—2, Rutland Gardens, S.W.—*

Dillon, 16th Visc. (cr. 1622). H. A. Dillon-Lee; b. 1844; suc. 1892; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. H. Lee-Dillon, s.—Ditchley, Charlbury, Oxon.* **L.U.**

Doneraile, 6th Visc. (cr. 1785). E. St. Leger; b. 1866; suc. 1891; *H. Hon. R. St. Leger, br.—91, Victoria St., S.W.* **C.**

Drogheda, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). P. W. Moore; b. 1846; suc. 1892; *H. Visc. Moore, s.—Moore Abbey, Monasterevan, Dublin.* **C.**

Dunboyno, 24th Bar. (cr. 1274 and 1541). J. F. C. Butler; b. 1839; suc. 1881; Vol.; *H. Hon. R. St. J. Butler, br.—Greendale, Exeter.* **C.**

Dunsandle and Clanconal, 4th Bar. (cr. 1845). J. F. Daly; b. 1849; suc. 1894; Ex. Civil Serv.—7, Sloane Street, S.W. **C.**

Fermoy, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1866). F. B. E. Roche; b. 1850; suc. 1874; *H. Hon. J. Roche, M.P., br.—Trabolgan, Co. Cork.* **L.U.**

Ffrench, 6th Bar. (cr. 1798). C. A. T. Ffrench; b. 1868; suc. 1893; *H. Hon. J. M. Ffrench, br.*—Johannesburg, Transvaal. —

Frankfort de Montmorency, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1816). Gen. R. H. de Montmorency, K.C.B.; b. 1835; suc. 1889; Army (Crimea, Indian Mutiny, Abyssinia, Egypt); Comd. Division of Indian Army 1890-5; Dublin Dist. 1895-7; *H. Hon. R. de Montmorency, s.*—Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

Garvagh, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1818). C. J. S. G. Canning; b. 1852; suc. 1871; Mil.; *H. Hon. L. Canning, s.*—Garvagh House, Londonderry. **C.**

Gort, 4th Visc. (cr. 1816). S. P. Vereker; b. 1819; suc. 1865; Mil.; *H. Hon. J. Vereker, s.*—1, Portman Square, W. **L.U.**

Graves, 4th Bar. (cr. 1794). C. E. Graves; b. 1847; suc. 1870; Royal Navy; *H. C. H. Graves, c.*—Naval and Military Club, S.W. **C.**

Guillamore, 5th Visc. (cr. 1831). Lt.-Col. H. S. O'Grady; b. 1841; suc. 1877; Indian Army; *H. Hon. F. O'Grady, br.*—Cahir Guillamore, Limerick. —

Harberton, 6th Visc. (cr. 1791). J. S. Pomeroy; b. 1836; suc. 1862; *H. Hon. E. Pomeroy, s.*—108, Cromwell Rd., S.W. **L.U.**

Hotham, 5th Bar. (cr. 1797). J. Hotham; b. 1838; suc. 1872; R.N. (Crimea); *H. Rev. J. Hotham, c.*—Dalton Hall, Hull. **C.**

Huntingfield, 4th Bar. (cr. 1796). Col. J. C. Vanneck; b. 1842; suc. 1897; Army; *H. Hon. C. A. Vanneck, br.*—Heveningham Hall, Yoxford, Suffolk. **C.**

Kingsale, 33rd Bar. (cr. 1181). M. C. de Courcy; b. 1855; suc. 1895; *H. Hon. M. W. de Courcy, s.*—Stoketon, Saltash. **C.**

Kingston, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). H. E. King-Tenison; b. 1874; suc. 1896; Mil.; *H. Vis. Kingsborough, s.*—Kilronan Castle, Keadue, Ireland. **C.**

Lifford, 5th Visc. (cr. 1781). J. W. Hewitt; b. 1837; suc. 1887; Army; Mil.; *H. Capt. Hon. A. Hewitt, R.N., br.*—Austin House, Broadway, Worcestershire. **C.**

Lisburne, 6th E. of (cr. 1776). E. G. H. A. Vaughan; b. 1862; suc. 1888; *H. Ld. Vaughan, s.* Crosswood, Aberystwith. **C.**

Lisle, 6th Bar. (cr. 1758). G. W. J. Lysaght; b. 1840; suc. 1893; New Zealand Mil.; *H. Hon. H. G. Lysaght, s.*—Kanturk, Cork. —

Louth, 14th Bar. (cr. 1541). R. P. R. Plunkett; b. 1868; suc. 1883; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. O. Plunkett, s.*—Louth Hall, Ardee. —

Macdonald, 6th Bar. (cr. 1776). R. A. B. Macdonald; b. 1853; suc. 1874; *H. Hon. S. Macdonald, s.*—Armadale, Skye, N.B. **C.**

Mexborough, 4th E. of (cr. 1766). J. C. G. Savile; b. 1810; suc. 1860; M.P. Gatton 1831, Pontefract 1835-47; *H. Visc. Pollington, s.*—Methley Park, Leeds. **C.**

Molesworth, 8th Visc. (cr. 1716). Rev. S. Molesworth; b. 1829; suc. 1875; Rector of St. Petrock Minor, Cornwall; *H. Hon. G. Molesworth, s.*—33, Park Lane, W. **C.**

Mountcashell, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). E. G. A. H. Moore; b. 1828; suc. 1898; *H. Hon.*—Moore, s.—More Park, Kilworth, Co. Cork. —

Mountgarret, 18th Visc. (cr. 1550). H. E. Butler; b. 1816; suc. 1846; *H. Hon. H. Butler, s.*—Ballyconra, Kilkenny. **C.**

Mountmorres, 6th Visc. (cr. 1763). W. G. B. de Montmorency, b. 1872; suc. 1880; *H. Hon. F. de Montmorency, s.*—160, Oakley Street, S.W. **C.**

Newborough, 4th Bar. (cr. 1776). W. C. Wynn; b. 1873; suc. 1888; Yeo.; *H. Hon. T. J. Wynn, br.*—Pias Newydd, Treinaut, Denbigh. —

Norbury, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). W. B. L. G. Toler; b. 1862; suc. 1873; *H. H. R. Toler, c.*—Billing Hall, Northampton. **C.**

Radstock, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1800). G. A. W. Waldegrave; b. 1833; suc. 1857; Vol.; *H. Hon. G. Waldegrave, s.*—Mayfield, Woolston, Southampton. **L.**

Rendlesham, 5th Bar. (cr. 1806). F. W. B. Thellusson; b. 1840; suc. 1862; Yeo.; Mil.; Chn. E. Suffolk Co. Council; M.P. E. Suffolk 1874-85; *H. Hon. F. Thellusson, s.*—Rendlesham, Woodbridge. **C.**

Sherard, 10th Bar. (cr. 1627). C. Sherard; b. 1849; suc. 1886; Royal Navy; *H. P. H. Sherard, br.*—Gurrington, Ashburton. —

Southwell, 5th Visc. (cr. 1776). A. R. P. Southwell; b. 1872; suc. 1878; Mil.—Rostrevor House, Ramsgate. **C.**

Taafe, 12th Visc. (cr. 1627). H. Taafe; b. 1872; suc. 1895; Austrian Army.—Schloss Ellischau, Bohemia. —

Teignmouth, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1797). C. J. Shore; b. 1840; suc. 1885; Army; Vol.; *H. Col. Hon. F. Shore, s.*— **C.**

Trimlestown, 18th Bar. (cr. 1462). C. A. Barnewall; b. 1861; suc. 1893.—*H. Hon. R. Barnewall, s.*—6, Inverness Gardens, W. —

Valentia, 11th Visc. (cr. 1622). A. Annesley; b. 1843; suc. 1863; Army; Yeo.; M.P. Oxford since 1895. Compr. of Household since 1898. *H. Hon. A. Annesley, s.*—Bletchington Pk., Oxford. **C.**

Wallscourt, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800). E. A. J. H. Blake; b. 1841; suc. 1849; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. C. Blake, s.*—Ardfray, Oranmore, Galway. **C.**

Waterpark, 4th Bar. (cr. 1792). H. A. Cavendish; b. 1839; suc. 1863; Foreign Office; Yeo.; *H. Hon. C. F. Cavendish, s.*—Doveridge Hall, Derby. **L.U.**

Westmeath, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). A. F. Nugent; b. 1870; suc. 1883; *H. Hon. W. Nugent, br.*—Pallas, Loughrea, Galway. **C.**

Wicklow, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). R. F. Howard; b. 1877; suc. 1891; Army; *H. Hon. H. Howard, half-br.*—Shelton Abbey, Arklow. —

Winterton, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). E. Turnour; b. 1837; suc. 1879; Vol.; *H. Visc. Turnour, s.*—Shillinglee, Petworth. **C.**

PEERESSES.

PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

***Beaumont**, Baroness (cr. 1309). Mona J. T. Stapleton; b. 1314; Barony called out of abeyance 1896; *H. Hon.* Ivy M. Stapleton, *sis.*—Carlton Towers, Selby.

Berkeley, Baroness (cr. 1421). Louisa M. Berkeley; b. 1841; suc. 1882; mar. to Maj. Gen. G. Milman, R.A.; *H. Hon.* Eva Milman, *dau.*—Martins Heron, Bracknell.

Berners, Baroness (cr. 1453). Emma H. Tyrwhitt; b. 1835; suc. 1871; widow of Sir H. T. Tyrwhitt, Bt.; *H. Hon.* Sir R. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Bt., *s.*—Ashwellthorpe Hall, Wymondham.

Conyers, Baroness (cr. 1509; revived 1892). Marcia A. M. Anderson-Pelham; b. 1863; m. to 4th Earl of Yarborough; *H. Ld.* Worsley, *s.*—Brocklesby Park, Lincolnshire.

PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

Gray, Baroness (cr. 1444). Eveleen Smith-Gray; b. 1841; suc. 1895; mar. to Mr. Jas. Maclaren Smith-Gray; *H. Hon.* J. M. S. Gray, Master of Gray, *s.*—Hazelgreen, Lanca.

Kinloss, Baroness (cr. 1602). Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I.; b. 1852; suc. 1888; widow of Mr. L. F. Morgan-Grenville; *H. Hon.* R. Morgan-Grenville, *s.*—Moreton Lodge, Buckingham.

PEERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Burdett-Coutts, Baroness (cr. 1871). Angela G. Burdett-Coutts; b. 1814; mar. to Mr. W. A. Burdett-Coutts, M.P.—Holly Lodge, Highgate.

Cromartie, Countess of (cr. 1861). Sibell L. Mackenzie; b. 1878; suc. 1895; *H. Lady* Constance Leveson-Gower-Mackenzie, *sis.*—Tarbat House, Ross-shire, N.B.

Hambleden, Viscountess (cr. 1891). Emily, widow of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; b. 1828; *H. Hon.* W. F. D. Smith, M.P., *s.*—Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.

Macdonald of Earncliffe, Baroness (cr. 1891). Susan Agnes, widow of Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., Prime Minister of Canada.—Earncliffe, Ottawa, Canada.

BISHOPS

NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, BUT WHO WILL SUCCEED ON THE OCCURRENCE OF VACANCIES, IN THE ORDER STATED.

Bath and Wells, 70th Bp. of (609). G. W. Kennion, D.D.; b. 1845; cons. 1882; Vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, 1873-6; of All Saints', Bradford, 1876-82; Bp. of Adelaide 1882-94; Tr. 1894.—The Palace, Wells, Somerset.

Hereford, 96th Bp. of (680). J. Percival D.D.; b. 1834; cons. 1893; Head Master of Clifton 1862-78; Rugby 1878-95; Canon of Bristol 1882-96.—Palace, Hereford. **G.L.**

Newcastle, 2nd Bp. of (1882). E. Jacob, D.D.; cons. 1896; Vicar of Portsea 1878-95; Hon. Canon of Winchester 1884-95.—Benwell Tower, Newcastle. **C.**

Rochester, 100th Bp. of (604). E. S. Talbot, D.D.; b. 1844; cons. 1896; Warden of Keble College, Oxford, 1870-88; Vicar of Leeds 1888-95; Canon of York 1891-5.—Kensington Park Road, S.E. **L.**

Peterborough, 28th Bp. of (1541). Hon. E. Carr-Glyn, b. 1843; cons. 1897; Vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley, 1872-5; Doncaster 1876-8; St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, 1878-96.—The Palace, Peterborough. **L.U.**

St. Davids, 120th Bp. of (519). J. Owen, D.D.; b. 18—; cons. 1897; Warden of Llandovery Coll. 1885-9; Dean of St. Asaph 1889-92; Prin. of S. David's Coll., Lampeter, 1892-7.—Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen. **C.**

Bristol, Bp. of (cr. 1542; revived 1897) G. F. Browne, D.C.L.; b. 1833; cons. 1895; Canon of St. Paul's 1891-7; Bp. Suffr. of Stepney 1895-97; Tr. to Bristol 1897.—Clifton, Bristol. **C.**

Wakefield, 2nd Bp. of (1888). G. R. Eden, D.D.; b. 1853; cons. 1897; Vicar of Bp. Auckland 1883-90; Canon and Archdu. of Canterbury and Bp. Suffr. of Dover 1890-7; Tr. to Wakefield 1897.—South Parade, Wakefield.

†**Sodor and Man**, 69th Bp. of (447). N. D. J. Straton, D.D.; b. 1840; cons. 1892; Hon. Canon of Wakefield and Archdn. of Huddersfield 1896-92.—Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.

‡ The Bishops of Sodor and Man have a seat in the House of Lords, but no voice in the proceedings.

LORDS-LIEUTENANT OF COUNTIES.

ENGLAND.

COUNTY.	LORD-LIEUTENANT.	COUNTY.	LORD-LIEUTENANT.
Bedford	Earl Cowper, K.G.	Middlesex	Duke of Bedford.
Berks	Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C.	Monmouth	Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Bucks	Lord Rothschild.	Norfolk	Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Cambridge	Alexr. Peckover.	Northampton	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Cheshire	Duke of Westminster, K.G.	Northumberland	Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Cornwall	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.	Nottingham	Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O.
Cumberland	Lord Muncaster.	Oxford	Earl of Jersey.
Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Rutland	Earl of Dysart.
Devon	Lord Clinton.	Shropshire	Earl of Powis.
Dorset	Earl of Ilchester.	Somerset	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
Durham	Earl of Durham.	Stafford	Earl of Dartmouth.
Essex	Lord Rayleigh.	Suffolk	Marquis of Bristol.
Gloucester	Earl of Ducie.	Surrey	Viscount Midleton.
Hants	Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.	Sussex	Marquis of Abergavenny, K.G.
Hereford	Lord Bateman.	Warwick	Lord Leigh.
Herts	Earl of Clarendon.	Westmorland	Lord Hothfield.
Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich.	Wilts	Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.
Kent	Earl Stanhope.	Worcester	Earl of Coventry.
Lancaster	Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B.	York, E. Riding	Lord Herries.
Leicester	Earl Howe, G.C.V.O., C.B.	York, N. Riding	Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
Lincoln	Earl Brownlow.	York, W. Riding	Earl of Scarborough.
London	Duke of Westminster, K.G.		

WALES.

Anglesey	Sir R. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	Glamorgan	Lord Windsor.
Brecon	Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt.	Haverfordwest	Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bt.
Cardigan	Col. H. Davies Evans.	Merioneth	W. R. M. Wynne.
Carmarthen	Sir J. H. W. Drummond,	Montgomery	Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt.
Carmarvon	J. E. Greaves.	Pembroke	Earl Cawdor.
Denbigh	Col. W. C. West.	Radnor	Sir P. C. J. Milbank, Bt., M.P.
Flint	Hugh R. Hughes.		

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.	Kincardine	Sir Alex. Baird, Bart.
Argyll	Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.	Kinross	Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Bt.
Ayr	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.	Kirkcudbright	Lord Herries.
Banff	D. of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.	Lanark	Earl of Home.
Berwick	Earl of Lauderdale.	Linlithgow	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Bute	Marquis of Bute, K.T.	Nairn	Major Jas. Rose.
Caithness	Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O.	Orkney & Zetland	Capt. M. A. Laing.
Clackmannan	Earl of Mar and Kellie.	Peebles	Lord Ellbank.
Dumbarton	Sir J. Colquhoun, Bt.	Perth	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Dumfries	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.	Renfrew	Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bt.
Edinburgh	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.	Ross & Cromarty	Sir K. S. Mackenzie, Bt.
Elgin	Duke of Fife, K.T.	Roxburgh	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Fife	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.	Selkirk	Lord Polwarth.
Forfar	Earl of Strathmore and King- horne.	Stirling	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Haddington	Earl of Haddington.	Sutherland	Duke of Sutherland.
Inverness	D. Cameron of Lochiel.	Wigtown	Earl of Stair, K.T.

IRELAND.

LEINSTER.		TIPPERARY	
Carlow	Lord Rathdonnell.	Waterford	Earl de Montalt.
Dublin Co. & City	Earl of Meath.		Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Kildare	Robert Kennedy.	ULSTER.	
Kilkenny	Marquis of Ormonde, K.P.	Antrim	Sir F. W. Macnaghten, Bt.
King's County	Earl of Rosse, K.P.	Armagh	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Longford	Earl of Longford.	Cavan	Earl of Lanesborough.
Louth	Lord Bellew.	Donegal	Duke of Abercorn, K.G., C.B.
Meath	Simon Mangan.	Down	Marq. of Dufferin & Ava, K.P.
Queen's County	Viscount de Vescl.	Fermanagh	Earl of Erne, K.P.
Westmeath	F. T. Dames Longworth, Q.C.	Londonderry	Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Bruce, Bt.
Wexford	Lord Maurice Fitzgerald.	Monaghan	Lord Rossmore.
Wicklow	Earl of Carysfort, K.P.	Tyrone	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
MUNSTER.		CONNAUGHT.	
Clare	Lord Inchiquin.	Galway Co. & T'wn	Lord Clonbrock.
Cork	Earl of Bandon.	Leitrim	Lord Harlech.
Kerry	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.	Mayo	Earl of Arran, K.P.
Limerick Co. & City	Earl of Dunraven K.P.	Roscommon	Rt. Hon. The O'Conor Don.
		Sligo	Lt.-Col. E. H. Cooper.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HISTORY.

In the Sovereign and the three estates of the realm—viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons, is vested supreme legislative authority in this country. The growth of the power of the House of Commons—the third estate—is a prominent feature in our history from the reign of Henry III. downwards.

In early Saxon times, the Witenagemót (general council or assembly of wise men) exercised many of the functions which were afterwards assumed by Parliament. This assembly was not called together by Royal warrant, but met of its own accord. Every freeman possessed the right of taking part in its deliberations, although the expense of attending from a distance practically limited the exercise of the privilege to the richer nobility and the higher ecclesiastics. The Witenagemót in theory elected the king. It had a voice in the determination of war and peace, and in general matters of State policy. It acted as a court of appeal, and it is interesting to note that its authority appears to have been necessary for the imposition of extraordinary taxation.

After the Conquest, the Witenagemót gave place to the Great Council of the Realm, first summoned in 1070, and attended by twelve representatives from every county. This was no longer a meeting of the ordinary freemen, but representation was based on land tenure, and the Council became a court of the vassals of the Crown, composed of bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and knights, who held land directly from the king. Under the first Norman kings the authority of the Great Council was limited. It still, indeed, discussed questions of foreign and general policy, and enjoyed a certain legislative authority, but it had no power to join in taxation; and although its "Counsel and Consent" was necessary in matters of fiscal as well as of political importance, its functions seem to have become almost nominal. In the reign of Henry II. (A.D. 1154 to 1189), its authority was considerably extended, and about this time it began to be summoned regularly, and the Commons were admitted to its deliberations. Although it engaged in the discussion of taxation, yet the Crown resolutely maintained that the sole right to levy taxes on the subject was vested in the Sovereign. During the troubled times of John's reign, however, the authority of the Great Council increased rapidly, and in 1215, in Magna Charta, its constitution was more clearly defined and its powers over taxation were first formally recognised, by the enactment that no burthen beyond the customary feudal aids might be imposed, "save by the Common Council of the Realm."

There was as yet but one assembly, but it is to be noticed that in Magna Charta, for the first time, an important distinction was made between the "greater" and the

"lesser" barons; the former, it was enacted, should be summoned to the Council personally by special writ, but the latter were to be called together by a general writ addressed to the sheriffs. In this, according to Mr. Freeman, lay the germ of popular representation.

Up to this time the towns had enjoyed comparative immunity from taxation, but their growing importance, and the increasing wealth of the mercantile class, which was not represented in the Great Council, made it desirable, as a means of making taxation more efficient, that the towns should be brought into contact with the central authority. Accordingly, in 1265, Simon de Montfort, in the king's name, summoned a parliament at Westminster, and besides requiring the attendance of two knights from every shire, he ordered the return of two citizens or burgesses from each town. The Parliament of 1265, therefore, was the first distinct foundation of a system of popular representation.

During the reigns of the first three Edwards the assembly was in a period of transition, and at the close of the reign of Edward III. the division into Lords and Commons had become apparent. In that reign it was the practice for the prelates, with the clergy, to consult by themselves: the nobles by themselves: and the knights and burgesses by themselves: but sending the result of their deliberations collectively to the king. The clergy and baronage—the official and hereditary element—gradually became an upper Assembly, while the union of the knights of the shire with the burgesses became known as the "Commons." Under the strong-willed Tudor dynasty the Commons displayed little independence (although they refused to accede to some of the demands of Henry VIII.), and it was not till the accession of the House of Stuart that the long struggle between the Sovereign and the Parliament began. By making the granting of supplies contingent upon the redress of grievances, the House of Commons during the Stuart dynasty was able to greatly extend and consolidate its authority. The unyielding disposition of Charles I. led him to attempt to govern without a Parliament, and his growing necessities drove him to many illegal expedients for raising money by forced loans, "ship-money," tonnage and poundage, &c., thus alienating popular sympathy, and enlisting it on the side of the Parliament. After the Restoration the popular assembly showed some symptoms of a relapse into subservience, but only outwardly so; its supremacy was firmly established by the Revolution of 1688, which for the second time drove the representative of the Stuart dynasty into exile, and finally transferred the principal authority from the king to the representatives of the people.

In the Declaration of Right submitted

to William III. on coming to the throne, the powers of the House of Commons are clearly defined. William accepted the crown with the acknowledgment that the king had no right to exercise a dispensing power, or to exact money, or maintain a standing army, "save by consent of Parliament." A very important change was effected soon after his accession. The vote of supplies was made an annual one, and the powers necessary for the pay and discipline of the army were granted but for a single year. The grant of supplies and the Army Act have remained annual ever since. To William III. also belongs the credit of the solution of the difficulty occasioned by the growth of the new power of the Commons, when he began to choose his ministers from among the members of the party strongest in the House of Commons. This change is the origin of our system of government by party, and has been productive of far-reaching results.

In 1714, upon the accession of the House of Hanover, the power of the House of Commons was well established, and its place in the constitution had become clearly defined. The Septennial Act, limiting the duration of parliaments to seven years, was passed in 1716. At the Restoration the number of members was 513, and they were increased to 558 in 1707 when the Act of Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments was passed and 45 members were allotted to Scotland. In 1800, upon the union with the Irish Parliament, 100 members were added, bringing the total up to 658. By the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, the number of members was raised from 652 to 670—England and Wales having 495 instead of 489, Scotland 72 instead of 60, Ireland having still 103. The County seats in England and Wales are now 253 instead of 187, in Scotland 39 instead of 32, and in Ireland 85 instead of 64, while the number of Borough seats (including Universities) was in England reduced from 302 to 242, in Scotland raised from 28 to 32, and in Ireland reduced from 39 to 18. The total result was that throughout the United Kingdom the number of County seats was raised from 283 to 377, while the number of Borough seats (including Universities) was reduced from 369 to 293.

The franchises upon which the House of Commons was elected began to be the subject of Parliamentary discussion in 1785, when Pitt brought forward his motion for Electoral Reform, by which many of the decayed boroughs would have been disfranchised. In 1809, Sir Francis Burdett again raised the question; but, although the subject was afterwards kept much before the public, it was not till 1832 that what is known as the first Reform Act was passed. By this Act, 56 constituencies, returning 111 members, were totally disfranchised, and 30 others lost one Member each. 22 new Boroughs were given the

right to return two members, and 90 to return one member. 65 new County constituencies were created. In Scotland and Ireland, the County representation remained unaltered, but eight new Scotch Burghs were added. Both the Borough and County franchises were extended, the franchise being bestowed in Boroughs on all £10 resident householders.

In 1867, the second Reform Act was passed by Mr. Disraeli. 11 Boroughs in England were totally disfranchised, and 23 others lost one member each. 25 new seats were bestowed on Boroughs and Universities, and 28 on Counties. The franchise was conferred in Boroughs on all householders, and on lodgers occupying lodgings of not less than £10 annual value. In the following year the Act, with some slight modifications, was extended to Scotland. In Ireland, the County franchise remained unaltered, but in Boroughs, householders rated at an annual value of £4 or upwards became entitled to vote.

If there was any injustice or shortcoming in the Reform Act of 1867, both parties were equally responsible for it. The Liberals were at that time in a majority in the House of Commons, and could have passed any amendments they liked, or rejected the Bill altogether. In fact, however, the Act, as it was finally passed, was very much in advance of the measure proposed by Mr. Gladstone in 1866, and was regarded by many of the Liberal party, notably by the late Mr. Bright, as having gone to the very verge of what might be granted with safety. Naturally no attempt was made to amend the representation of the people during Mr. Gladstone's next period of office, which lasted from 1868 till 1874. In 1872, Mr. Trevelyan moved a resolution in favour of extending the Borough franchise to the Counties. A resolution of a similar tendency was brought forward by Sir Charles Dilke in 1873. Both were opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and rejected by large majorities. When the Conservatives came into power in 1874, these resolutions, which were annually renewed, began to receive a growing support from the Liberal party, but it was not till 1878 that Lord Hartington, then the official leader of the Opposition, formally adopted the equalisation of the franchise in town and county as an article of the Liberal creed.

The Franchise Act of 1884 marks the third of the great changes in the Constitution of the House of Commons which have taken place in the present century.

By this Act household suffrage and the £10 occupation and lodger franchise were extended to the counties throughout the United Kingdom.

PROCEDURE.

The rules of procedure in the House of Commons as regards public business are numerous and complicated. The following

brief abstract may be useful for reference; it has been abridged from the small volume, published annually, entitled "Rules, Orders, and Forms of Procedure of the House of Commons." Many of the technical terms used in connection with this subject will be found in the "Glossary of Political Terms," *post*.

The Chair.—The Speaker presides at all meetings of the House, and the Chairman of Ways and Means, as Deputy Speaker, acts in his absence, and also presides when the House is "in Committee." Five members are nominated by the Speaker annually to act as temporary Chairmen of Committees when required.

Sitting and Adjournment of the House.—The House now ordinarily meets at 3 p.m., except on Wednesdays, or on any day appointed for a morning sitting. Business is preceded by prayers; after prayers the House is counted, and if 40 members be not present a second count is made at 4 o'clock. If a quorum be not then present, the House stands adjourned until the next sitting day. Similarly, on Wednesdays and at morning sittings, no business is entered upon until 40 members are present, but, even if there be no quorum, the House cannot be adjourned till 4 o'clock. If notice is taken, or the numbers in a division show, that 40 members are not present, the House at once adjourns.

On Wednesday the House meets at 12 o'clock and sits until 6 o'clock, unless previously adjourned. The debate on any business is interrupted at 5.30 p.m., and no opposed business is taken afterwards.

When morning sittings are ordered the House meets at 2 p.m., and suspends its sitting at 7 p.m., resuming at 9, and adjourning at 1 a.m., unless previously adjourned.

The ordinary sittings terminate at 1 a.m., unless previously adjourned, or unless a financial Bill or any proceedings taken under an Act of Parliament or Standing Order are under consideration, in which case the sitting may be prolonged if necessary.

At midnight the business in hand is interrupted, and no opposed business can afterwards be taken, but an exception may be made in regard to any particular matter on a motion by a Minister of the Crown, decided without debate.

No motion for the adjournment of the House can be made until questions have been disposed of, and no such motion can be made before the business of the day has been entered upon, except by leave of the House; a member rising in his place proposes to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and not less than 40 members rise in their places to support the motion; if fewer than 40 members and not less than 10 rise, the House determines by a division whether the motion shall be made. When, during any debate, a motion is made to adjourn, or to report progress, the debate thereupon must be confined to the matter of such motion; and no member who has moved or seconded any such

motion is entitled to move or second any similar motion during the same debate. If the Speaker or Chairman is of opinion that a motion for adjournment of the debate, or to report progress, is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the chair, or he may decline to notice it.

Conduct of Members.—Every member must be uncovered on entering or leaving the House, or on moving from one part of the House to another, and must make an obeisance to the chair in passing to or from his seat. Seats may be retained for the sitting by members who have been present at prayers, but not otherwise. The front bench on the right of the chair is reserved for Ministers; that on the left is ordinarily occupied by Privy Counsellors or other members who have held office. No member may pass between the chair and any member who is speaking from either of the two lower benches; nor between the chair and the table; nor may he read any newspaper, book, or letter in his place.

Admission of Strangers.—Persons desirous of admission to the Speaker's, Special, or Strangers' Gallery, must make application to a member, who may then apply, personally or by letter, at the office of the Speaker's Secretary. A ticket of admission, bearing a number, will then be issued to the member so applying, a counterfoil being retained. On any person presenting the ticket of admission, he may be required to sign his name and write his address, which must correspond with the name and address as contained in the written application and entered on the counterfoil. Applications for admission may be made for not more than six days in advance. In cases of casual vacancies occurring during the sitting of the House, applications are to be made to the Serjeant-at-Arms in the same form as above. The Members' Lobby is reserved for Peers and members only, and for some permanent officials, secretaries of Ministers, and such others as are included in a special list authorised by the Speaker. Parliamentary agents are admitted to the Members' Lobby until half-past five o'clock. Persons going to the offices of the House on business are admitted at all times. When the Committees and Courts of Appeal are not sitting, none but persons going to the offices of the House are admitted. When the Committees and Courts are sitting, persons proceeding to them are only permitted to enter the Committee Rooms and offices pertaining thereto. During the sitting of the House no visitor is admitted to the central hall, unless he wishes to see a member, or has a ticket of admission to one of the galleries, and no persons, except those who have such tickets, are permitted to go beyond the central and lower waiting halls, nor to enter the dining, tea, and smoking rooms; nor to go on the terrace, even though accompanied by a member. After 4 p.m. the subway under Bridge Street is closed to all but members. Strangers may be

ordered to withdraw by vote of the House, decided without debate, or by order of the Speaker or Chairman at any time.

Business of the House.—The ordinary business of each day consists of orders of the day and notices of motion. An order of the day is a Bill, or other matter, which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a particular day.

Orders of the Day generally take precedence of motions on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; Ministers having the right to place Government Orders at the head of the list on every order day except Wednesday. After Whitsuntide, all public Bills, except those introduced by the Government, are arranged so as to give priority to those which are most advanced in their stages.

Except for a money bill, no order of the day or notice of motion can be taken after twelve at night, if objection is made to its progress.

The House generally proceeds each day with, 1, Private Business; 2, Public Petitions; 3, Giving Notices of Motions; 4, Unopposed Motions for Returns; 5, Motions for Leave of Absence; 6, Questions; 7, Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions, as set down in the order book. Notices of motions take precedence of orders of the day on Tuesdays, unless otherwise ordered. When a motion has been made and seconded a question thereupon is *proposed* to the House by Mr. Speaker; if it is not seconded it drops at once. A motion once made can only be withdrawn by the unanimous leave of the House. A question may be superseded: 1, By Adjournment or by a "Count out;" 2, By a motion "That this House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day," or "That the Orders of the Day be now read;" 3, By Amendment. A decision by the House on a question may be prevented by moving the Previous Question, *i.e.*, "That that question be not now put," and to this motion no amendment may be moved. If the previous question be negatived, the original question is to be put forthwith, without amendment or debate. Debate upon a question may be interrupted: 1, By a matter of privilege suddenly arising; 2, By words of heat between members; 3, By a question of order; 4, By a message from the Queen or Lords Commissioners; 5, By an answer to an address; 6, By a message from the Lords.

Closure.—The Closure rule adopted in March, 1887, and amended in March, 1888, is as follows:—

"That after a question has been proposed, a member rising in his place may claim to move, "That the question be now put," and, unless it shall appear to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question, "That the question be now put," shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

When the motion, "That the question

be now put," has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion may be made (the assent of the Chair as aforesaid not having been withheld) which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the Chair. Also, if a clause be then under consideration, a motion may be made (the assent of the Chair as aforesaid not having been withheld) that the question, that certain words of the clause defined in the motion stand part of the clause, or that the clause stand part of, or be added to the Bill, be now put. Such motions shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

Provided always, that this rule shall be put in force only when the Speaker or the Chairman of Ways and Means is in the chair, "Questions for the closure of debate under this order are decided in the affirmative if, when a division be taken, it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair that not less than 100 members voted in the majority in support of the motion."

Rules of Debate.—Every member desiring to speak must rise in his place uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker. A member may not read a speech, but may refresh his memory by notes. Members can only speak to a point of order, while the House is dividing, by permission of the Speaker, and while speaking, are to sit covered. A new member who has not yet spoken, is generally called upon, by courtesy, in preference to other members. On resuming an adjourned debate, the member who moved its adjournment is allowed precedence by courtesy. The Speaker or Chairman may call the attention of the House, or Committee, to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition of his own arguments, or the arguments of others, on the part of a member; and may direct the member to discontinue his speech. In questions to ministers or other members, no argument or opinion may be offered, nor any facts stated, except so far as necessary to explain the question. By indulgence, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the House; but they may not be debated. A reply is allowed to a member who has made a substantive motion to the House. Any member may rise to speak "to order," or upon a matter of privilege suddenly arising. No member is to allude to any debate of the same session, upon a question or bill not being then under discussion, except by the indulgence of the House, for personal explanations. A member may not allude to any debate in the other House of Parliament. He may not use Her Majesty's name irreverently in debate, nor for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations; nor may he refer to any other member by name.

Censure.—Whenever any member is named by the Speaker or Chairman, immediately after an offence regarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing

the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, has been committed by such member, a question is forthwith put, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, "That such member be suspended from the service of the House." If any member is so suspended, his suspension on the first occasion continues for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third, or subsequently, for a month. The suspension does not exempt the member from serving on any private bill committee. Not more than one member can be "named" at the same time, unless several have jointly disregarded the authority of the chair. A member whose conduct is grossly disorderly may be ordered to withdraw from the House for the remainder of the day's sitting, or he may be "named" as above described.

Divisions.—No member may vote unless present when the question is put, and every member so present must vote. When a division is taken strangers are excluded from seats below the bar, and a two-minute sand-glass is turned to allow members time to enter the House, after which the doors are locked, and the Speaker puts the question. After the voices have been given, he declares whether, in his opinion, the "ayes" or the "noes" "have it." If his decision is challenged, he directs the "ayes" to go into the right lobby, and the "noes" into the left lobby, and appoints two tellers for each party. When all the members have resumed their places, the tellers on either side come to the table and report the numbers to the Speaker, who declares them to the House. If he is of opinion that a division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, he may take the vote by calling upon the members who support and who challenge his decision, to rise in their places, and he shall then either declare the numbers or name tellers for a division.

Public Bills.—A member who wants to initiate a Bill must attend at the beginning of business on the first day of a Session, and must ballot for a place for his notice for leave, and when called on he fixes the *next day* for the motion. He attends next day, and at the end of the evening he rises and moves for leave to bring in the Bill, and on his position in the ballot, early or late, very much depends the chance of pushing the Bill through Parliament. The ballot can be drawn by one member for another, but the member who brings in the Bill must himself attend to move for leave. Bills making grants of public money must originate with Ministers, and must be first considered in Committee of the whole House. The first reading of every bill is proposed immediately after the same has been presented. On the order being read for the second reading of a bill, a motion is made, and a question put, "That the bill be now read a second time," and amendments

may be moved by leaving out "now," and substituting "three months," "six months," or any other time; or that the bill be rejected. A bill having been read a second time, is ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House; or, in certain cases, to a Select Committee, or to a Standing Committee. The bill having been fully considered in Committee, the Chairman is directed to report it to the House. Clauses may be withdrawn by the member in charge of the Bill on giving two days' notice. A bill reported without amendment is ordered to be read a third time, and on the third reading a motion is made and question put, that the bill be now read a third time, to which amendments may be moved, as on the second reading. After the third reading, and further proceedings thereon, the title of the bill is agreed to, and the bill is passed without further question. For a description of the various Committees of the House of Commons see "Glossary of political terms," *post*.

Supply.—Whenever the Committee of Supply stands as the first order of the day on Monday or Thursday, the Speaker leaves the chair without putting any question, unless on first going into Supply on the army, navy, or civil service estimates respectively, or on a vote of credit, an amendment is moved, or question raised, relating to the estimates proposed to be taken in Supply. In 1896, for the first time, a Sessional Order was passed allotting twenty days, before the 5th August, to the business of Supply, with an additional three days, if necessary, before or after the same date. If the business were not completed within that time the remaining votes were to be decided upon forthwith. Supplementary estimates and votes of credit were excluded from the computation, and the proceedings were not to be interrupted by motions for adjournment or other dilatory motions. The success of this experiment in providing for the regular and business-like discussion of the Estimates has been very marked, and the Sessional Order has since been annually renewed.

Partly-considered Bills.—In the Session of 1830, owing to the excessive length of the debates, Lord Salisbury's Government brought forward proposals, by which power would be given to the House of Commons to carry over Bills from one session to another. A Committee was appointed, and the Government proposals were met by Mr. Gladstone with a direct negative, but his draft report framed in that sense was rejected.

The Report of the Committee stated that the exhausting labours imposed upon members of Parliament were excessive and increasing, and that the closure was inadequate to enable the House to deal with lengthy, complicated, and controversial Bills. It was necessary, therefore, either to adopt a more stringent form of closure or to give power to revive measures in the succeeding session. They recommended

the second alternative. They proposed that—

“A Standing Order should be passed, under which any Public Bill, in progress in Committee of the whole House, or in a Standing Committee, or which had been reported, or which had reached any further stage, might, on the motion of a member in charge of the Bill, be suspended until the next Session.

If the Motion were carried, then, in the ensuing Session of the same Parliament, a Member whose name was on the suspended Bill might present the Bill in the form in which it stood when the Proceedings thereon were suspended; and the Questions on the First and Second Readings thereof should be successively put forthwith.

If both Questions be carried, the Bill would be ordered to be printed; and, if it had been partly considered in Committee in the previous Session, the Committee would begin their consideration of the Bill at the Clause on which Progress was reported in the previous Session; but if it had been reported from Committee in the previous Session, its consideration, as reported, would be appointed for that day week.

If the First or Second Reading were negatived, such Vote was not to preclude the House from entertaining a Bill on the same subject under the ordinary Rules of Procedure.

The Committee pointed out that the proposed Standing Order was limited to Bills which had originated in one House and which had never left it, and they recorded their opinion that neither House could, of its own authority, postpone to a future Session any Bill sent to it from the other House without a breach of constitutional usage.

The Committee summarised the various considerations as follows:—

“The length of discussion to which it is

thought necessary to subject measures which are the object of party controversy has increased, is increasing, and does not seem likely to diminish. As a result, the difficulty of passing such measures through all their stages in the course of one Session has increased likewise. This difficulty is especially felt in the case of long and complicated Bills, and it is precisely in the case of these Bills that the closure of debate is most ineffective as an instrument for facilitating the rapid progress of business. It is, therefore, desirable to increase the power of the House of Commons to deal with such measures; it is also desirable to shorten the length of Sessions, whose present duration overtaxes the endurance of Members and embarrasses the machinery of administration; but it is *not* desirable, so long as any other alternative remains, to increase the stringency of the existing machinery for closing debate. Your Committee believe that if these three principles be accepted every possible alternative is excluded, except one which shall relieve Parliament in certain cases from the necessity of repeating in two successive Sessions the same debate upon the same questions. They attach no weight, for reasons above given, to any objections that have suggested themselves to this plan, based upon the relations now existing between the two Houses of Parliament. They think the change, though undoubtedly an important one, is much less violent in character and much less at variance with the spirit of Parliamentary tradition than some alterations which have been made of late years in Parliamentary procedure; and they point out that if, as they recommend, it be effected, by Standing Order instead of by Bill, the experiment may be purely tentative, and could be abandoned, should that course be subsequently thought desirable, by the sole action of the House of Commons, without requiring the consent of the other branch of the Legislature.”

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SPEAKER—Right Hon. W. C. Gully, M.P.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, M.P.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE—Sir Reginald F. D. Palgrave, K.C.B.

Clerk Assistant—Archibald J. S. Milman, C.B.

Second Clerk Assistant—F. B. G. Jenkinson, C.B.

Principal Clerk Public Bill Office and Clerk of the Fees—W. A. Ferguson-Davie, C.B.

Clerk of the Journals—W. H. Ley.

Principal Clerk Private Bill Office—J. H. W. Somerset.

Principal Clerk of Committees—Reginald Dickinson.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SPEAKER—

Chaplain—Rev. Canon Wilberforce.

Secretary—Edward Gully.

Counsel—Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Q.C., C.B.

Referee on Private Bills—A. Bonham-Carter.

Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills and Tasing Officer—C. W. Campion.

Librarian—R. C. Walpole.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—H. D. Erskine.

Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms—F. R. Gosset.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Lt.-Col. Hon. E. H. Legge.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 15TH, 1898.

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.—**C.**, Conservative; **L.U.**, Liberal Unionist; **G.L.**, Gladstonian Liberal; **N.**, Nationalist; **P.N.**, Parnellite Nationalist; *Cand.*, unsuccessful candidate; *unsd.*, unseated; *el.*, elected for present constituency; *Bar.*, Barrister. Other abbreviations as for House of Lords, see page 74.

Abraham, Wm. (N. E. Cork Co.); b. 1840; Nurseryman; M.P. W. Limerick 1895-92; *el.* 1898.—7, Cheverton Road, Tufnell Park, N. **N.**

Abraham, William (Glamorgan, Rhondda); b. 1842; Miners' Agent; *el.* 1885.—Pentre, Pontypridd. **G.L.**

Acland, Bt. Hon. A. H. Dyke (Yorks., Rotherham); b. 1847; *el.* 1885; Vice-Pres. of Council for Education 1892-5.—28, Cheyne Walk, S.W. **G.L.**

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F., Bt. (W. Somerset); b. 1853; Army (Egypt); *el.* 1892.—St. Audries, Bridgwater. **C.**

Aird, John (N. Paddington); b. 1833; Contractor; *el.* 1887.—14, Hyde Park Terrace, W. **C.**

Akers-Douglas, Bt. Hon. A. (E. Kent); b. 1851; Railway Director; M.P. F. Kent 1880-85; *el.* 1885; Parl. Sec. Treasury 1885-6, 1886-92; First Commr. of Works since 1895.—Chilston Park, Maidstone. **C.**

Allan, Wm. (Gateshead); b. 1837; Marine Engineer; *el.* 1898.—Scotland House, Sunderland. **G.J.**

Allen, W. (Newcastle-under-Lyme); b. 1870; *el.* 1892.—Thornbury Hall, Cheadle, Staffs. **G.L.**

Alhnsen, A. H. E. (Salisbury); b. 1847; Yeo.; *el.* 1897.—32, Portland Place, W. **C.**

Allison, E. A. (N. Cumberland); b. 1838; Railway Director; *el.* 1885.—Scaley Hall, Carlisle. **G.L.**

Allsopp, Hon. G. H. (Worcester); b. 1846; Brewery Director; *Cand.* Droitwich 1880; *el.* 1885.—8, Hereford Gardens, W. **C.**

Ambrose, E. (W. Mayo); b. 1855; Surgeon; *el.* 1893.—1, Mount Place, E. **N.**

Ambrose, W., Q.C. (Middlesex, Harrow); b. 1832; *Cand.* Stockport 1868; *el.* 1885; Atty.-Gen. for Duchy of Lancaster.—Westover, West Heath Road, Hampstead, N.W. **C.**

Anstruther, H. T. (St. Andrews Dt.); b. 1860; Advocate; *el.* 1886; Ld. of Treasury since 1895.—6, Chester Street, S.W. **L.U.**

Arch, Joseph (N. W. Norfolk); b. 1826; Pres. Agrl. Labourers' Union; M.P. 1885-6; *Cand.* 1886; *el.* 1892.—Barford, Warwickshire. **G.L.**

Archdale, E. M. (N. Fermanagh); b. 1853; Royal Navy; *el.* 1898.—Ballinamallard, Fermanagh. **C.**

Arnold, Alfred (Halifax); b. 1835; Bar.; Wire Manufacturer; *Cand.* 1892, 1893; *el.* 1895.—Clare Hall, Halifax. **C.**

Arnold-Forster, H. O. (W. Belfast); b. 1855; Bar.; Author and Pubr.; *Cand.* Darlington 1886; Dewsbury 1888; *el.* 1892.—9, Evelyn Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Arrol, Sir Wm., Kt. (S. Ayrshire); b. 1830; Contractor and Engineer; *Cand.* 1892; *el.* 1895.—Seafield, Ayr, N.B. **L.U.**

Ascroft, B. (Oldham); b. 1847; Solicitor; *el.* 1895. Sedgley Hall, Prestwich, Manchester. **C.**

Asher, A., Q.C. (Elgin Dt.); b. 1835; *Cand.* Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ. 1840; *el.* 1881; Solr.-Gen. for Scotland 1881-5, 1886, 1892-4.—31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh. **G.L.**

Ashton, T. G. (S. Beds); b. 1855; Manufacturer; M.P. Hyde Div. Cheshire, 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886, '92; *el.* 1895 39, Prince's Gardens, S.W. **G.L.**

Asquith, Bt. Hon. H. H., Q.C. (E. Fife); b. 1852; *el.* 1886; Home Secretary 1892-5.—20, Cavendish Sq. **G.L.**

Atherley-Jones, L. A., Q.C. (N. W. Durham); b. 1849; *el.* 1885.—4, Paper Buildings, E.C. **G.L.**

Atkinson, Bt. Hon. John, Q.C. (N. Londonderry); b. 1844; *el.* 1895; Solr.-Gen. Irel. 1889-92; Atty.-Gen. for Irel., 1892, and since 1895.—68, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin. **C.**

Austin, Sir John, Bt. (W. Yorks. Osgoldcross); b. 1824; Malster; *el.* 1886.—102, Cromwell Road, S.W. **G.L.**

Austin, M. (W. Limerick); b. 1855; Composer; Ex-Trade Union Secy.; *el.* 1892.—64, Duddington Grove, S.E. **N.**

Baden-Powell, Sir Geo. S., K.C.M.G. (Liverpool, Kirkdale); b. 1847; ex Colonial Servica; *el.* 1885.—114, Eaton Sq., S.W. **C.**

Bagot, Capt. J. F. (S. Westmorland); b. 1854; Army; Yeoman; el. 1892.—Levens Hall, Milnthorpe. **C.**

Bailey, James (Newington, Waltham); b. 1840; Hotel Director; el. 1895.—102, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Baillie, J. E. B. (Inverness Co.); b. 1859; Landowner; el. 1895.—71, S. Audley Street, W. **C.**

Bainbridge, E. M. (Lincolnsh., Gainsborough); b. 1840; Colliery Director; el. 1895.—Westbourne Rd., Sheffield. **G.L.**

Baird, J. G. A. (Glasgow, Cent.); b. 1854; Army; Landowner; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—89, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Baker, Sir John, Kt. (Portsmouth); b. 1828; Outfitter; *Cand.* 1886; el. 1892.—North End House, Portsmouth. **G.L.**

Balcarres, Lord (N. Lancs., Chorley); b. 1871; eld. s. of E. of Crawford; Vol.; el. 1895.—2, Cavendish Square, W. **C.**

Baldwin, Alfred (W. Worcestersh.); b. 1841; Ironmaster; el. 1892.—Wilden House, Stourport. **C.**

Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (East Manchester); b. 1848; Landowner; M.P. Hertford 1874-85; el. 1885; Pres. Local Govt. Bd. 1885-6; Secy. for Scotland 1886-7; Ch. Sec. for Ireland 1887-91; First Ld. of Treasury 1891-2, and since 1895.—10, Downing St., S.W. **C.**

Balfour, Rt. Hon. G. W. (Central Leeds); b. 1855; el. 1885; Ch. Sec. for Ireland since 1895.—24, Addison Road, W. **C.**

Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B., Q.C. (Clackmannan and Kinross); b. 1837; *Cand.* N. Ayrshire 1880; el. 1880. Solr.-Genl. Scotland 1880-1; Lord Advocate 1881-5, 1886, and 1892-5.—6, Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh. **G.L.**

Banbury, F. G. (Camberwell, Peckham); b. 1850; Stockbroker; el. 1892.—41, Lowndes Street, S.W. **C.**

Banes, G. E. (S. West Ham); b. 1829; Wharfinger; Vol. Major; M.P. 1886-92 and since 1895; *Cand.* 1892.—Red House, Upton, Essex. **C.**

Barlow, J. E. (Somerset, Frome); b. 1857; Merchant; Barrister; *Cand.* Cheshr. Knutsford 1885, Denbigh Dist. 1886; M.P. Frome Dn. 1892-5; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1896.—16, Lennox Gardens, S.W. **G.L.**

Barnes, F. G. (N. E. Kent); b. 1856; Bar; *Cand.* N. E. Derbyshire 1892; el. 1895.—19, Bramham Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Barry, E. (S. Cork); b. 1852; Farmer; el. 1892.—New Mill, Rosscarbery, Cork. **N.**

Barry, F. T. (Windsor); b. 1825; Metal Merchant; el. 1890.—1, S. Audley Street, W. **C.**

Bartlett, Sir Ellis Ashmead, Kt. (Sheffield, Ecclesall); b. 1849; Barrister; Ex. Civ. Serv.; M.P. Eye 1880-5; el. 1885; Civil Ld. of Admiralty 1885-6, 1886-92.—Grange House, Eastbourne. **C.**

Bartley, G. C. T. (N. Islington); b. 1842; Ex-Civil Service; Author; *Cand.* Hackney 1880; el. 1885.—57, Victoria Street, S.W. **C.**

Barton, D. P., Q.C. (Mid Armagh); b. 1853; el. 1891; Sol.-Gen. for Ireland since 1898.—18, Clare St., Dublin. **C.**

Bathurst, Hon. A. E. (E Gloucestershire); s. of 6th Earl Bathurst; b. 1872; Mil.; el. 1895.—41, Lowndes Square, S.W. **C.**

Bayley, T. (Derbyshire, Chesterfield); b. 1846; Colliery Propr.; *Cand.* Barkingston Ash Div. Yorks. 1885; Chesterfield Div. 1886; el. 1892.—Peverel House, Nottingham. **G.L.**

Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks, Bt. (W. Bristol); b. 1837; Landowner; M.P. E. Gloucestersh. 1864-85; el. 1885; Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd. 1868; Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1868; Ch. Sec. for Ireland 1874-8 and 1886-7; Colonial Sec. 1878-80; Pres. of Bd. of Trade 1888-92; Chan. of Exchr. 1885-6, and since 1895.—11, Downing Street, S.W. **C.**

Beach, W. W. B. (W. Hants.); b. 1826; Landowner; Yeoman; M.P. N. Hants 1857-83; el. 1885.—Oakley Hall, Basingstoke. **C.**

Beaumont, W. C. B. (Northumberland, Hexham); b. 1860; Yeoman; *Cand.* Wakefield 1885; el. 1895.—55, Lowndes Square, S.W. **G.L.**

Beckett, E. W. (N. Yorks, Whitby); b. 1856; Banker; el. 1885.—17, Stratton Street, W. **C.**

Begg, F. Faithfull (Glasgow, St. Rollox); b. 1847; Stockbroker; *Cand.* Kennington 1892; el. 1895.—13, Earl's Court Square, S.W. **C.**

Bemrose, Sir H. H., Kt. (Derby); b. 1827; Printer and Publisher; el. 1895.—Lonsdale Hill, Derby. **C.**

Bentinck, Lord Henry C. (S. Nottingham); b. 1863; br. of D. of Portland; Mil.; Yeoman; Vol.; M.P. N. W. Norfolk 1886-92 and *Cand.* 1885, 1892; el. 1895.—13, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Beresford, R.-Adm. Lord C. W. de Pole, C.B. (York), s. of 4th Mq. of Waterford; b. 1846; Royal Navy (Egypt, Soudan Expn.); M.P. Waterford Co. 1874-80, E. Marylebone 1885-9; el. 1898; Ld. of Admy. 1886-8.—Park Gate Ho., Ham. **C.**

Bethell, Comr. G. R., R.N. (East Yorks, Holderness); b. 1849; Royal Navy (Egypt, Bechuanaland); el. 1885.—43, Curzon Street, W. **C.**

Blownagree, Sir M. M., K.C.I.E. (N.E. Bethnal Green); b. 1851; Journalist; Bar.; el. 1895.—3, Cromwell Cres., S.W. **C.**

Biddulph M. (S. Herefordsh.); b. 1834; Banker; M.P. Herefordshire 1865-85; el. 1885.—19, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Bigwood J. (Middlesex, Brentford); b. 1839; Manufacturer; M.P. E. Finsbury 1885-6 and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1886.—The Lawn, Twickenham. **C.**

Bill, C. (Staffordshire, Leek); b. 1843; Landowner; Bar.; Mil.; el. 1892.—Farley Hall, Cheadle, Staffs. **C.**

Billson, A. (Halifax); b. 1839; Solr.; M.P. N.W. Devon 1892-5; *Cand.* 1895, and for E. Bradford 1896; el. 1897.—38, South Street, W. **G.L.**

Birrell, A., Q.C. (W. Fifeshire); b. 1850; Author; *Cand.* Walton Div. Liverpool 1885; Widnes Div. Lancs. 1886; el. 1889.—30, Lr. Sloane St., S.W. **G.L.**

Blake, Hon. E., Q.C. (S. Longford); b. 1838; Premier of Ontario 1871-2; el. 1892.—36a, Rosary Gardens, S.W. **N.**

Blakiston-Houston, J. (N. Down); b. 1829; Landowner; el. 1898.—Orangefield, Belfast. **C.**

Blundell, Col. H. B. H., C.B. (S. W. Lancash., Ince); b. 1831; Army (Crimea, Nile Expedition); M.P. 1886-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—10, Stratton Street, W. **C.**

Bolitho, T. E. (W. Cornwall); b. 1835; Banker and Smelter; el. 1887.—Trewidden, Penzance. **L.U.**

Bolton, T. D. (N. E. Derbyshire); b. 1841; Solicitor; el. 1886.—3, Temple Gardens, E.C. **G.L.**

Bond, E. (E. Nottingham); b. 1844; Bar.; *Cand.* W. Southwark 1892; el. 1895.—Elm Bank, Hampstead, N.W. **C.**

Bonsor, H. C. O. (N. E. Surrey); b. 1848; Chn. S. E. Rly. Co.; Brewery and Bank Director; el. 1885.—38, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**

Boscawen, A. S. Griffith (S. W. Kent); b. 1865; Vol.; el. 1892.—Harwarton, Speldhurst, Kent. **C.**

Boulnois, E. (E. Marylebone); b. 1838; Merchant; el. 1889.—27, Westbourne Terrace, W. **C.**

Bousfield, W. E., Q.C. (N. Hackney); b. 1854; *Cand.* Mid Lanark. 1885, '88; el. 1892.—2, Crown Office Row, E.C. **C.**

Bowles, H. F. (Middlesex, Enfield); b. 1858; Mil.; Bar.; el. 1889.—Forty Hall, Enfield. **C.**

Bowles, T. G. (King's Lynn); b. 1842; Newspaper Proprietor; *Cand.* Darlington 1874; Banbury 1880; S. Salford 1886; el. 1892.—25, Lowndes Square, S.W. **C.**

Brassey, Albert (N. Oxon.); b. 1844; br. of Ld. Brassey; Army; Landowner; el. 1895.—20, Berkeley Sq., W. **C.**

Brigg, J. (N. W. Yorks, Keighley); b. 1834; Worsted Spinner; el. 1895.—Kildwick Hall, Keighley. **G.L.**

Broadhurst, H. (Leicester); b. 1840; Stonemason; ex-Sec. Trade Union Congress; M.P. Stoke 1880-5; Bordes ey Div. Birmingham 1885-6; W. Nottingham 1886-92; *Cand.* W. Nottingham 1892; Grimsby 1893; el. 1894. Under Sec. Home Dept. 1896.—Trent Cottage, Cromer. **G.L.**

Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John (S. W. Surrey); b. 1856; eld. s. of Visc. Middleton; Mil.; M.P. W. Surrey 1880-5; el. 1885; Finl. Sec. War Office 1886-92; Under Sec. for War 1895-8; for Foreign Affairs since 1898.—34, Portland Place, W. **C.**

Bromley-Davenport, W. (Cheshire, Macclesfield); b. 1863; Landowner; el. 1886.—1, Belgrave Place, S.W. **C.**

Brookfield, A. M. (E. Sussex); b. 1859; Army; Col. of Vol.; el. 1885.—Leasam House, Rye. **C.**

Brown, A. H., V.D. (Mid Salop); b. 1814; Merchant; Army; Col. of Vol.; M.P. Wenlock 1868-85; el. 1885.—12, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Brunner, Sir John T., Bt. (Cheshire, Northwich); b. 1842; Alkali Manufacturer; M.P. 1885-6; *Cand.* 1886; el. 1887.—9, Ebnismore Gardens, S.W. **G.L.**

Bryce, Rt. Hon. J. (S. Aberdeen); b. 1838; Author; Prof. of Civil Law, Oxford, 1870-93; *Cand.* Wick Dist. 1874; M.P. Tower Hamlets 1880-5; el. 1885. Under Sec. Foreign Affairs 1886; Chanc. of Duchy of Lanc. 1892-4; Pres. of Bd. of Trade 1894-5.—54, Portland Place, W. **G.L.**

Brymer, W. E. (S. Dorset); b. 1840; Landowner; Yeo.; M.P. Dorchester 1874-85; el. 1891.—8, St. James' St., S.W. **C.**

Buchanan, T. E. (E. Aberdeensh.); b. 1846; Bar.; *Cand.* Haddington 1880; M.P. Edinburgh 1881-5; W. Edinburgh 1885-92, and *Cand.* 1892; el. 1892.—12, South Street, W. **G.L.**

Bucknill, T. T., Q.C. (Mid Surrey); b. 1845; el. 1892.—Hylands House, Epsom. **C.**

Bullard, Sir Harry, Kt. (Norwich); b. 1841; Brewer; M.P. 1885 (unsd.); el. 1895.—Hellesdon House, Norwich. **C.**

Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (Westminster); b. 1861; el. 1885.—1, Stratton St., W. **C.**

Burns, John (Battersea); b. 1858; Engineer; *Cand.* W. Nottingham 1885; el. 1892.—108, Lavender Hill, S.W. **G.L.**

Burt, Thomas (Morpeth); b. 1837; Miners' Agent; el. 1874; Parl. Sec. to Bd. of Trade 1892-5.—26, Palace Street, S.W. **G.L.**

Butcher, J. G., Q.C. (York); b. 1852; el. 1892.—22, Collingham Place, S.W. **C.**

Buxton, Sydney C. (Poplar); b. 1853; Author; M.P. Peterboro' 1883-5; *Cand.* Boston 1880; Peterboro' 1885; Croydon 1886; el. 1886. Under Sec. for Colonies 1892-5.—15, Eaton Place, S.W. **G.L.**

Caldwell, J. (Mid Lanarksh.); b. 1839; Calico Printer; M.P. St. Rollox Div. Glasgow 1886-92, and *Cand.* Tradeston Div. 1892; el. 1894.—107, Holland Rd., W. **G.L.**

Cameron, Sir Charles, Bart., M.D. (Glasgow, Bridgeton); b. 1841; Propr. *North British Daily Mail*; M.P. Glasgow 1874-85; College Div. 1885-95, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1897.—80, St. George's Square, S.W. **G.L.**

Cameron, Robt. (Durham, Houghton-le-Spring); b. 1845; Schoolmaster and Author; *Cand.* Central Sheffield 1892; el. 1895.—Sunderland. **G.L.**

Campbell Rt. Hon. J. A. (Glasgow & Aberdeen Univ.); b. 1825; Merchant (ret'd.); el. 1880.—32, Queen's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Campbell, J. H. M., Q.C. (Dublin, St. Stephen's); b. 1851; el. 1898.—30, Upper Pembroke Street, Dublin. **C.**

Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Ky., G.O.B. (Stirling Dt.); b. 1836; Landowner; *Cand.* 1868; el. 1868. Finl. Sec. to War Office 1871-4 and 1880-2; Sec. of Admiralty, 1882-4; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1884-5; Sec. of State for War 1886, and 1892-5.—6, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **G.L.**

Carew, J. L. (Dublin, Coll. Gn.); b. 1853; Bar.; M.P. N. Kildare 1885-92, and *Cand.* 1892, '95; el. 1896.—54, Hans Place, S.W. **F.N.**

Carlile, W. W. (N. Bucks.); b. 1862; Yeo.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—10, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Carmichael, Sir T. D. Gibson, Bt. (Edinburghsh.); b. 1859; Landowner; *Cand.* Peebles 1892; el. 1895; Chn. of Sco. Lunacy Comn. 1894-7.—3a, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. **G.L.**

Carson, Rt. Hon. E. H., Q.C. (Dublin Univ.); b. 1854; el. 1892; Solr.-Gen. for Ireland 1892.—39, Rutland Gate, S.W. **C.**

Carvill, P. G. H. (Newry); b. 1839; Bar.; el. 1892.—2, Garden Court, E.O. N.

Causton, R. K. (W. Southwark); b. 1843; Stationer & Printer; M.P. Colchester 1880-5, and *Cand.* 1874, '85, '86; el. 1888. Ld. of Treasury 1892-5.—12, Devonshire Pl., W. **G.L.**

Cavendish, Richd. F. (N. Lancs., N. Lonsdale); b. 1871; Nephew of the D. of Devonshire; Vol.; el. 1895.—7, Culford Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Cavendish, V. C. W. (W. Derbysh.); b. 1868; Neph. and heir to D. of Devonshire; Yeo.; el. 1891.—37, Park Lane, W. **L.U.**

Cawley, F. (S.E. Lanc., Prestwich); b. 1850; Calico Printer; el. 1895.—153, Piccadilly, W. **G.L.**

Cayzer, Sir C. W., Kt. (Barrow-in-Furness); b. 1843; Shipowner; el. 1892.—34, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**

Cecil, Evelyn, (E. Herts); b. 1865; Bar.; el. 1898.—10, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Cecil, Lord Hugh R. H. (Greenwich); 5th s. of Mq. of Salisbury; b. 1869; el. 1895.—20, Arlington Street, S.W. **C.**

Chaloner, Capt. R. G. W. (W. Wilts); b. 1856; Army (Afghanistan); Yeo.; Vol.; el. 1895.—111, St. George's Square, S.W. **C.**

Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (W. Birmingham); b. 1836; Manufacturer (rettd.); *Cand.* Sheffield 1874; M.P. Birmingham, 1876-85; el. 1885. Pres. of Bd. of Trade 1880-5, of Local Gov. Bd. 1886; Colonial Sec. since 1895.—40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Chamberlain, J. Austen (E. Worcesterh.); b. 1863; eld. s. of Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain; el. 1892; Civil Ld. of Admy. since 1895.—40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Channing, F. A. (E. Northants); b. 1841; Bar.; el. 1885.—40, Eaton Pl., S.W. **G.L.**

Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (Lincolnshire, Sleaford); b. 1840; Landowner; M.P. Mid Lincolnsh. 1866-85; el. 1885. Chan. of

Duchy of Lancaster 1885-6; Pres. of Bd. of Agriculture 1889-92; Pres. of Local Govt. Bd. since 1895.—Stafford House, S.W. **C.**

Charrington, S. (Tower Hamlets, Mile End.); b. 1818; Brewer; el. 1885.—Hunsdon House, Ware, Herts. **C.**

Chelsea, Viscount (Bury St. Edm'ds.); b. 1868; eld. s. of Earl Cadogan; Mil.; *Cand.* N.W. Suffolk, 1892; el. 1892.—81a, Green Street, W. **C.**

Clancy, J. J. (N. Dublin Co.); b. 1847; Bar.; Journalist; el. 1885.—53, Rutland Square, Dublin. **F.N.**

Clare, O. Leigh (S.E. Lancs., Eccles); b. 1841; Bar.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—East Sheen, Mortlake. **C.**

Clark, Dr. G. B. (Caithness Co.); b. 1846; M.D. Brussels; el. 1885.—81, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W. **G.L.**

Clarke, Sir Edw., Q.C. (Plymouth); b. 1811; M.P. Southwark Feb.-Apr., 1880, and *Cand.* Apr., 1880; el. July, 1880; Solr.-Genl. 1886-92.—37, Russell Sq., W.C. **C.**

Clough, W. O. (Portsmouth); b. 1846; Accountant; el. 1892.—Enfield, N. **G.L.**

Cochrane, Hon. T. H. (N. Ayrsh.); b. 1857; s. of 11th E. of Dundonald; Army; Mil.; el. 1892.—12, Queen's Gate, S.W. **L.U.**

Coddington, Sir W., Bt. (Blackburn) b. 1830; Cotton Manufacturer; el. 1880.—24, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Coghill, D. H. (Stoke-on-Trent); b. 1855; Bar.; M.P. Newcastle-under-Lyme 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—5, Chester Sq., S.W. **C.**

Cohen, B. L. (E. Islington); b. 1844; Stockbroker; el. 1892.—30, Hyde Park Gardens, W. **C.**

Collery, B. (N. Sligo); b. 1833; Wine Merchant; el. 1891.—Gregg House, Sligo. **N.**

Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse (Birmingham, Bordesley); b. 1831; Merchant (rettd.); M.P. Ipswich 1880-8 (unsd.); el. 1886. Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Bd. 1886; Under-Sec. Home Dept. since 1895.—Edgbaston, Birmingham. **L.U.**

Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G. (Gt. Yarmouth); b. 1838; Capt. R.M.A. (rettd.); M.P. Bow and Bromley 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1885, 1892; el. 1895.—75, Belgrave Road, S.W. **C.**

Colston, C. E. H., V.D. (S. Gloucestershire); b. 1864; Landowner; Vol.; *Cand.* N. Bristol 1885; el. 1892.—6, South St., W. C.

Colville, John (N.E. Lanark); b. 1852; Iron Manufacturer; el. 1895.—26, Penywern Road, S.W. **G.L.**

Commins, A., LL.D. (S.E. Cork); b. 1832; Bar.; M.P. Roscommon 1880-5, S. Div. 1885-92; el. 1893; *Cand.* S. Roscommon 1892.—Grange, West Derby, Liverpool. **N.**

Compton, Lord Alwyne F. (N. Beds.); b. 1865; Army (Soudan); el. 1895.—7, Ballfour Place, W. **L.U.**

- Condon, T. J.** (E. Tipperary); b. 1870; Cattle Dealer and Victualler; el. 1885; *Cand. N. Roscommon 1895.*—Clonmel. **N.**
- Cook, F. L.** (Lambeth, Kennington); b. 1844; Warehouseman; el. 1895.—24, Hyde Park Gardens, W. **C.**
- Cooke, C. W. Radcliffe** (Hereford); b. 1841; Bar.; M.P. W. Newington 1885-92; el. 1893.—3, Essex Court, E. C. **C.**
- Corbet, W. J.** (E. Wicklow); b. 1825; Landowner; M.P. Wicklow 1880-5; K. Div. 1885-92; *Cand. Wicklow*; el. 1895.—Spring Farm, Delgany, Wicklow. **P.N.**
- Corbett, A. Cameron** (Glasgow, Tradeston); b. 1856; el. 1885; *Cand. N. Warwicksh. 1884.*—26, Hans Place, S. W. **L.U.**
- Cornwallis, F. S. W.** (Maidstone); b. 1864; Landowner; Yeo; M.P. 1888-95; el. 1898.—Linton, Maidstone. **C.**
- Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. T. D.** R.A. (Cheshire, Wirral); b. 1847; Army; el. 1885.—Reaseheath Hall, Nantwich. **C.**
- Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H.** (S.E. Cornwall); b. 1832; Bar.; *Cand. Liskeard 1874*; M.P. 1876-85; el. 1885. Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1890-1; Colonies 1881-2; Finl. Sec. to Treasury 1892-4; Chairman of Committees, 1886-92.—15, Cheyne Walk, S. W. **L.U.**
- Cox, Robert** (S. Edinburgh); b. 1845; Manufr.; *Cand. Kirkcaldy 1892*; el. 1895. 14, Grosvenor Crescent, S. W. **L.U.**
- Cozens-Hardy, H. H.**, Q.C. (N. Norfolk); b. 1838; el. 1885.—50, Ladbroke Grove, W. **G.L.**
- Cranborne, Viscount** (Rochester); b. 1861; eld. s. of Mq. of Salisbury; Yeo; Mil.; M.P. Darwin, Lancs. 1886-92, and *Cand. 1892*; el. 1893.—9, Park Place, S. W. **C.**
- Crean, E.** (Queen's Co., Ossory); b. 18—; Ex-Pres. Trades Union; el. 1892.—8, Douglas Street, Cork. **N.**
- Crilly, D.** (N. Mayo); b. 1857; Journalist; el. 1885.—77, Fentiman Road, S. W. **N.**
- Cripps, C. A.**, Q.C. (Mid Gloucestersh.); b. 1852; Atty.-Gen. to Prince of Wales; el. 1895.—32, Elm Park Gdns., S. W. **C.**
- Crombie, J. W.** (Kincardinesh.) b. 1858; Woollen Manufacturer; el. 1892.—91, Onslow Square, S. W. **G.L.**
- Cross, A.** (Glasgow, Camlachie); b. 1846; Seed Merchant; el. 1892.—19, Hope Street, Glasgow. **L.U.**
- Cross, H. Shepherd** (Bolton); b. 1847; Cotton Spinner; el. 1885.—19, Queen's Gate Gardens, S. W. **C.**
- Cruddas, W. D.** (Newcastle-on-Tyne); b. 1891; Manufacturing Engineer (Armstrong & Co.); el. 1895.—The Dene, Elswick, Newcastle. **C.**
- Cubitt, Hon. H.** (S.E. Surrey); b. 1867; eld. s. of 1st Ld. Ashcombe; Vol.; el. 1892.—Birtley, Bramley, Guildford. **C.**
- Curran, T.** (S. Sligo); b. 1840; Landowner, N. S. Wales; el. 1892.—68, Cambridge Gardens, W. **N.**
- Curran, T. B.** (N. Donegal); b. 1870; M.P. Kilkenny, 1892-5; el. 1895.—24, Rutland Square, Dublin. **N.**
- Currie, Sir Donald**, G.C.M.G. (W. Perthsh.); b. 1825; Shipowner; M.P. Perthshire 1880-5; el. 1885; *Cand. Greenock, 1878.*—4, Hyde Park Place, W. **L.U.**
- Curson, Viscount** (S. Bucks.); b. 1861; eld. s. of Earl Howe; Yeo; el. 1885; Tr. of Househ'd since 1896.—20, Curzon St., W. **C.**
- Dalbiac, Col. P. H.** (N. Camberwell); b. 1855; Army; Col. of Vol.; Pubr.; el. 1895.—23, Queen's Gate Gardens, S. W. **C.**
- Dalkeith, Earl of** (Roxburghsh.); b. 1864; eld. surv. s. of D. of Buccleuch; Royal Navy; Vol.; el. 1895.—Montagu House, S. W. **C.**
- Dalrymple, Sir Charles**, Bt. (Ipswich); b. 1839; Landowner; Mil.; M.P. Bute 1868-80 and 1880-5; el. 1886; *Cand. Bute 1880*; Edinburghsh. 1885. Ld. of Treasury 1885-6.—20, Onslow Gardens, S. W. **C.**
- Daly, James** (S. Monaghan); b. 1851; Merchant; el. 1895.—Carr.ckmacross. **N.**
- Dalsiel, J. H.** (Kirkcaldy Dt.); b. 1868; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1892.—17, Lodge, Dunmow, Essex. **G.L.**
- Davies, H. D.** (Chatham); b. 1842; Ld. Mayor of London, 1897-8; Col. of Vol.; M.P. Rochester 1892 (unsd.); el. 1895.—21, Bishopsgate Street, E. C. **C.**
- Davies, M. L. Vaughan** (Cardigan Co.); b. 1840; Landowner; *Cand. (C.) 1885*; el. 1895.—17, Hyde Park Gardens, W. **G.L.**
- Davitt, Michael** (S. Mayo); b. 1846; Journalist; M.P. Meath 1882 (disqd.); *Cand. Waterford 1891*; M.P. N. Meath 1892 (unsd.); N.E. Cork, 1893 (disqd.); el. 1895, a so for E. Kerry. Land League Cottage, Ballybrack, Dublin. **N.**
- Denny, J. McA.** (Kilmarnock Dt.); b. 1858; Shipbuilder; Col. of Vol.; el. 1895. Garmoyle, Dumbarton, N. B. **C.**
- Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W.**, Bt. (Gloucestersh., Forest of Dean); b. 1843; Bar.; Author; M.P. Chelsea 1869-86 & *Cand. 1886*; el. 1892. Under Sec. Foreign Affairs 1890-2; Pres. Local Govt. Board 1882-5.—76, Sloane Street, S. W. **G.L.**
- Dillon, John** (E. Mayo); b. 1861; Surgeon; M.P. Tipperary 1880-3; el. 1885; *Cand. N. Tyrone 1885*; S. Roscommon 1895.—2, N. Gt. George's St., Dublin. **N.**
- Disraeli, C. E.** (Chesh., Althincham); b. 1867; neph. of Earl of Beaconsfield; Landowner; el. 1892.—10, Sloane Gardens, S. W. **C.**
- Dixon-Hartland, Sir Frank D.** Bt. (Middlesex, Uxbridge); b. 1832; Banker; M.P. Fvesham 1880-5; el. 1885; *Cand. Hereford and Evesham 1880.*—14, Chesham Place, S. W. **C.**

Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (E. Cork); b. 1846; Landowner; Army; el. 1892.—Ballymona, Middleton, Cork. **N.**

Donkin, R. S. (Tynemouth); b. 1836; Shipowner; el. 1885.—Albemarle, Wimbledon. **C.**

Doogan, P. C. (E. Tyrone); b. 1831; Farmer; el. 1895.—Lisbella, W. Fermanagh. **N.**

Dorington, Sir John E., Bt. (N. Gloucestersh.); b. 882; Landowner; Chm. Gloucestersh. Co. Council; M.P. Stroud 1873-4 (unsd.), and *Cand.* 1874, 1880; also for E. Gloucestersh. 1885; el. 1886.—30, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Doughty, G. (Gt. Grimsby); b. 1854; Merchant and Shipowner; el. as G.L. 1895; re-el. 1896.—51, Queen's Gate, S.W. **L.U.**

Douglas-Pennant, Hon. E. S. (S. Northants); eld. s. of Ld. Penrhyn; b. 1864; Army; Yeo.; el. 1895.—Mortimer House, Halkin Street, S.W. **C.**

Doxford, W. T. (Sunderland); b. 1841; Shipbuilder; el. 1895.—Grindon Hall, Sunderland. **C.**

Drage, Geoffrey (Derby); b. 1860; Bar.; ex-Sec. to Labour Commission; el. 1895.—15, Wilton Place, S.W. **C.**

Drucker, C. G. A. (Northampton); b. 1868; Bar Student; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—39a, Curzon St., W. **C.**

Duckworth, James (Lancs.: Middleton); b. 1840; Merchant; *Cand.* Warwick and Leam'n. 1895; el. 1897.—Castlemere, Rochdale. **G.L.**

Duncombe, Hon. H. V. (W. Cumberland); s. of E. of Feversham; b. 1862; Vol.; el. 1895.—19, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**

Dunn, Sir Wm., Bt. (Paisley); b. 1833; Merchant; *Cand.* W. Renfrew 1886; el. 1891.—84, Phillimore Gardens, W. **G.L.**

Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart, Bt. (N.W. Kent); b. 1837; Landowner; M.P. W. Kent 1865-8; Mid Kent 1868-85; el. 1885. Sec. to Treasury 1874-80; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1885-6; Vice-Pres. of Council 1887-92.—Lullingstone Castle, Dartford. **C.**

Edwards, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Hythe); b. 1834; Army (Crimea, Ind. Mutiny, China, Suakim); el. 1895.—The Gables, Folkestone. **C.**

Egerton, Hon. A. de T. (Chesh., Knutsford); b. 1845; s. of 1st Ld. Egerton; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Mid Chesh. 1839-5; el. 1885.—9, Seamore Place, W. **C.**

Elliot, Hon. A. E. D. (Durham); b. 1846; s. of 3rd E. of Minto; Bar.; Ed. of *Edinr. Review*; M.P. Roxburgh Co. 1880-92; *Cand.* Roxburgh 1892, and Durham 1896; el. 1899.—27, Rutland Gate, S.W. **L.U.**

Ellis, J. E. (Notts, Rushcliffe); b. 1841; Coll. Propr.; el. '85.—40, Pont St., S.W. **G.L.**

Ellis, T. E. (Merioneth); b. 1859; Journalist; el. 1896. Ld. of Treasury 1892-4; Parl. Sec. to Treasury 1894-5.—9, Cowley Street, S.W. **G.L.**

Engledow, C. J. (N. Kildare); b. 1860; ex-Colonial Serv.; Landowner; el. 1895.—8, Netherhall Gardens, N.W. **N.**

Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G., Bt. (W. Kerry); b. 1862; Landowner; Mil.; M.P. S. Dublin Co. 1895-92, and *Cand.* 1892; el. 1892.—Ballynastragh, Gorey, Wexford. **N.**

Evans, Sir Francis H., K.C.M.G. (Southampton); b. 1840; Shipping Director; M.P. 1888-95; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1896.—23, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **G.L.**

Evans, S. T. (Mid Glamorgan); b. 1859; Bar.; el. 1890.—12, King's Bench Walk, E.C. **G.L.**

Evershed, Sydney (Staffordsh., Burton); b. 1825; Brewer; el. 1886.—Albury House, Burton-on-Trent. **G.L.**

Fardell, Sir T. George, Kt. (S. Paddington); b. 1833; Bar.; el. 1895.—26, Hyde Park St., W. **C.**

Farquharson, E., M.D. (W. Aberdeensh.); b. 1837; Physician; Army; el. 1880.—1, Porchester Gardens, W. **G.L.**

Farrell, J. P. (W. Cavan); b. 1865; Journalist; *Cand.* Kilkenny 1895; el. 1895.—Longford. **N.**

Farrell, T. J. (S. Kerry); b. 1847; Pork Salesman; *Cand.* Waterford, 1895; el. 1895.—Rectory Lodge, Stoke Newington, N. **N.**

Fellowes, Hon. A. E. (N. Hunts); b. 1855; s. of 1st Ld. de Ramsey; Militia; *Cand.* Mid Norfolk 1835; N. Norfolk 1886; el. 1887. Vice-Chamberlain since 1895.—2, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. **C.**

Fenwick, C. (Northumberland, Wausbeck); b. 1850; Miners' Agent; Ex-Sec. Trades Union Congress; el. 1885.—Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **G.L.**

Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas., Bt., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (N.E. Manchester); b. 1832; Army (Crimea); M.P. Ayrshire 1854-7 and 1859-68; el. 1885; *Cand.* Sandwich 1859; Frome 1876; Greenock 1878. Under Sec. India 1866-7; Home Department 1867-8; Gov. of S. Australia 1868-73; New Zealand 1873-4; Bombay 1880-5; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs 1884-91; Postmr.-Gen. 1891-2.—80, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Ffrench, P. (S. Wexford); b. 1844; Farmer; el. 1893.—Harpoonstown, Wexford. **N.**

Field, Adm. E., R.N., C.B. (S. Sussex); b. 1830; *Cand.* Newark 1874; Brighton 1880; el. 1885.—The Grove, Gosport. **C.**

Field, W. (Dublin, St. Patrick's); b. 1850; Victualler; el. 1892.—Main Street, Blackrock, Dublin. **F.N.**

Finch, G. H. (Rutland); b. 1835; Landowner; el. 1867.—Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham. **C.**

Finlay, Sir R. B., Q.C. (Inverness Dt.); b. 1842; *Cand.* Haddington 1883; M.P. Inverness 1886-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895. Solr.-Genl. since 1895.—31, Phillimore Gardens, W. **L.U.**

Finucane, J. (E. Limerick); b. 1842; Farmer; el. 1885.—Coole Ho., Limerick. **N.**

Firbank, J. T. (E. Hull); b. 1850; Railway Contractor; *Cand.* Haggerston 1892; el. 1895.—8, Hill Street, W. **C.**

Fisher, W. Hayes (Fulham); b. 1854; Bar.; el. 1885; *Ld.* of Treasury since 1896.—13, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W. **C.**

Fison, F. W. (W. Yorks., Doncaster); b. 1847; Manufacturer; *Cand.* Otley Div. Yorks, 1885, Buckrose Div. 1892; el. 1895.—64, Pont Street, S.W. **C.**

Fitzgerald, Sir Robt. U. P., Bt. (Cambridge); b. 1839; *Ld.*downer; el. 1885; *Cand.* Youghal 1874.—35, Grosvenor Rd., S.W. **C.**

Fitzmaurice, Ld. Edmd. (N. Wilts); b. 1846; s. of 4th M. of Lansdowne; *Chm.* of Wilts Co. Council; M.P. Calne 1868-85; *Cand.* Deptford 1892; N. Wilts 1895; el. 1898; *Und. Sec.* Foreign Affs. 1832-5.—2, Green St., W. **G.L.**

FitsWygram, Lt. Gen. Sir F., Bt. (Hants, Fareham); b. 1823; Army (Crimea); M.P. S. Hants 1884-5; el. 1885.—4, Belgrave Place, S.W. **C.**

Flannery, J. Fortescue (W. Yorks, Shipley); b. 1851; Marine Engineer; el. 1895.—Gibson's Hill, Norwood, S.E. **L.U.**

Flavin, M. J. (N. Kerry); b. 1866; Merchant; el. 1896.—Listowel. **N.**

Fletcher, Sir Hy., Bt., V.D. (Mid Sussex); b. 1836; *Ld.*owner; Army; Vol.; M.P. Horsaam 1880-5; el. 1885. Groom in Waiting 1885-6.—26, Eaton Sq., S.W. **C.**

Flower, Ernest F. S. (W. Bradford); b. 1865; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—6, Upper Phillimore Gardens, W. **C.**

Flynn, J. C. (N. Cork); b. 1852; Merchant; el. 1885.—Cork. **N.**

Folkstone, Visct. (S. Wilts); b. 1868; eld. s. of E. of Radnor; Yeoman; el. 1892.—2, Balfour Place, W. **C.**

Forster, H. W. (W. Kent); b. 1866; *Ld.*owner; el. 1892.—2, Cadogan Terr., S.W. **C.**

Foster, Sir E. W., Kt., M.D. (Derbysh. Ilkeston); b. 1840; M.P. Chester 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1887. *Sec.* to Local Gov. Bd. 1892-5.—30, Grosvenor Rd., S.W. **G.L.**

Foster, H. S. (N. Suffolk); b. 1855; *Finl.* Agent; el. 1892.—46, Finsb. Circus, E.C. **C.**

Foster, Col. W. H. (N. Lancs., Lancaster); b. 1843; Manufacturer; Yeoman; el. 1895.—25, Dover Street, W. **C.**

Fowler, Bt. Hon. Sir Hy. H., G.C.S.I. (E. Wolverhampton); b. 1830; Solicitor (retd.); M.P. Wolverhampton 1880-5; el. 1885. *Under Sec.* Home Dept. 1884-5; *Finl. Sec.* to Treasury 1886; *Pres.* of Local Gov. Bd. 1892-4; *Sec.* of State for India 1894-5.—32, Prince's Gate, S.W. **G.L.**

Fox, J. F. (King's Co., Tullamore); b. 1853; M.D. Cincinnati; el. 1885.—Queens-town, Cork. **N.**

Fry, Lewis (N. Bristol); b. 1832; retd. Solicitor; M.P. Bristol 1878-85; N. Div. 1885-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **L.U.**

Galloway, W. J. (S.W. Manchester); b. 1869; Manufacturing Engineer; el. 1895; *Cand.* S.E. Warwicksh. 1892.—47a, Portland Place, W. **C.**

Garfit, W. (Boston); b. 1840; Banker; el. 1895.—7, Chesham Place, S.W. **C.**

Gedge, Sydney (Walsall); b. 1829; Solicitor; *Cand.* S. Beds 1885; M.P. Stockport 1886-92; el. 1895.—1, Gt. George St., S.W. **C.**

Gibbons, J. L. (S. Wolverhampton); b. 1837; retd. Surveyor; el. 1893.—Ellowes Hall, Wolverhampton. **L.U.**

Gibbs, Hon. Alban G. H. (City of London); b. 1846; eld. s. of *Ld.* Aldenham; Merchant; *Cand.* Abingdon 1880; el. 1892.—82, Portland Place, W. **C.**

Gibbs, Hon. Vicary (Mid Herts); b. 1853; s. of *Ld.* Aldenham; Merchant; el. 1892.—St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, N.W. **C.**

Gibney, Jas. (N. Meath); b. 1848; Tenant Farmer; el. 1893.—Crossakeale Kells, Meath. **N.**

Giles, C. T. (N. Cambs.); b. 1850; Bar.; el. 1895.—Cope Hill House, Wimbledon. **C.**

Gilhooly, J. (W. Cork); b. 1845; Draper; el. 1885.—Bantry, Co. Cork. **N.**

Gilliat, J. S. (S.W. Lancs., Widnes); b. 1828; Merchant; M.P. Clapham 1886-92; el. 1892.—18, Prince's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Gladstone, Bt. Hon. H. J. (W. Leeds); b. 1854; 4th s. of late W. E. Gladstone; *Cand.* Middlesex 1880; M.P. Leeds 1880-5; el. 1885; *Ld.* of Treasury 1881-5; *Finl. Sec.* War Office 1886; *Under Sec.* Home Dept. 1892-4; *First Commr.* of Works 1894-5.—4, Cleveland Sq., S.W. **G.L.**

Goddard, D. F. (Ipswich); b. 1850; Civil Engineer; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Oak Hall, Ipswich. **G.L.**

Godson, Sir A. F., Kt. (Kidderminster); b. 1835; Bar.; *Cand.* Warwick 1874 and 1880, and Kidderminster 1885; el. 1886.—7, Fig Tree Court, E.C. **C.**

Gold, C. (N. Essex); b. 1837; *Ld.*owner; Director, Gilbey & Co.; el. 1895.—17, Cumberland Terrace, N.W. **G.L.**

Goldaworthy, Maj. Gen. W. T. (Hammersmith); b. 1837; Army (Ind. Mutiny, Abyssinia); el. 1885.—22, Hertford St., W. **C.**

Gordon, Hon. J. E. (Elgin & Nairn); b. 1805; s. of late *Ld.* Gordon, Life Peer; Stockbroker; el. 1895.—61, Prince's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Gorst, Bt. Hon. Sir J. E., Q.C. (Camb. Univ.); b. 1836; M.P. Cambridge 1868-8; Chatham 1875-92; el. 1892; *Cand.* Hastings 1865; Cambridge 1868; *Col. Gen.* 1885-6; *Under Sec.* for India 1886-91; *Finl. Sec.* to Treasury 1891-2; *Vice-Pres.* of Council since 1895.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. J. (St. George's, H. Sq.); b. 1831; Merchant (ret'd.); M.P. City of London 1863-80; Ripon 1880-5; E. Edinb. 1885-6; el. 1887; *Cand.* E. Edinb. 1886; L'pool, Exch. Div. 1887; Vice-Pres. Bd. of Trade 1865-6; Chan. of Duchy 1866; Pres. Poor Law Bd. 1868-71; Sp. Amb. to Turkey 1881; Chan. of Exchequer 1887-92; First Ld. of Admiralty 1871-4, and since 1895.—Admiralty, S.W. **C.**

Goschen, G. J., jun. (N. Sussex); eld. s. and Priv. Sec. to Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen; b. 1866; el. 895.—30, Draycott Pl., S.W. **C.**

Goulding, E. A. (E. Wilts.); b. 1863; Bar.; el. 1895.—4, Plowden Bdg., E.C. **C.**

Gourley, Sir E. T., Bt., V. D. (Sunderland); b. 1828; Shipowner; Col. of Vol.; el. 1869.—Roker, Sunderland. **G.L.**

Graham, H. R. (W. St. Pancras); b. 1850; *Cand.* Handsworth Div., 1885; W. St. Pancras 1886; N. St. Pancras 1890; el. 1892.—8, Marble Arch, W. **C.**

Gray, Ernest (N. West Ham); b. 1857; Schoolmaster; el. 1895.—99, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **C.**

Green, W. D. (Wednesbury); b. 1869; Bar.; el. 1895.—3, Harcourt Bldgs., E.C. **C.**

Greene, H. D., Q.C. (Shrewsbury); b. 1843; el. 1892.—13, Connaught Pl., W. **C.**

Greene, W. R. (W. Cambs.); b. 1869; Brewery Director; Yeoman; el. 1895.—Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. **C.**

Gretton, John, jun. (S. Derbysh.); b. 1867; Brewery Director (Baas & Co.); Vol.; el. 1895.—66, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Greville, Capt. Hon. R. H. F. (E. Bradford); b. 1864; eld. s. of Ld. Greville; Army; Mil.; *Cand.* Barnsley, Yorks. 1895; el. 1896.—11, Chand. Street, W. **C.**

Grey, Sir Edwd., Bt. (Northumberland, Berwick); b. 1862; Landowner; el. 1885. Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs 1892-5.—22, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **G.L.**

Grice-Hutchinson, Major G. W. (Aston Manor); b. 1848; Army (Zululand); el. 1891.—15, Q. Anne's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Griffith, E. J. (Anglesey); b. 1860; Bar.; *Cand.* W. Toxteth, Liverpool, 1892; el. 1895.—3, King's B. Walk, E.C. **G.L.**

Gull, Sir W. Cameron, Bt. (N.W. Devon); b. 1860; Bar.; *Cand.* Elgin Co. 1892; el. 1895.—10, Hyde Pk. Gdns., W. **L.U.**

Gully, Rt. Hon. W. C., Q.C. (Carlisle); b. 1835; Speaker of H. of Commons since 1895; *Cand.* Whitehaven 1880, '85; el. 1886.—Speaker's House, S.W. **G.L.**

Gunter, Col. R. (Yorksh. Barkston Ash); b. 1831; Landowner; Army (Crimea); Mil.; M.P. Knarborough 1884-5; el. 1885.—86, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Haldane, R. B., Q.C. (Haddingtonsh.); b. 1857; el. 1885.—10, Old Sq., W.C. **G.L.**

Hall, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., Q.C. (Finsbury, Holborn); b. 1843; Recorder of London; M.P. W. Cambs 1885-92, and *Cand.* 1892; el. 1892.—2, Mount St., W. **C.**

Halsey, T. F. (W. Herts); b. 1839; Landowner; Yeoman; M.P. Herts 1874-85; el. 1885.—79, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G. F. (Middx., Ealing); b. 1845; s. of 1st D. of Abercorn; Army; M.P. Middx. 1868-85; el. 1865. Und-r-Sec. for India 1874-8; Vice-Pres. of Council 1878-80; First Ld. of Admiralty 1885-6, 1886-92; Sec. of State for India since 1895.—17, Montagu St., W. **C.**

Hammond, J. (Carlow Co.); b. 1842; Merchant; el. 1891.—Carlow. **N.**

Hamond, Sir Chas. F., Kt. (Newcastle-on-Tyne); b. 1817; Bar.; M.P. 1874-80, and since 1892; *Cand.* 1868, '74, '80, '85.—20, Lovaine Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **C.**

Hanbury, Rt. Hon. R. W. (Preston); b. 1845; Landowner; M.P. Tamworth 1872-8; N. Staffordsh. 1878-80; *Cand.* N. Staffordsh. 1880; Wallingford 1880; Preston 1882; el. 1885. Finl. Sec. to Treasury since 1895.—Ilam Hall, Ashbourne. **C.**

Hanson, Sir Regd., Bt. (City of London); b. 1840; Merchant; Ex-Ld. Mayor; el. 1891.—4, Bryanston Sq., W. **C.**

Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Vernon, Q.C. (W. Monmouthsh.); b. 1827; Prof. of Intl. Law, Camb., 1869-87; M.P. Oxford 1868-80; Derby 1880-95; el. 1895; *Cand.* Kirkcaldy Dt. 1869; Oxford 1880; Derby, 1895. Sol-Gen. 1873-4; Home Sec. 1880-5; Chan. of Exchr. 1886 and 1892-5.—Malwood, Lyndhurst, Hants. **G.L.**

Hardy, Laurence (S. Kent); b. 1854; Ironmaster; *Cand.* Shipley Div. Yorks. 1885; el. 1892.—42, Lowndes Sq., S.W. **C.**

Hare, T. L. (S.W. Norfolk); b. 1859; Landowner; Army; el. 1892.—39, Wilton Crescent, S.W. **C.**

Harrington, T. C. (Dublin, Harbour); b. 1851; Bar.; M.P. Westmeath 1888-5; el. 1885.—Artane Lodge, Dublin. **F.N.**

Harwood, G. (Bolton); b. 1845; ex-Clergyman; Cotton Spinner; Bar.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—9, Stanley Gardens, W. **G.L.**

Haslett, Sir Jas. H., Bt. (N. Belfast); b. 1892; Chemist and Druggist; M.P. W. Belfast 1885-6 and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1896.—Belfast. **C.**

Hatch, E. F. G. (S.E. Lancs., Gorton); b. 1859; Wine Merchant; *Cand.* 1889, '92; el. 1895.—1, Cockspur Street, S.W. **C.**

Hayden, J. P. (S. Roscommon); b. 1863; Journalist; el. 1897.—Mullingar. **F.N.**

Hasell, H. W. (Leicester); b. 1843; Printer and Publisher; el. 1894.—9, Russell Square, W.C. **G.L.**

Healy, Maurice (Cork City); b. 1859; Solicitor; el. 1885.—Ashton Lawn, Cork. **N.**

Healy, Thos. J. (N. Wexford); b. 1854; Solicitor; el. 1892.—Fortview, Wexford. **N.**

Healy, Timothy M. (N. Louth); b. 1855; Bar.; M.P. Wexford 1880-3; Monaghan 1889-5; S. Londonderry 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; N. Longford 1887-92; el. 1892.—1, Mountjoy Square, Dublin. **N.**

Heath, J. (N.W. Staffordsh.); b. 1852; Ironmaster; Yeoman; el. 1892.—54, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **C.**

Heaton, J. Henniker (Canterbury); b. 1848; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1885.—Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W. **C.**

Hedderwick, T. C. H. (Wick Dist.); b. 1846; Bar.; *Cand.* S. Lanark 1892, Wick 1895; el. 1896.—2, Garden Ct., E.C. **G.L.**
Helder, A. (Whitehaven); b. 1827; Solr.; el. 1895.—Corkeckle, Whitehaven. **C.**

Hemphill, Rt. Hon. C. H., Q.C. (N. Tyrone); b. 18—; Serj.-at-Law; Solr.-Gen. Irel. 1892-5. *Cand.* W. Derby, Liverpool, 1886; Hastings 1892; el. 1895.—65, Merrion Square, Dublin. **G.L.**

Henderson, Alexr. (W. Staffordsh.); b. 1850; Stockbroker; el. 1898.—52, Prince's Gate, S.W. **L.U.**

Hermon-Hodge, R. T. (S. Oxon.); b. 1851; Landowner; M.P. Acorington Div. Lancs., 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1885, 1892, 1893; el. 1895.—Wyfold Court, Reading. **C.**

Hickman, Sir Alfred, Kt. (W. Wolverhampton); b. 1830; Ironmaster; *Cand.* Wolverhampton 1880; M.P. West Div. 1885-6; *Cand.* 1886; el. 1892.—22, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. **C.**

Hill, Capt. A. (W. Down); b. 1873; Mil.; el. 1898.—74, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Hill, Rt. Hon. A. Staveley, Q.C. (Staffordsh., Kingswinford); b. 1825; M.P. Coventry 1868-74; W. Staffordsh. 1874-85; el. 1885; *Cand.* Wolverhampton 1861; Coventry 1868.—4, Queen's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Hill, Sir Edw. S., K.C.B., V.D. (S. Bristol); b. 1834; Shipbuilder; Col. of Vol.; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—1, Herbert Crescent, S.W. **C.**

Hoare, E. Brodie (Hampstead); b. 1841; Bank Director; *Cand.* Attercliffe, Sheffield 1885; Central Bradford 1886; el. 1888.—Tenchleys, Limpsfield. **C.**

Hoare, Saml. (Norwich); b. 1841; Banker; *Cand.* N. Norfolk 1885; el. 1886.—7, Hereford Gardens, W. **C.**

Hobhouse, Hy. (E. Somerset); b. 1854; Bar.; el. 1885.—Hadspen House, Castle Cary. **L.U.**

Hogan, J. F. (Mid Tipperary); b. 1855; Journalist; el. 1893.—3, Imperial Chambers, Cursitor Street, E.C. **N.**

Holburn, J. G. (N.W. Lanark); b. 1843; Tinplate Worker; el. 1895.—384, Leith Walk, Edinburgh. **G.L.**

Holden, Sir Angus, Bt. (E. Yorks, Buckrose); b. 1833; Manufacturer; *Cand.* Knarlesbro' 1894, Buckrose 1886; M.P. E. Bradford 1885-6; el. 1892.—Nun Appleton, Bolton Percy, Yorks. **G.L.**

Holland, Hon. L. B. (Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley); s. of Ld. Knutsford; b. 1865; Bar.; *Cand.* Eye Div. Suffolk, 1892; el. 1895.—15, Savile Row, W. **C.**

Hornby, W. H. (Blackburn); b. 1841; Cotton Spinner; el. 1886.—Pleasington Hall, Blackburn. **C.**

Horrain, F. J. (Penryn and Falmouth); b. 1835; Tea Merchant; el. 1895.—20, Hyde Park Terrace, W. **G.L.**

Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bt. (N.W. Manchester); b. 1834; Cotton Spinner; *Cand.* Manchester 1880 and M.P. 1883-5; el. 1885.—35, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Houston, R. P. (L'pool, W. Toxteth); b. 1863; Shipowner; el. 1892.—44, Park Lane. **C.**

Howard, J. (Middx.; Tottenham); b. 1834; Iron Merchant; el. 1885.—18, Kensington Court, W. **C.**

Howell, W. T. (Denbigh Dt.); b. 1862; Bar.; el. 1895.—7, King's B. Walk, E.C. **C.**

Howorth, Sir H. H. K.O.I.E. (S. Salford); b. 1842; Bar.; el. 1886.—30, Collingham Place, S.W. **C.**

Hoxier, Hon. J. H. C. (S. Lanarksh.); b. 1851; eldest son of Ld. Newlands; Landowner; Ex-Civil Serv.; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—22, Berkeley Square, W. **C.**

Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn (Lambeth, Brixton); b. 1852; s. of 1st Ld. Addington; Merchant; *Cand.* N. Bucks 1889, 1891; Plymouth 1895; el. 1896.—38, Lennox Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Hudson, G. B. (N. Herts); b. 1845; Bar.; el. 1892.—15, Gloucester Sq., W. **C.**

Hughes, Edwin, V.D. (Woolwich); b. 1832; Solicitor; Col. of Vol.; el. 1885.—Oaklands, Plumstead. **C.**

Humphreys-Owen, A.C. (Montgomery Co.); b. 1836; Bar.; Chn. Montgom. Co. Council; el. 1894.—Glansevern, Montgomerysh. **G.L.**

Hutton, A. E. (W. Yorks, Morley); b. 1866; Woollen Manufacturer; el. 1892.—Stone Hall, Eccleshill, Bradford. **G.L.**

Hutton, John (N. Yorks, Richmond); b. 1847; Landowner; Chn. N. Riding Co. Coun.; M.P. Northallerton 1868-74; el. 1895.—Solberge, Northallerton. **C.**

Jackson, Rt. Hon. W. L. (N. Leeds); b. 1840; Tanner and Leather Merchant; Chn. G. N. Ry. Finl. Sec. Treasury 1886-91; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1891-2. *Cand.* Leeds 1876; M.P. 1880-5; el. 1885.—27, Cadogan Square, S.W. **C.**

Jacoby, J. A. (Mid Derbysh.); b. 1851; Lace Manufr.; el. 1885.—46, Queen's Gate, S.W. **G.L.**

Jameson, Major J. E. (W. Clare); b. 1851; Army; Civil Service; Yeom.; *Cand.* (G.L.) Bury St. Edmunds 1892; el. 1895.—75, Harrington Gardens, S.W. **N.**

Jebb, Prof. R. C. (Camb. Univ.); b. 1841; Regius Prof. of Greek at Camb.; el. 1891.—Newnham, Cambridge. **C.**

Jeffreys, A. F. (N. Hants); b. 1848; Landowner; Bar.; el. 1885.—Burkham House, Alton. **C.**

Jenkins, Sir John J., Kt. (Carmarthen Dt.); b. 1835; Railway Director; M.P. 1882-6; *Cand.* 1880, 1892; el. 1895.—113, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Jessel, Capt. H. M. (S. St. Pancras); b. 1866; Army; Yeo.; el. 1896.—50, Mount Street, W. **L.U.**

Johnson-Ferguson, J. E. (Mid Leicestershire); b. 1849; Ironmaster; M.P. 1885-6; *Cand.* 1886; el. 1895.—55, Cadogan Square, S.W. **G.L.**

Johnston, W. (S. Belfast); b. 1829; Bar.; ex Civil Serv.; *Cand.* Downpatrick 1857; M.P. Belfast 1868-78; el. 1885.—Ballykilbeg, Co. Down. **S.**

Johnstone, J. Heywood (N.W. Sussex); b. 1850; Landowner; Bar.; el. 1893; *Cand.* Mid Cornwall 1885.—Bignor Park, Pulborough. **C.**

Joicey, Sir Jas., Bt. (Durham, Chester-le-Street); b. 1846; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1885.—58, Cadogan Square, S.W. **G.L.**

Jolliffe, Hon. H. G. Hylton—(Somerset, Wells); eld. s. of Ld. Hylton; b. 1862; Diplom. Serv.; Yeo.; el. 1895.—1, W. Haikin St., S.W. **C.**

Jones, D. Brynmor, Q.C. (Swansea Dt.); b. 1852; County Ct. Judge, 1885-92; M.P. Mid Gloucestersh. 1892-5; el. 1895.—27, Bryanston Sq., W. **G.L.**

Jones, W. (N. Carnarvonsh.); b. 1860; Schoolmaster; el. 1895.—24, Gordon Street, W.C. **G.L.**

Jordan, J. (S. Fermanagh); b. 1830; Provision Mer.; M.P. W. Clare 1855-92; S. Meath 1893-5; el. 1895. *Cand.* N. Fermanagh 1892; S. Meath 1895.—Enniskillen. **N.**

Kay-Shuttleworth, Rt. Hon. Sir U., Bt. (N.E. Lancash., Clitheroe); b. 1844; Landowner; M.P. Hastings 1869-80; el. 1885. *Cand.* N.E. Lancs. 1868; Hastings 1880; Coventry 1881. Under-Sec. for India 1886; Chan. of Duchy 1886; Sec. to Admy. 1892-5.—28, Prince's Gdns., S.W. **G.L.**

Kearley, H. E. (Devonport); b. 1856; Tea Merchant; el. 1892.—41, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **G.L.**

Kemp, G. (S. E. Lancs., Heywood); b. 1866; Flannel Manufacturer; el. 1895.—71, Portland Place, W. **L.U.**

Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John H., Bt. (Devon, Honiton); b. 1837; Landowner; Vol.; M.P. E. Devon 1870-85; el. 1885.—4, Hyde Park Square, W. **C.**

Kenrick, W. (N. Birmingham); b. 1831; Manufacturer; el. 1865.—71, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W. **L.U.**

Kenyon, J. (Bury); b. 1846; Manufacturer; *Cand.* Heywood Div. 1885; el. 1895.—Walshaw Hall, Bury. **C.**

Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. S. (N. Salop); b. 1847; Army (Egypt); *Cand.* Mid Salop 1895; el. 1886.—41, Lowndes Sq., S.W. **C.**

Kilbride, Denis (N. Galway); b. 1848; Tenant Farmer; M.P. S. Kerry 1887-95; el. 1895; also for S. Kerry.—Athy. **N.**

Kimber, Henry (Wandsworth); b. 1834; Solicitor; el. 1865.—West Hill, Putney. **C.**

King, Sir Hy. S., K.C.I.E. (Central Hull); b. 1852; Banker; el. 1885.—25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Kinloch, Sir John G. S., Bt. (E. Perthsh.); b. 1849; Landowner; el. 1859.—Kinloch, Meigle, Perthshire. **G.L.**

Kitson, Sir Jas., Bt. (W. Yorks., olne Valley); b. 1835; Ironmaster; el. 1892. *Cand.* Centl. Leeds 1886.—82, Eaton Place, S.W. **G.L.**

Knowles, Lees (W. Stafford); b. 1857; Bar.; Church Estates Commr.; *Cand.* Leigh Dn. 1885; el. 1886.—45, Upper George Street, W. **C.**

Knox, E. F. V. (Londonderry); b. 1865; Bar.; M.P. W. Cavan 1890-95; el. 1895; also for W. Cavan.—15, Bryanston Mans., W. **N.**

Labouchere, Henry (Northampton); b. 1831; Ex-Diplom. Service; Newspaper Proprietor; M.P. Windsor 1865-6 (unns.); Middx. 1867-8; el. 1880. *Cand.* Middx. 1868; Nottm. 1874.—5, Old Palace Yd., S.W. **G.L.**

Lafone, A. (Southwark, Bermondsey); b. 1821; Hide and Leather Factor; M.P. 1886-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Hanworth Park, Hounslow. **C.**

Lambert, G. (N. Devon); b. 1866; Yeoman Farmer; el. 1891.—6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. **G.L.**

Langley, J. Batty (Sheffield, Attercliffe); b. 1834; Timber Merchant; el. 1894.—Langhill, Sheffield. **G.L.**

Laurie, Lt.-Gen. J. W. (Pembroke and Haverfordwest); b. 1835; Army (Crimea, Ind. Mutiny, Transvaal); Ex-M.P. Canada; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—47, Porchester Terrace, W. **C.**

Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durning, Bt. (Cornwall, Truro); b. 1837; Bar.; *Cand.* E. Berks 1885; Haggerston 1886; Burnley 1892; el. 1895.—13, Cariton House Terrace, S.W. **L.U.**

Lawrence, W. F. (Liverpool, Abercromby); b. 1844; Bar.; el. 1885.—6, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Lawson, J. Grant (N. Yorks, Thirsk and Malton); b. 1856; Bar.; Charity Commr.; el. 1892. *Cand.* Bury 1885; Heywood Div. Lancs., 1886.—13, Arlington St., S.W. **C.**

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bt. (Cumberland, Cocker-mouth); b. 1829; Landowner; Pres. U. K. Alliance; M.P. Carlisle 1859-65, and 1868-85; *Cand.* W. Cumberland. 1867; Carlisle 1865; Cocker-mth. Div. 1885; el. 1886.—6, St. George's Place, S.W. **G.L.**

Lea, Sir Thos., Bt. (S. Londonderry); b. 1841; Worsted Spinner; M.P. Kidderm. 1868-74; Donegal 1879-85; el. 1866; *Cand.* Kidderm. 1874; Donegal 1876; E. Donegal 1885.—49, Roland Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Lecky, Rt. Hon. W. E. H. (Dublin Univ.); b. 1838; Historian; el. 1895.—38, Onslow Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Lees, Sir Elliott, Bt. (Birkenhead); b. 1860; Landowner; Yeo.; M.P. Oldham 1886-92; *Cand.* Rochdale 1885; Oldham 1892; Pontefract 1893; el. 1894.—14, Q. Anne's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Leese, Sir J. F., Q.C. (N.E. Lancs., Accrington); b. 1845; *Cand.* Preston 1868; Accrington 1886; el. 1892.—2, King's Bench Walk, E.C. **G.L.**

Lekh, Hon. T. W. (S.W. Lancs., Newton); b. 1857; Ex-Diplom. Service; Yeo.; el. 1896.—7, Upper Belgrave St., S.W. **C.**

Leigh-Bennett, H. C. (Surrey, Chertsey); b. 1852; Bar.; el. 1897.—Thorpe Place, Chertsey. **C.**

Leighton, S. (W. Salop); b. 1837; Landowner; Bar.; M.P. N. Salop 1876-85; el. 1885; *Cand.* Bewdley 1874.—70, Chester Sq., S.W. **C.**

- Leng, Sir John**, Kt. (Dundee); b. 1828; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1889.—Kinbrae, Newport-on-Tay, N.B. **G.L.**
- Leuty, T. R.** (E. Leeds); b. 1853; Linen Manufr.; *Cand.* N. Leeds 1892; el. 1895.—Headingley Lodge, Leeds. **G.L.**
- Lewis, J. H.** (Flint Dt.); b. 1859; Solicitor and Shipowner; el. 1892.—9, Addison Court Gardens, W. **G.L.**
- Llewelyn, Sir John T. Dillwyn**, Bt. (Swansea Town); b. 1836; Landowner; Vol.; *Cand.* E. Glamorgan 1885; Cardiff 1886; W. Glam. 1888; Swansea Tn. 1892; el. 1895.—39, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. **C.**
- Llewellyn, E. H.** (N. Somerset); b. 1847; Landowner; Mil.; (M.P. 1885-92); *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Langford Court, Bristol. **C.**
- Lloyd-George, D.** (Carnarvon Dt.); b. 1863; Solr.; el. 1890.—13, Walbrook, City, E.C. **G.L.**
- Lockwood, Lt.-Col. M.** (W. Essex); b. 1847; Army; el. 1892.—5, Audley Sq., W. **C.**
- Loder, G. W. E.** (Brighton); b. 1861; Bar.; el. 1889.—13, Grosvenor Cres, S.W. **C.**
- Logan, J. W.** (S. Leicestersh.); b. 1845; Contractor; el. 1891.—17, Palace Chrs., S.W. **G.L.**
- Long, Lt.-Col. C. W.** (S. Worcestersh.); b. 1842; Army; el. 1895.—66, Queen's Gate S.W. **C.**
- Long, Rt. Hon. W. H.** (Liverpool, W. Derby); b. 1854; Landowner; M.P. N. Wilts 1880-5; E. Wilts 1885-92, and *Cand.* 1892; el. 1893. Sec. Loc. Gov. Bd. 1886-92; Pres. of Bd. of Agriculture since 1895.—11, Eunnismore Gardens, S.W. **C.**
- Lopes, H. Y. B.** (Grantham); b. 1859; Barrister; el. 1892; *Cand.* S. Devon 1885.—45, Lennox Gardens, S.W. **C.**
- Lorne, Rt. Hon. Marq. of, K.T.**, G.C.M.G. V.D. (S. Manchester); eld. s. of D. of Argyll; b. 1845; Vol.; M.P. Argyll 1868-78; *Cand.* Hampstead 1885; Centl. Bradford 1892; el. 1895. Gov.-Gen. of Canada 1878-83.—Kensington Palace, W. **L.U.**
- Lough, T.** (W. Islington); b. 1850; Tea Dealer; el. 1892; *Cand.* Truro Div. Cornwall 1886.—29, Hyde Park Gate, S.W. **G.L.**
- Lowe, F. W.** (Birmin., Edgbaston); b. 1852; Solr.; *Cand.* E. Birmin. 1885; S. Leicestersh. 1892; el. 1898.—Westfield Rd., Birmingham. **C.**
- Lowles, J.** (Shoreditch, Haggerston); b. 1850; Tea Merchant; el. 1895.—80, Darent Road, Stamford Hill, N. **C.**
- Lowther, Rt. Hon. James** (Kent, Thanet); b. 1840; Landowner; M.P. York 1865-80; N. Lincolnsh. 1891-5; *Cand.* York 1880; E. Cumberland 1881; Louth Div. Lincs. 1885; N. Cumberland 1886; el. 1888. Parl. Sec. 1^oor Law Bd. 1868; Under-Sec. for Colonies 1874-8; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1878-80.—59, Grosvenor Street, W. **C.**
- Lowther, Rt. Hon. James Wm.** (Mid Cumberland); b. 18 5; Bar.; M.P. Rutland 1883-5; *Cand.* Mid Cumberland 1885; el. 1886. Under-Sec. Foreign Office 1891-2; Chn. of Ways and Means since 1895.—16, Wilton Crescent, S.W. **C.**
- Loyd, A. K.**, Q.C. (N. Berks); b. 1847; el. 1895.—60a, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **C.**
- Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Sir J.**, Bt. (London Univ.); b. 1834; Banker; M.P. Maidstone 1870-80; *Cand.* W. Kent 1865, 1868; Maidstone 1880; el. 1880.—2, St. James' Square, S.W. **L.U.**
- Lucas-Shadwell, W.** (Hastings); b. 1852; Landowner; *Cand.* E. Finsbury 1892; el. 1895.—1, Curzow St., W. **C.**
- Luttrell, H. C. F.** (W. Devon); b. 1857; Army; Mil.; el. 1892.—Dunster Castle, Somerset. **G.L.**
- Lyell, Sir Leonard**, Bt. (Orkney and Shetland); b. 1850; Landowner; *Cand.* S. Essex 1880; el. 1885.—49, Eaton Place, S.W. **G.L.**
- Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred** (Warwick and Leamington); b. 1857; Bar.; el. 1895.—8, Paper Buildings, E.C. **L.U.**
- MacAleese, D.** (N. Monaghan); b. 1833; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1895.—Monaghan. **N.**
- McArthur, C.** (Liverpool, Exchange); b. 1844; Average Adjuster; el. 1897.—Villa Marina, New Brighton, Cheshire. **L.U.**
- McArthur, W. A.** (Mid Cornwall); b. 1857; Merchant; M.P. Buckrose Div. Yorks 1886 (unsd.); el. 1887. Ld. of Treasury 1892-5.—14, Sloane Gardens, S.W. **G.L.**
- Macartney, W. G. E.** (S. Antrim); b. 1852; Bar.; el. 1885; *Cand.* Liverpool, Scotland Div., 1895. Sec. to Admiralty since 1895.—4, Walton St., S.W. **C.**
- McCalmont, H. L. B.** (E. Cambs.); b. 1861; Landowner; Army; Mil.; el. 1895.—9, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**
- *McCalmont, Maj.-Gen. Hugh**, C.B. (N. Antrim); b. 1845; Army (Red River, Ashantee, Egypt, Soudan); Gen. Commg. Cork Dist. since 1898; *Cand.* S. Derry 1885; el. 1895.—Cork. **C.**
- McCalmont, Col. J. M.** (E. Antrim); b. 1847; Army; Mil.; el. 1885.—Hotel Belgravia, S.W. **C.**
- McCartan, M.** (S. Down); b. 1851; Solicitor; el. 1886.—Antrim Rd., Belfast. **N.**
- McCarthy, Justin** (N. Longford); b. 1830; Author; M.P. Longford Co. 1879-85; N. Longford 1885-6; Londonderry 1896-92; and *Cand.* 1892; el. 1892.—Westgate-on-Sea. **N.**
- McDermott, P.** (N. Kilkenny); b. 1860; Farmer; el. 1891.—Whitegate, Limerick. **N.**
- Macdona, J. C.** (Southwark, Rotherhithe); b. 1836; ex-Clergyman; Bar.; *Cand.* Chesterfd. Div. Derbysh. 1885; el. 1892.—Hilbre House, West Kirby, Cheshire. **C.**
- MacDonnell, M. A.**, M.D. (Queen's Co., Leix.); b. 1854; el. 1892.—145, Harley Street, W. **N.**
- McEwan, W.** (Centl. Edinburgh); b. 1827; Brewer; el. 1886.—16, Charles St. Berkeley Sq., W. **G.L.**
- McGhee, Ed.** (S. Louth); b. 1851; Commission Agent; el. 1896.—Lurgan. **N.**

McHugh, E. (S. Armagh); 18—; b. Merchant; el. 1895.—Belfast. **N.**
McHugh, P. A. (N. Leitrim); b. 1858; Journalist; el. 1892.—Sligo. **N.**
McIver, Sir Lewis. Bt. (W. Edinburgh); b. 1846; ex-Indian Civ. Serv.; Bar; M.P. Torquay Div. Devon, 1885-6; *Cand.* Torquay 1886, S. Edinburgh 1892; el. 1895.—25, Upper Brook Street, W. **L.U.**
McKenna, B. (N. Monmouthsh.); b. 1843; Bar.; el. 1895; *Cand.* Clapham 1892.—29, Wellington Court, S.W. **G.L.**
McKillop, J. (Stirlingsh.); b. 18—; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1893.—Polmont Park, Falkirk, N.B. **C.**
McLaren, C. B. B., Q.C. (W. Leicestersh.); b. 1850; M.P. Stafford 1880-6, and *Cand.* 1836; el. 1892.—45, Harrington Gardens, S.W. **G.L.**
Maclean, J. M. (Cardiff Dt.); b. 1835; Newspaper Proprietor; M.P. Oldham 1885-92; *Cand.* Elgin Dt. 1880, Oldham 1892; el. 1895.—40, Nevern Sq., S.W. **C.**
MacLeod, John (Sutherlandsh.); b. 1863; Journalist; Sec. to Highland Land League; el. 1894.—103, West End Lane, N.W. **G.L.**
Maclure, Sir John W., Bt. (S.E. Lancs., Stretford); b. 1835; Railway Director; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—26, Victoria St., S.W. **C.**
Macneill, J. G. S., Q.C. (S. Donegal); b. 1849; el. 1887.—14, Blackhall St., Dublin. **N.**
Maddison, F. (Sheffield, Brightside); b. 1856; Journalist; *Cand.* Central Hull 1892 and 1895; el. 1897.—70, The Grove, Wandsworth, S.W. **G.L.**
Maden, J. H. (N.E. Lancs., Rossendale); b. 1862; Cotton Spinner; el. 1892.—Rockcliffe House, Bacup. **G.L.**
Malcolm, Ian (N.W. Suffolk); b. 1868; ex-Diplom. Serv.; el. 1895.—7, Park Place, St. James', S.W. **C.**
Mandeville, F. (S. Tipperary); b. 1852; Tenant Farmer; el. 1892.—Ballydine Castle, Clonmel. **N.**
Manners, Lord Edwd. (E. Leicestersh.); s. of D. of Rutland; b. 1864; Army; Mil.; el. 1895.—207, Piccadilly, W. **C.**
Maple, Sir J. Blundell, Bt. (Camberwell, Dulwich); b. 1845; Merchant; *Cand.* S. St. Pancras 1885; el. 1887.—8, Clarence Terrace, N.W. **C.**
Mappin, Sir F. T., Bt. (N. Yorks., Hallamshire); b. 1821; Manufacturer; M.P. Retford 1880-5; el. 1835.—38, Prince's Gate, S.W. **G.L.**
Marks, H. H. (Tower Hamlets, St. George's, E.); b. 1855; Newspaper Propr.; *Cand.* N.E. Bethnal Green 1892; el. 1895.—6, Cavendish Square, W. **C.**
Martin, E. B. (Mid Worcestersh.); b. 1838; Banker; M.P. Tewkesbury 1880-5; el. 1892; *Cand.* E. Worcestersh. 1868, City of London 1880, Mid Essex 1885, Mid Devon 1886. 10, Hill Street, W. **L.U.**
Massey Mainwaring, Hon. W. F. B. (Central Finsbury); s. of 3rd Ld. Clara; b. 1815; Bar.; *Cand.* Norwich 1880; el. 1891.—30, Grosvenor Pl., S.W. **C.**

Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert, Bt. (Wigtownshire); b. 1845; Landowner; Author; el. 1880; Ld. of Treasury 1886-92.—49, Lennox Gardens, S.W. **C.**
Mellor, J. J., V.D. (S.E. Lanc., Radcliffe-c-Farnworth); b. 1830; Cotton Manufr.; Col. of Vol.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Woodlands, Whitefield, Manchester. **C.**
Mellor, Rt. Hon. J. W., Q.C. (W. Yorks, Sowerby); b. 1835; M.P. Grantham 1880-6; el. 1892; *Cand.* Grantham 1874, 1886, Bassetlaw, Notts 1890. Judge Adv. Gen. 1886; Chn. of Ways and Means 1893-5.—68, St. George's Square, S.W. **G.L.**
Melville, B. V. (Stockport); b. 1857; *Cand.* S. Derbysh. 1892; el. 1895.—10, Grosvenor Square, W. **C.**
Mendl, S. F. (Plymouth); b. 1866; Bar. and Grain Merchant; *Cand.* I. of Wight 1892, Plymouth 1895; el. 1898.—14, Devonshire St., W. **G.L.**
Meysey-Thompson, Sir Hy. M., Bt. (Staffordsh., Handsworth); b. 1845; Landowner; M.P. Knaresborough 1880 (unsd.); Brigg Div., Lincs., 1885-6; el. 1892.—2, Hamilton Place, W. **L.U.**
Milbank, Sir P. C. J., Bt. (Radnorsh.); b. 1852; Landowner; Ld.-Lieut. Radnorsh.; el. 1895.—27, St. James' Square, S.W. **C.**
Mildmay, F. B. (S. Devonsh.); b. 1861; Yeo.; el. 1885.—46, Berkeley Sq., W. **L.U.**
Milner, Sir Fredk. G., Bt. (Notts., Bassetlaw); b. 1849; Landowner; M.P. York 1883-5; *Cand.* York 1885; Sowerby Div. Yorks, 1885; Radcliffe Div., Lancs., 1886; el. 1890.—11, Hereford Gdns., W. **C.**
Milton, Viscount (Wakefield); gr. s. and heir to Earl Fitzwilliam; b. 1872; el. 1895.—4, Grosvenor Square, W. **L.U.**
Milward, Victor, V.D. (S.W. Warwicksh.); b. 1840; Needle Manufr.; Col. of Vol.; el. 1895.—Holloway, Redditch. **C.**
Minch, M. J. (S. Kildare); b. 1856; Merchant; el. 1892.—Athy, Kildare. **N.**
Molloy, B. C. (King's Co., Birr); b. 1843; Bar.; M.P. King's Co. 1880-5, and *Cand.* 1874; el. 1885.—5 Paper Bldgs, E.C. **N.**
Monckton, E. P. (N. Northants); b. 1840; Bar.; Mil.; el. 1895.—Fineshade Abbey, Northampton. **C.**
Monk, C. J. (Gloucester); b. 1824; Bar.; M.P. 1859 (unsd.), 1865-85; and *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895; *Cand.* Cricklade 1857.—5, Buckingham Gate, S.W. **L.U.**
Montagu, Sir Samuel, Bt. (Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel); b. 1832; Banker; el. 1885.—12, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W. **G.L.**
Moon, E. B. P. (N. St. Pancras); b. 1858; Bar.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—32, Egerton Gardens, S.W. **C.**
More, E. J. (Salop, Ludlow); b. 1836; Landowner; M.P. S. Salop 1865-8, and *Cand.* 1868 and 1880; el. 1885.—10, Gerald Road, S.W. **L.U.**
Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C., V.D. (S. Monmouthsh.); b. 1834; Army (Crimea); Vol.; M.P. Monmouthsh. 1874-85; el. 1885.—89, Portman Square, W. **C.**

Morgan, J. Ll. (W. Carmarthensh.); b. 1861; Bar.; el. 1889.—4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C. **G.L.**

Morgan, W. Fritchard (Merthyr); b. 1844; Solicitor and Merchant; el. 1888.—1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. **G.L.**

Morley, C. (Brecknocksh.); b. 1847; Merchant; *Cand.* E. Somerset 1892; el. 1895.—46, Bryanston Square, W. **G.L.**

Morley, Rt. Hon. John (Montrose Dt.); b. 1838; Bar. and Author; M.P. Newcastle-on-Tyne 1883-95; *Cand.* Westminster 1880, Newcastle 1895; el. 1896. Ch. Sec. for Ireland 1886, 1892-5.—95, Elm Park Gardens, S.W. **G.L.**

Morrell, G. H. (Mid Oxon); b. 1845; Bar.; Brewer; M.P. 1891-2; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—43, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **C.**

Morris, S. (S. Kilkenny); b. 1845; Merchant; el. 1893.—Newrath House, Waterford. **N.**

Morrison, Walter, V.D. (W. Yorks. Skipton); b. 1836; Landowner; Vol.; M.P. Plymouth 1861-74; *Cand.* Plymouth 1874; City of London 1880; M.P. Skipton 1886-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—77, Cromwell Rd. S.W. **L.U.**

Morton, A. H. A. (Deptford); b. 1836; Ex-Schoolmaster; *Cand.* E. Leeds 1892; N. Manchester 1895; el. 1897.—80, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Morton, E. J. C. (Devonport); b. 1856; Bar.; el. 1892.—47, Halsey St., S.W. **G.L.**

Moss, Samuel (E. Denbighsh.); b. 1856; Bar.; el. 1897.—28, Hough Green, Chester. **G.L.**

Moulton, J. Fletcher, Q.C. (N.E. Cornwall); b. 1844; M.P. Clapham 1886-6; and *Cand.* 1886; *Cand.* S. Nottm. 1892; M.P. S. Hackney 1894-5; and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1898.—57, Onslow Sq., S.W. **G.L.**

Mount, W. G. (S. Berks); b. 1824; Landowner; Chn. Berks. Co. Council; el. 1885.—Wasing Place, Newbury. **C.**

Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir John E., Bt. (Oxford Univ.); b. 1815; Bar.; M.P. Durham 1858-68; el. 1868. Judge-Adv.-Gen. 1858-9, 1866-8, Chn. of Com. of Selection.—47, Onslow Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Munro-Ferguson, R. C. (Leith Dt.); b. 1860; Landowner; Army; M.P. Ross and Cromarty 1884-5, and *Cand.* 1885; *Cand.* Dumbarton 1886; el. 1886. Ld. of Treasury 1894-5.—46, Cadogan Square, S.W. **G.L.**

Munz, P. A. (N. Warwicksh.); b. 1839; Metal Merchant; el. 1884.—68, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Murnaghan, G. (Mid Tyrone); b. 1847; Dairy Farmer; el. 1895.—Lisanelly House, Armagh. **N.**

Murray, Rt. Hon. A. Graham, Q.C. (Bute); b. 1849; *Cand.* E. Perthsh. 1885; el. 1891; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland 1891-2, 1895-6; Ld. Advocate since 1896.—64, Cadogan Square, S.W. **C.**

Murray, C. J. (Coventry); b. 1851; Ex-Diplom. Serv.; M.P. Hastings 1880-3; el. 1895; *Cand.* 1892.—27, Berkeley Sq., W.C.

Murray, Col. C. W. (Bath); b. 1844; Army (Zululand, Afghanistan, Egypt, and Bechuanaland); el. 1892.—10, Rutland Gate, S.W. **C.**

Myers, W. H. (Winchester); b. 1854; Landowner; Bar.; el. 1892; *Cand.* Leigh Div., Lancashire, 1886.—Swanmore House, Bishops Waltham. **C.**

Naylor-Leyland, Sir Herbert, Bt. (Lancashire, Southport); b. 1854; Army; M.P. Colchester (C.) 1892-5; *Cand.* Southport 1895; el. 1898.—Hyde Park House, S.W. **G.L.**

Newark, Viscount (Notts, Newark); b. 1854; eld. s. of Earl Manvers; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. 1885-95; el. 1898.—5, Cadogan Square, S.W. **C.**

Newdigate, F. A. (N.E. Warwicksh.); b. 1862; Landowner; Army; el. 1892.—1, Tilney Street, W. **C.**

Nicholson, W. G. (E. Hants) b. 1862; Mil.; Distiller; el. 1897.—80, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Nicol, D. N. (Argyllsh.); b. 1843; Landowner; Bar.; el. 1895.—80, Harley St., W. **C.**

Northcote, Hon. Sir H. S., Bt., C.B. (Exeter); b. 1848; Ex-Civil Service; el. 1880. Finl. Sec. to War Office 1885-6; Surv.-Gen. of Ordnce. 1886-7.—25, St. James' Place, S.W. **C.**

Norton, Capt. C. W. (W. Newington); b. 1850; Army; el. 1892; *Cand.* Yarmouth 1885, '86.—51, Queen's Gate, S.W. **G.L.**

Nussey, T. W. (Pontefract); b. 1868; Bar.; *Cand.* Maidstone 1892; el. 1893.—2, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, E.C. **G.L.**

O'Brien, J. F. X. (Cork City); b. 1831; Tea and Wine Merchant (retd.); M.P. S. Mayo 1885-95; el. 1895.—49, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. **N.**

O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny); b. 1853; Coal Merchant; M.P. N. Monaghan 1886-92; *Cand.* Limerick 1892; el. 1895.—11, Rutland Sq., Dublin. **P.N.**

O'Brien, P. J. (N. Tipperary); b. 1835; Merchant; el. 1885.—Castle St., Nenagh. **N.**

O'Connor, Arthur (E. Donegal); b. 1844; Ex-Civil Ser.; Bar.; M.P. Queen's Co. 1880-5; el. 1885.—5, Essex Ct., E.C. **N.**

O'Connor, Jas. (W. Wicklow); b. 1836; Journalist; el. 1892.—21, Wiltshire Road, Brixton, S.W. **N.**

O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool, Scotland); b. 1848; Journalist; M.P. Galway 1880-5; el. 1885.—9, Upper Cheyne Row, S.W. **N.**

O'Keefe, F. A. (Limerick); b. 18 6; Solr.; M.P. 1888-95; el. 1895; *Cand.* E. Wicklow 1895.—14, Fleet Street, Dublin. **N.**

O'Kelly, J. J. (N. Roscommon); b. 1845; Journalist; M.P. Roscommon 1880-5; N. Div. 1885-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—19, Fleet Street, E.C. **P.N.**

Oldroyd, M. (Dewsbury); b. 1843; Woollen Manuf.; el. 1838.—Dewsbury. **G.L.**

O'Malley, W. (Galway, Connemara); b. 1857; Journalist; el. 1895.—12, Cantley Ave., Clapham Common, S.W. **N.**

O'Neill, Hon. E. T. (Mid Antrim); b. 1845; s. of 1st Ld. O'Neill; Mil.; *Cand. Co. Antrim* 1885; el. 1885.—Tullymore, Ballymena. **C.**

Orr-Ewing, C. L. (Ayr Dt.); b. 1860; Mil.; el. 1895.—4, Balfour Place, W. **C.**

Oswald, J. F., Q.C. (Oldham); b. 1838; el. 1895.—111, Harley St., W. **C.**

Palmer, Sir Chas. M., Bt., V.D. (Durham, Jarrow); b. 1822; Colliery Proprietor; Shipbuilder; Vol.; *Cand. N. Shields* 1869; M.P. N. Durham 1874 (unsd.) and 1874-85; el. 1885.—37, Curzon St., W. **G.L.**

Palmer, G. W. (Reading); b. 1851; Biscuit Manufacturer; M.P. 1892-5 & *Cand.* 1895; el. 1898; *Cand. E. Berks* 1898.—Elmhurst, Reading. **G.L.**

Parkes, E. (Central Birmingham); b. 1848; Ironmaster; el. 1895.—Oaklands, Edgbaston, Birmingham. **L.U.**

Parnell, J. H. (S. Meath); b. 1843; bro. of C. S. Parnell; Landowner; *Cand. W. Wicklow* 1892; el. 1895.—Avondale, Rathdrum, Ireland. **P.N.**

Paulton, J. M. (Durham, Bishop Auckland); b. 1857; el. 1885.—4, West Chapel Street, W. **G.L.**

Pearson, Sir W. D., Bt. (Colchester); b. 1856; Contractor; el. 1895; *Cand.* 1892.—16, Airlie Gardens, W. **G.L.**

Pease, Alfred E. (N. Yorks, Cleveland); b. 1837; Colliery Proprietor; M.P. York 1885-92; and *Cand.* 1892, '95; el. 1897.—63, Sloane Street, S.W. **G.L.**

Pease, H. Pike (Darlington); b. 1867; Ironmaster; el. 1898.—Undercliffe, Great Ayton, Yorks. **L.U.**

Pease, Joseph A. (Northumberland, Tyne-side); b. 1860; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1892.—6, Upper Grosvenor St., S.W. **G.L.**

Pease, Sir Joseph W., Bt. (Durham, Barnard Castle); b. 1828; Colliery Propr.; Chn. N. E. Ry.; M.P. S. Durham 1865-85; el. 1885.—44, Grosvenor G'dns., S.W. **G.L.**

Pender, Sir James D., Bt. (Mid Northants); b. 1841; Mil.; *Telegr. Co. Director*; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895; *Cand.* Wick 1886.—2, Mount Street, W. **C.**

Penn, John (Lewisham); b. 1848; Marine Engineer; el. 1891.—22, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **C.**

Perks, R. W. (Lincs., Louth); b. 1849; Solicitor; el. 1892.—11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. **G.L.**

Phillips, J. Wynford (Pembrokeshir.); b. 1860; Bar.; *Cand. E. Wilts* 1883; M.P. Mid Lanark 1888-94; el. 1898.—24, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. **G.L.**

Phillpotts, Comr. A. S., R.N. (Devon, Torquay); b. 1844; Royal Navy (Abyssinia); el. 1895.—Chelston Cross, Torquay. **C.**

Pickard, B. (W. Yorks., Normanton); b. 1842; Miners' Agt.; el. '85.—Barnsley. **G.L.**

Pickersgill, E. H. (S.W. Bethnal Gn.); b. 1850; ex Civil Serv.; Bar.; el. 1895.—238, Amhurst Road, N.E. **G.L.**

Pierpoint, R. (Warrington); b. 1845; Bar.; el. 1892.—45, Glasshouse St., W. **C.**

Pinkerton, J. (Galway); b. 1845; Tenant Farmer; el. 1886; *Cand. N. Antrim* 1885.—Secon, Ballymoney, Antrim. **N.**

Pirie Capt. D. V. (N. Aberdeen); b. 1858; Army (Egypt, Soudan, Nile Expdn.); *Cand. W. Renfrew* 1895; el. 1896.—5, Eccleston Square, S.W. **G.L.**

Platt-Higgins, F. (N. Salford); b. 1840; Cotton Spinner; el. 1895.—Holmleigh, Bowdon, Ches. **C.**

Plunkett, Rt. Hon. H. C. (Dublin Co. S.); b. 1854; s. of 16th Ld. Dunsany; el. 1892.—104B, Mount Street, W. **C.**

Pollock, H. F. (Lincs., Spalding); b. 1856; Solicitor; el. 1895; *Cand.* 1892.—1, Cumberland Place, N.W. **L.U.**

Powell, Sir Francis S., Bt. (Wigan); b. 1827; Bar.; M.P. Wigan 1857-9, 1881 (unsd.), and since 1885; Cambridge 1868-8, N.W. Yorks 1872-4; *Cand.* Wigan 1852, 1854, 1859; Cambridge 1868; Stalybridge 1871; N.W. Yorks 1874, 1880; Manchester 1876.—1, Cambridge Sq., W. **C.**

Power, P. J. (E. Waterford); b. 1850; Landowner; M.P. Waterford Co. 1884-5; el. 1885.—13, Templeton Place, S.W. **N.**

Poynder, Sir John P. Dickson- Bt. (N.W. Wilts); b. 1866; Landowner; Yeo.; Mil.; el. 1892.—8, Chesterfield Gdns., W. **C.**

Pretyman, Capt. E. G. (S.E. Suffolk); b. 1859; Army; Landowner; el. 1895.—43, Lowndes Square, S.W. **C.**

Price, R. J. (E. Norfolk); b. 1854; Bar. el. 1892.—104, Sloane St., S.W. **G.L.**

Priestley, B. (W. Yorks, Pudsey); b. 1831; Worsted Manufacturer; el. 1885.—Apperley Bridge, near Leeds. **G.L.**

Priestley, Sir W. O., Kt., M.D. (Edin. and St. Andrews Univ.); b. 1829; Physician; el. 1896.—17, Hertford St., W. **C.**

Provand, A. D. (Glasgow, Blackfriars); b. 1838; Merchant; el. 1886.—2, Whitehall Court, S.W. **G.L.**

Pryce-Jones, E. (Montgomery Dt.); b. 1861; Bar.; Col. of Vol.; el. 1895.—Newtown, Montgomery. **C.**

Furvis, E., LL.D. (Peterborough); b. 1844; Bar.; *Cand.* Abingdon Div. Berks 1885, S. Edinburgh 1886, Peterborough 1889, 1892; el. 1895.—Q. Anne's Mansions, S.W. **L.U.**

Pym, C. Guy (Bedford); b. 1841; Navy; Ex-Civil Ser.; Insurance Director; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—35, Cranley Gdns., S.W. **C.**

Quilter, Sir W. C., Bt. (S. Suffol.); b. 1841; Company Director; el. 1886.—74, South Audley Street, W. **L.U.**

Randell, D. (W. Glamorgan); b. 1844; Solicitor; el. 1888.—Llanelly. **G.L.**

Rankin, Sir James, Bt. (N. Herefordshire); b. 1842; Landowner; M.P. Leominster 1880-5; el. 1886.—35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Rasch, Maj. F. C. (S.E. Essex); b. 1847; Army; *Cand.* Eiland Div. Yorks 1885; el. 1886.—Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford. **C.**

- Reckitt, H. J.** (Lincolnsh., Brigg); b. 1808; Bar.; M.P. Pontefract 1898 (unsd.); *Cand.* Thirsk Div. 1892, Brigg 1894; el. 1895.—2, Buckingham Gate, S.W. **G.L.**
- Redmond, J. E.** (Waterford); b. 1856; Ex-Civil Serv.; Bar.; M.P. New Ross 1881-5; N. Wexford 1885-91; *Cand.* Kirkdale, Liverpool, 1855; Cork 1891; el. 1891.—Belvedere Pl., Dublin. **P.N.**
- Redmond, W. H. K.** (E. Clare); b. 1861; Mil.; M.P. Wexford 1883-5, N. Fermanagh 1886-92; el. 1892.—National Club, Dublin. **P.N.**
- Reid, Sir Robt. T.**, Q.C. (Dumfries Dt.); b. 1846; M.P. Hereford 1880-85; *Cand.* Dumbartonsh. 1885; el. 1886. Solr.-Genl. 1894; Atty.-Genl. 1894-5.—1, Temple Gardens, E.C. **G.L.**
- Renshaw, C. B.** (W. Renfrewsh.); b. 1848; Carpet Manufacturer; el. 1892.—49, Cadogan Square, S.W. **C.**
- Rentoul, J. A.**, Q.C. (E. Down); b. 1854; el. 1890.—1, Pump Court, E.C. **C.**
- Richards, H. C.**, Q.C. (E. Finsbury); b. 1851; *Cand.* Northampton 1884, 1885, 1892; el. 1895.—2, Mitre Court Bldgs. E.C. **C.**
- Richardson, J.** (S.E. Durham); b. 1830; Shipbuilder; M.P. 1892 5; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1898.—Potto Hall, Northallerton. **G.L.**
- Richardson, Sir T.** Kt. (Hartlepoons); b. 1846; Marine Engineer; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—13, Cromwell Road, S.W. **L.U.**
- Rickett, J. C.** (Scarborough); b. 1847; Coal Merchant; el. 1895.—100, Lancaster Gate, W. **G.L.**
- Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir M. White**, Bt. (N. Lancs., Blackpool); b. 1842; Landowner; M.P. N. Northumberland 1868-85; el. 1896; *Cand.* Hexham Div. 1885, Newcastle 1886. Under Sec. Home Dept. 1878-80; Finl. Sec. to Treasury 1885 6; Home Sec. since 1895.—10, Carlton Ho. Terr., S.W. **C.**
- Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T.** (Croydon); b. 1838; Bank Director; M.P. Tower Hamlets 1874-85; St. Georges E. 1885-92; el. 1895; *Cand.* St. George's E. 1892, Walsall 1893. Sec. to Admiralty 1885-6; Pres. Local Gov. Board 1886-92; Pres. of Board of Trade since 1895.—19a, Wetherby Gdns., S.W. **C.**
- Roberts, J. Bryn** (S. Carnarvonsh.); b. 1843; Bar.; el. 1856. 9, Old Sq., W.C. **G.L.**
- Roberts, J. H.** (W. Denbighsh.); b. 1862; Timber Merchant; el. 1892.—Abergele. **G.L.**
- Robertson, E.**, Q.C. (Dundee); b. 1846; el. 1885; Civil Ld. of Admiralty 1892-5.—Croxted Road, W. Dulwich, S.E. **G.L.**
- Robertson, T. H.** (S. Hackney); b. 1849; Bar.; *Cand.* 1892, 1894; el. 1895.—The Cedars, S. Hackney, N.E. **C.**
- Robinson, Brooke** (Dudley); b. 1836; Solicitor (retd.); el. 1886; *Cand.* 1885.—40, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**
- Robson, W. S.**, Q.C. (S. Shields); b. 1852; M.P. Bow and Bromley 1885-6 and *Cand.* 1886; *Cand.* Middlesbrough 1892; el. 1895.—60, Chester Sq., S.W. **G.L.**
- Roche, Hon. James B.** (E. Kerry); b. 1837; s. of pt. Ld. Fermoy; el. 1896.—Brooks' Club, S.W. **N.**
- Roche, John** (E. Galway); b. 1848; Miller and Farmer; el. 1890.—Woodford, Loughrea. **N.**
- Rollit, Sir Albert K.**, Kt. (S. Islington); b. 1842; Solr. and Ship Owner; el. 1886; *Cand.* W. Hull 1885.—45, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**
- Rothschild, Baron F. de** (Mid Bucks); b. 1839; Landowner; M.P. Aylesbury 1880-5; el. 1885.—143, Piccadilly, W. **L.U.**
- Round, J.** (N.E. Essex); b. 1842; Landowner; Bar.; Mil.; M.P. E. Essex 1868-65; el. 1885.—31, De Vere Gardens, S.W. **C.**
- Royds, C. M.** (Rochdale); b. 1842; Bank Director; Col. of Vol.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Greenhill, Rochdale. **C.**
- Russell, Maj.-Gen. F.S.**, C.M.G. (Cheltenham); b. 1840; Army (Ashanti, Zululand); *Cand.* E. Aberdeenshire 1892; el. 1895.—14, Elvaston Place, S.W. **C.**
- Russell, T. W.** (S. Tyrone); b. 1841; Hotel Proprietor; *Cand.* Preston 1885; el. 1886. Parl. Sec. to Local Govt. Bd. since 1895.—99, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**
- Rutherford, John** (N.E. Lancs., Darwen); b. 1854; Brewer; el. 1895.—101, Mount Street, W. **C.**
- Ryder, J. H. Dudley** (Gravesend); b. 1864; Banker; el. 1898.—9, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. **C.**
- Samuel, H. S.** (Tower Hamlets, Limehouse); b. 1853; Vol.; el. 1895.—87, Lancaster Gate, W. **C.**
- Samuel, Jonathan** (Stockton); b. 1853; Grocer; el. 1895.—Stockton. **G.L.**
- Sandys, Col. T. M.** (S.W. Lancs. Widnes); b. 1837; Army (Indian Mutiny); el. 1895.—Graythwaite Hall, Ulverston. **C.**
- Saunderson, Col. E. J.** (N. Armagh); b. 1837; Landowner; Mil.; M.P. Cavan 1855-74, and *Cand.* 1874; el. 1885.—5, Deanery St., W. **C.**
- Savory, Sir Josh.**, Bt. (N. Westmorland); b. 1843; Ald. of City of London; el. 1892.—33, Upper Brook Street, W. **C.**
- Schwann, C. E.** (N. Manchester); b. 1844; Merchant; el. 1886; *Cand.* 1885.—4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. **G.L.**
- Scoble, Sir Andrew E.**, K.C.S.I., Q.C. (Centl. Hackney); b. 1831; Adv.-Genl. Bombay 1872-7; Legal Mem. of Viceroy's Council 1886-91; *Cand.* Shrewsbury 1880, Newcastle-under-Lyme 1885, S. Hackney 1886; el. 1892.—Chivelston, Wimbledon, S.W. **C.**
- Scott, C. F.** (S.W. Lancs., Leigh); b. 1846; Newspaper Editor; el. 1895; *Cand.* N.E. Manchester 1886, 1891, 1892.—Fallowfield, Manchester. **G.L.**
- Scott, Sir Samuel E.**, Bt. (W. Marylebone); b. 1873; Army; Yeo.; el. 1898.—1, Cavendish Sq., W. **C.**
- Scott-Montagu, Hon. J. W. E.** (Hants, New Forest); b. 1866; eld. s. of Ld. Montagu; Vol.; el. 1892.—3, Tilney St., W. **C.**
- Seale-Hayne, Rt. Hon. C.** (Mid Devon); b. 1833; Landowner; Mil.; *Cand.* Dartmouth 1860; el. 1885; Paymr.-Genl. 1892-5.—6, Upper Belgrave St., S.W. **G.L.**

Seely, C. H. (Lincoln); b. 1859; Colliery Proprietor; Vol.; *Cand.* Mid Derbysh. 1886, Rushcliffe Div. Notts. 1892; el. 1895.—1, Carlton Ho. Terr., S.W. **L.U.**

Seton-Karr, H. (St. Helens); b. 1853; Bar.; el. 1855.—12, Lr. Sloane St., S.W. **C.**

Sharpe, W. E. T. (N. Kensington); b. 1833; Bar.; ex-Ceylon Civ. Ser.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1896.—11, Ladbroke Sq., W. **C.**

Shaw, T. F. C. E. (Stafford); b. 1859; Merchant; el. 1892.—Rickerscote, Stafford. **G.L.**

Shaw, Thos., Q.C. (Hawick); b. 1850; el. 1892. Sol.-Gen. for Scotland 1894-5.—17, Abercromby Pl., Edinburgh. **G.L.**

Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (E. Renfrewsh.); b. 1854; Mil.; *Cand.* Stirlingsh. 1895; el. 1886.—28, Bruton St., W. **C.**

Shee, J. J. (W. Waterford), b. 1866; Solicitor; el. 1895.—Carrick-on-Suir. **N.**

Sheehy, D. (S. Galway); b. 1844; Mil-ler; el. 1855.—67, Eccles St., Dublin. **N.**

Sidebotham, J. W. (Cheshr., Hyde); b. 1857; Manufacturer; el. 1886.—The Thorns, Bowdon, Cheshire. **C.**

Sidebottom, T. H. (Stalybridge); b. 1826; Cotton Spinner; M.P. 1874-80; *Cand.* 1880; el. 1885.—Etherow House, Hollingworth, Cheshire. **C.**

Sidebottom, W., V.D. (Derbyshire High Peak); b. 1841; Colliery Proprietor; Col. of Vol.; *Cand.* N. Derbysh. 1880; el. 1885.—18, Albemarle Street, W. **C.**

Simeon, Sir J. S. B., Bt. (Southamp-ton); b. 1850; Army; Landowner; el. 1895.—19, Wilton Crescent, S.W. **L.U.**

Sinclair, Capt. J. (Forfarshire); b. 1860; Army (Soudan); *Cand.* Ayr Dt. 1886; M.P. Dumbartonsh. 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1897.—101, Mount St., W. **G.L.**

Sinclair, L. (Essex, Romford); b. 1861; Merchant; el. 1897.—7, Netherhall Gdns., Hampstead, N.W. **C.**

Skewes-Cox, T. (Surrey, Kingston); b. 1849; Solicitor; el. 1895.—Heron House, Richmond, S.W. **C.**

Smith, Abel H. (Christchurch); b. 1862; Yeoman; el. 1892.—Wotton, Hertford. **C.**

Smith, J. Parker (Lanark, Partick); b. 1854; Bar.; el. 1890; *Cand.* Paisley 1886.—20, Draycott Place, S.W. **L.U.**

Smith, S. (Flintsh.); b. 1836; Cotton Broker (retd.); M.P. Liverpool 1892-5; el. 1886; *Cand.* Abercromby Div. Liverpool 1885.—Carleton, Princes Park, L'pool. **G.L.**

Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand); b. 1868; eld. s. of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith and Viscountess Hambleden; Newsagent; el. 1891.—8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Smith-Barry, Rt. Hon. A. H. (S. Hunts); b. 1843; Landowner; M.P. Cork Co. 1867-74; el. 1886.—20, Hill Street, W. **C.**

Soames, A. W. (S. Norfolk); b. 1852; Architect; *Cand.* Ipswich 1892-95; el. 1898.—18, Park Crescent, N.W. **G.L.**

Soutar, A. B. (Dumfries Co.); b. 1848; Civil Engineer; *Cand.* Oxford 1892; el. 1895.—24, Penywern Rd., S.W. **G.L.**

Spencer, J. E. (Westbromwich); b. 1848; Bar.; el. 1886; *Cand.* 1885.—3, Knaresborough Place, S.W. **C.**

Spicer, A. (Monmouth Dt.); b. 1847; Stationer; el. 1892; *Cand.* S.W. Essex 1886.—10, Lancaster Gate, W. **G.L.**

Stanhope, Hon. P. J. (Burnley); b. 1847; s. of 6th Earl Stanhope; Ex-I.N.; Civil Engineer; M.P. Wednesbury 1886-92; el. 1838; *Cand.* Dover 1880; Wednesbury 1885, 1892.—3, Carlton Gardens, S.W. **G.L.**

Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Lancs., Orms-kirk); b. 1869; s. of E. of Derby; Dipl. Serv.ce; el. 1898.—33, St. James' Square, S.W. **C.**

Stanley, E. J. (Somerset, Bridgwater); b. 1826; Landowner; M.P. W. Somerset 1882-5; el. 1885.—14, Grosvenor Sq., W. **C.**

Stanley, H. M. (N. Lambeth); b. 1841; Journalist and Explorer; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—2, Richmond Terrace, S.W. **L.U.**

Stanley, Lord (S.E. Lancs., West-houghton); b. 1865; eld. s. of E. of Derby; Army; el. 1892. Ld. of Treasury since 1895.—36, Gt. Cumberland Place, W. **C.**

Steadman, W. C. (T. Hamlets, Step-ney); b. 1851; Sec. Barge Builders' Union; *Cand.* Mid Kent 1892, Hammersmith 1895; el. 1898.—49, Rectory Sq., Stepney, E. **G.L.**

Stephens, H. C. (Middx., Hornsey); b. 1841; Ink Manufacturer; el. 1887.—Avenue House, Finchley. **C.**

Stevenson, F. S. (N.E. Suffolk); b. 1862; el. 1895; Charity Commr. 1894-5.—5, Ennismore Gdns., S.W. **G.L.**

Stewart, Sir Mark J. McTaggart, Bt. (Kirkcudbrightsh.); b. 1834; Land-owner; Bar.; M.P. Wigtown Dt. 1874-80; 1880 (unsd.); and *Cand.* 1880; el. 1885.—Ardwell, Wigtownsh., N.B. **C.**

Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John S., Bt. (Glasgow, College); b. 1866; Landowner; Yeoman; Vol.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—48, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Stock, J. H. (Liverpool, Walton); b. 1855; Bar.; el. '92.—5, Lowndes Sq., S.W. **C.**

Stone, Sir J. Benjn., Kt. (E. Birming-ham); b. 1838; Glass Manufacturer; el. 1895.—Erdington, Birmingham. **C.**

Strachey, E. (S. Somerset); b. 1858; Mil.; *Cand.* N. Somerset 1885, Plymouth 1886; el. 1892.—27, Cadogan Gdns., S.W. **G.L.**

Strauss, Arthur (N.W. Cornwall); b. 1847; Tin Merchant; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—1, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W. **L.U.**

Strutt, Hon. C. H. (E. Essex); b. 1819; Landowner; M.P. E. Essex 1883-5; and N. Essex 1885; el. 1895.—3, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. **C.**

Stuart, Jas. (Shoreditch, Hoxton); b. 1843; ex Prof. Camb. Univ.; *Cand.* Camb. Univ. 1882; M.P. Hackney 1884-5; el. 1885.—24, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **G.L.**

Sturt, Hon. H. N. (E. Dorset); b. 1859; eld. s. of Ld. Alington; Yeoman; *Cand.* N. Dorset 1885; el. 1891.—38, Portman Square, W. **C.**

- Sullivan, D.** (S. Westmeath); b. 1838; Journalist; el. 1865.—Dublin. **N.**
- Sullivan, T. D.** (W. Donegal); b. 1827; Newspaper Propr.; M.P. Westmeath 1880-5; College Gn., Dublin 1885-92 and *Cand.* 1892; el. 1892.—Dublin. **N.**
- Sutherland, Sir Thos.**, G.C.M.G. (Greenock); b. 1834; Chairm. P. & O. Co.; el. 1884.—4, Buckingham Gate, S.W. **L.U.**
- Talbot, Lord Edmd. E.** (S.W. Sussex); b. 1855; s. of 14th D. of Norfolk; Army; Yeo.; *Cand.* Burnley 1880; Brightside Div., Sheffield, 1885, '86; el. 1894.—18, St. James' Place, S.W. **C.**
- Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G.** (Oxford Univ.); b. 1835; Landowner; M.P. W. Kent 1868-78; *Cand.* Kidderminster 1862, Malmesbury 1865; el. 1878; Sec. Bd. of Trade 1878-80; Eccles. Commr.—10, Gt. George Street, S.W. **C.**
- Tanner, C. K. D.**, M.D. (Mid Cork); b. 1850; el. 1885.—2, Coleherne Mans., S.W. **N.**
- Tennant, H. J.** (Berwicksh.); b. 1865; el. 1894.—33, Bruton Street, W. **G.L.**
- Thomas, Abel, Q.C.** (E. Carmarthen-shire); b. 1848; el. 1890.—7, King's Bench Walk, E.C. **G.L.**
- Thomas, Alfred** (E. Glamorgan); b. 1840; Merchant; el. 1885.—Bronwydd, Cardiff. **G.L.**
- Thomas, D. A.** (Merthyr); b. 1836; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1888.—122, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **G.L.**
- Thorburn, W.** (Peebles and Selkirk); b. 1842; Woollen Manufacturer; el. 1886.—Kerfield, Peebles, N.B. **L.U.**
- Thornton, P. M.** (Clapham); b. 1841; Author; el. 1892.—56, Clapham Common, S.W. **C.**
- Tollemache, H. J.** (Cheshr., Eddisbury); b. 1846; Landowner; Yeo.; M.P. W. Cheshr. 1881-5; el. 1885.—42, Half Moon Street, W. **C.**
- Tomlinson, W. E. M.**, V.D. (Preston); b. 1838; Bar.; Vol.; el. 1882.—3, Richmond Terrace, S.W. **C.**
- Tritton, C. E.** (Lambeth, Norwood); b. 1845; Bill Discounter; el. 1892.—63, Cromwell Road, S.W. **C.**
- Tuite, J.** (N. Westmeath); b. 1849; Watchmaker; el. 1885.—Mullingar. **N.**
- Tully, J.** (S. Leitrim); b. 1859; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1892.—Boyle, I. **N.**
- Ure, A.**, Q.C. (Linlithgow); b. 1853; *Cand.* W. Perthsh. 1892, Linlithgow 1893; el. 1895.—26, Heriot Row, Edinburgh. **G.L.**
- Usborne, T.** (Mid Essex); b. 1840; Brewer; el. 1892.—Writtle, Chelmsford. **C.**
- Valentia, Viscount** (Oxford); b. 1843; Irish Peer; Army; Chn. Oxon Co. Council; el. 1895; *Cand.* Mid Oxon 1885; Comptr. of Household since 1898.—62, Pont Street, S.W. **C.**
- Verney, Hon. E. G.** (S.E. Warwicksh.); b. 1869; eld. s. of Ld. Willoughby de Broke; Yeo.; el. 1895.—35, Harley St., W. **C.**
- Vincent, Sir C. E. Howard**, Kt., C.B. (Central Sheffield); b. 1849; Army; Bar.; Civil Serv.; Col. of Vol.; el. 1885.—1, Grosvenor Square, W. **C.**
- Wallace, E.** (E. Edinburgh); b. 1831; Minister; Journalist; Bar.; el. 1888.—37, Beaufort St., S.W. **G.L.**
- Wallace, E., Q.C.** (Perth); b. 1850; *Cand.* Wandsworth 1885, W. Edinburgh 1886, W. Renfrew 1892; el. 1895.—6, Kensington Square Mansions, W. **G.L.**
- Walrond, Sir W. H.**, Bt., V.D. (N.E. Devon); b. 1849; Army; Col. of Vol.; M.P. E. Devon 1880-5; el. 1885. Ld. of Treasury 1885-6, 1896-92; Parl. Sec. to Treasury since 1895.—65, Cadogan Square, S.W. **C.**
- Walton, John L.**, Q.C. (S. Leeds); b. 1852; *Cand.* Centl. Leeds 1892; el. 1892.—3, Melbury Road, W. **G.L.**
- Walton, Joseph** (Yorks. Barnsley); b. 1849; Colliery Owner; *Cand.* Doncaster Div. 1895; el. 1897.—7, Sloane St., S.W. **G.L.**
- Wanklyn, J. L.** (Centl. Bradford); b. 1860; Merchant; el. 1895.—Belgrave Mansions, S.W. **L.U.**
- Ward, Hon. E. A.** (Cheshr., Crewe); s. of 1st E. of Dudley; b. 1871; Yeo.; el. 1895.—42, Grosvenor Square, W. **C.**
- Warde, Col. C. E.** (Mid Kent); b. 1848; Army; el. 1892.—17, Lennox Gdns., S.W. **C.**
- Warkworth, Ld.** (S. Kensington); b. 1871; eld. s. of Earl Percy; *Cand.* Berwick Div., Northumb'd. 1895; el. 1895.—28, Grosvenor Sq., W. **C.**
- Warner, T. C. T.** (Staffs. Lichfield); b. 1857; Mil.; *Cand.* Coventry 1885; M.P. N. Somerset 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1896.—56, Cadogan Square, S.W. **G.L.**
- Warr, A. F.** (L'pool, E. Toxteth); b. 1848; Solicitor; el. 1895.—Liverpool. **C.**
- Wayman, T.** (W. Yorks, Eiland); b. 1833; Woolstapler (retd.); el. 1885.—Oaklands, Clapham Park, S.W. **G.L.**
- Webster, Sir Richard E.**, G.C.M.G., Q.C. (I. of Wight); b. 1842; M.P. Launceston 1885; el. 1885; *Cand.* Bewdley 1880. Atty.-Gen. 1885-6, 1886-92, and since 1895.—Hornton Lodge, Kensington, W. **C.**
- Webster, E. G.** (E. St. Pancras); b. 1845; Bar.; *Cand.* Cokermonth 1880. E. St. Pancras 1885; el. 1886.—3, Belgrave Road, S.W. **C.**
- Wedderburn, Sir Wm.**, Bt. (Banffsh.); b. 1838; Indian Civ Serv. (retd.); el. 1893; *Cand.* N. Ayresh. 1891.—14, Beaufort Gdns., S.W. **G.L.**
- Weir, J. G.** (Ross & Cromarty); b. 1839; Retd. Manufr.; el. 1892; *Cand.* Falkirk Dt. 1885.—1, Frognal, Hampstead. **G.L.**
- Welby, Lt. Col. A. C. Earle** (Taunton); b. 1849; Army; el. 1895; *Cand.* Grantham 1885; Poplar 1886, 1892.—13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. **C.**
- Wentworth, E. C. Vernon** (Brighton); b. 1882; Army; *Cand.* Barnsley Div. Yorks, 1885, 1886, 1889; el. 1893.—2, First Avenue, Hove. **C.**
- Wharton, Rt. Hon. J. L.** (W. Yorks, Ripon); b. 1837; Bar.; Railway Director; M.P. Durham 1871-4; el. 1886; *Cand.* Durham 1868, 1874, 1880; Ripon Div. 1885.—Bramham, Tadcaster. **C.**

Whiteley, Geo. (Stockport); b. 1855; Cotton Spinner; *Cand.* Northwich Div. Cotton, 1892; el. 1893.—31, Prince's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Whiteley, Herbert J. (Ashton); b. 1857; Cotton Spinner; el. 1895.—Blackburn. **C.**

Whitmore, C. A. (Chelsea); b. 1851; Bar.; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—75, Cadogan Place, S.W. **C.**

Whittaker, T. P. (W. Yorks, Spen Valley); b. 1850; Journalist; el. 1892.—9, Taviton Street, W.C. **G.L.**

Williams, J. Carvell (Notts, Mansfield); b. 1821; Chn. of Liberation Socy.; M.P. S. Nottm. 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1892.—21, Hornsey Rise Gardens, N. **G.L.**

Williams, J. Powell (S. Birmingham); b. 1840; ex-Civil Service; el. 1885; Finl. Sec. to War Office since 1895.—6, Great George Street, S.W. **L.U.**

Williams, E. (W. Dorset); b. 1848; Banker; Col. of Vol.; el. 1895.—1, Hyde Park Street, W. **C.**

Willoughby de Eresby, Lord (Lincs., Horncastle); b. 1867; eld. s. of E. of Ancaster; Yeo.; el. 1894.—12, Belgrave Sq. **C.**

Willox, Sir J. A., Kt. (Liverpool, Everton); b. 1842; Newspaper Propr. and Tobacco Mfr.; el. 1892.—Parkside, Huyton, Liverpool. **C.**

Wills, Sir W. H., Bt. (E. Bristol); b. 1830; Tobacco Manufacturer; M.P. Coventry 1880-5; *Cand.* S.E. Essex 1885, 1886; S. Bristol 1892; el. 1895.—25, Hyde Park Gardens, W. **G.L.**

Wilson, C. H. (W. Hull); b. 1833; Shipowner; M.P. Hull 1874-85; el. 1885.—41, Grosvenor Square, W. **G.L.**

Wilson, F. W. (Mid Norfolk); b. 1844; Newspaper Proprietor; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1895.—Felixstowe, Suffolk. **G.L.**

Wilson, H. J. (W. Yorks, Holmfirth); b. 1833; Smelter and Refiner; el. 1885.—Osgathorpe Hall, Sheffield. **G.L.**

Wilson, John (Mid Durham); b. 1837; Miners' Agent; M.P. Houghton Div. 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1890.—97, Kennington Road, S.E. **G.L.**

Wilson, John (Falkirk Dt.); b. 1843; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1895.—Craigmount, Kelvinside, Glasgow. **L.U.**

Wilson, John (Lanarksh., Govan); b. 1828; Tube Manufacturer; el. 1889.—62, Cadogan Place, S.W. **G.L.**

Wilson, J. Havelock (Middlesbro'); b. 1857; Pres. Sailors' and Firemen's Union; el. 1892; *Cand.* E. Bristol 1890.—9, Jeremiah Street, Poplar, E. **G.L.**

Wilson, J. W. (N. Worcestersh.); b. 1858; Chemical Manfr.; el. 1895.—Perry-croft, Colwall, Herefordsh. **L.U.**

Wilson-Todd, Col. W. H. (E. Yorks., Howdensh.); b. 1828; Army; el. 1892; *Cand.* Darlington 1885.—Hainaby Hall, Darlington. **C.**

Wingfield-Digby, J. K. W. (N. Dorset); b. 1859; Landowner; Yeo.; M.P. Mid Somerset 1885; *Cand.* S. Somerset 1885; el. 1892.—Sherborne Castle, Dorset. **C.**

Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. R. (Bath); b. 1835; Bar.; *Cand.* N. Norfolk 1868; Lynn 1874; el. 1880.—56, Chester St., S.W. **L.U.**

Wolff, G. W. (E. Belfast); b. 1834; Shipbuilder; el. 1892.—90, Piccadilly, W. **C.**

Woodall, W. (Hanley); b. 1832; Pottery Manufacturer; M.P. Stoke 1880-5; el. 1885. Surv.-Gen. of Ordnance 1886; Finl. Sec. to War Office 1892-5.—Bleak House, Burslem. **G.L.**

Woodhouse, Sir Jas. T., Kt. (Huddersfield); b. 1852; Solr.; el. 1895; *Cand.* Howdensh., Yorks. 1892.—Hull. **G.L.**

Woods, S. (Essex, Walthamstow); b. 1846; Miners' Agent; Sec. to Parl. Com. of Trades Congress; M.P. Ince Div., Lanc. 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1897.—19, Buckingham St., W.C. **G.L.**

Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart, C.B., Q.C. (Sheffield, Hallam); b. 1851; Bar.; *Cand.* Sheffield 1879; M.P. 1880-5; el. 1885. Under Sec. Home Dept. 1885-6, 1886-92; Church Est. Commr. since 1895.—7, Cheyne Walk, S.W. **C.**

Wylie, Alex. (Dumbartonsh.); b. 18—; Dyer and Calico Printer; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Cordale, Renton, N.B. **C.**

Wyndham, G. (Dover); b. 1863; Army (Suakin); el. 1889; Under Sec. for War since 1898.—35, Park Lane, W. **C.**

Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H. (S. Glamorgan); b. 1857; Army (Transvaal); el. 1895.—5, Seymour Street, W. **C.**

Wyvill, M. D'Arcy (W. Yorks, Otley); b. 1849; Landowner; *Cand.* Bishop Auckland Div., Durham, 1885; Otley Div. 1892; el. 1892.—Denton, Ben Rhydding, Leeds. **C.**

Yerburgh, E. A. (Chester); b. 1853; Barrister; el. 1886; *Cand.* 1885.—25, Kensington Gore, W. **C.**

Young, Capt. O. (E. Berks); b. 1855; Royal Navy (Egypt); el. 1898.—Hare Hatch, Twyford, Berks. **C.**

Young, S. (E. Cavan); b. 1822; Distiller, el. 1892.—Avonmore, Belfast. **N.**

Younger, W. (Lincolnsh., Stamford); b. 1862; Army; Landowner; el. 1895; *Cand.* Orkney and Shetland 1892.—Staveley Lodge, Melton Mowbray. **C.**

Yoxall, J. H. (W. Nottingham); b. 1857; Sec. National Union of Teachers; el. 1895; *Cand.* Bassetlaw Dn. 1892.—7, Pagoda Avenue, Richmond, S.W. **G.L.**

STATE OF PARTIES.

15th NOVEMBER, 1898.

England—	Conservatives.	Liberal Unionists.	Gladstonian Liberals.	Nationalists.	Parnellite Nationalists.
Counties.....	188	24	72	—	—
Boroughs	152	23	50	1	—
Wales—					
Counties	2	—	17	—	—
Boroughs	5	1	5	—	—
Scotland—					
Counties	12	5	22	—	—
Burghs	5	8	18	—	—
Ireland—					
Counties.....	12	2	1	64	6
Boroughs	4	1	—	6	5
Universities	7	2	—	—	—
Total	<u>387</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>11</u>
Conservatives and Liberal Unionists					408
Gladstonian Liberals and Nationalists.....					267
Unionist Majority					<u>136</u>

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The distribution of the Members of the House of Commons at various periods is shown by the two following tables, which are in part taken from Messrs. Acland and Ransome's *Hand-book of English Political History*.

PERIOD.	County Members.	Borough Members.	University Members.	TOTAL.
Elizabeth (1608).....	90	372	...	462
James I. (1625)	90	395	4	489
Charles I. (1649).....	90	413	4	507
Charles II. (1685).....	92	417	—	513
The Union with Scotland (1707)	122	432	4	558
" Ireland (1801).....	186	467	5	658
From 1828 to 1832.....	188	465	5	658
After the Reform Act of 1832	258	399	6	658
From 1867 to 1868.....	256	396	6	658
From 1868 to 1885.....	283	366	9	658
Since the Redistribution Act, 1885	377	284	9	670

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

PERIOD.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	TOTAL.
1707-1800	489	24	45	...	558
1801-1832	489	24	45	100	658
1832-1868	471	29	53	105	658
1868-1885	463	30	60	105	658
Since 1885	<u>465</u>	30	72	103	670

ANALYSIS.

NOVEMBER 15TH, 1898.

	C.	LU.	GL.	N.	PN.	Total.
Landed Interest (country gentlemen, sons of peers, &c.).....	91	8	16	2	1	118
The Services—						
Army	34	2	4	1	—	41
Navy	6	—	—	—	—	6
Civil, Diplomatic, Indian, and Colonial Services	13	1	1	2	—	17
Professions—						
Barristers and Advocates	73	12	40	9	4	138
Solicitors	10	2	10	5	—	27
Medical	1	—	—	5	—	6
Teaching	3	—	5	—	—	8
Literature—						
Newspaper Proprietors	5	—	4	3	1	13
Printers and Publishers	3	1	2	—	—	6
Authors and Journalists	2	2	8	10	1	23
Trade and Commerce—						
Bankers	9	4	1	—	—	14
Merchants	14	5	18	10	—	47
Manufacturers	24	9	24	—	—	57
Colliery Proprietors	2	3	9	—	—	14
Brewers, Maltsters, Distillers, and Wine Trade	11	—	4	4	1	20
Shipping Interests	7	4	6	—	—	17
Architects, Engineers, Contractors, & Surveyors	4	4	7	—	—	15
Ironmasters	5	1	2	—	—	8
Stockbrokers	4	1	—	—	—	5
Accountant	—	—	1	—	—	1
Farmers	—	—	—	12	1	13
Retail Traders.....	—	—	1	1	1	3
Manual Labour	—	—	13	2	—	15
Various Commercial Interests	8	4	—	1	—	13
Financial Agent	1	—	—	—	—	1
No Profession	7	1	5	1	—	15
Not classified.....	—	—	1	3	—	4
	337	69	182	71	11	670

N.B.—The above must be regarded as approximate only, as many names may properly be included in more than one class.

CONSTITUENCIES AND ELECTIONS, 1885-98.

The following pages contain particulars of the Population (1891) and Electorate (1898) of each Constituency, together with the results of the Polls at the General Elections of 1885, 1886, 1892, and 1895, and of all Bye-Elections.

The results of the polls have been revised so as to accord with the Parliamentary Returns, except where, in a few cases, the latter were obviously inaccurate.

ABBREVIATIONS.—P., Population, 1891. El., Parliamentary Electors, 1898. C., Conservative. L.U., Liberal Unionist. GL., Gladstonian Liberal. N., Nationalist. P.N., Parnellite Nationalist. Lab., Independent Labour. Soc., Socialist. Crf., Crofter. Loy., Loyalist. I., Independent. d. deceased.

* Bye Elections. † Unopposed re-elections on acceptance of office. Unsuccessful Candidates are printed in Italics. The addition of a title within brackets shows that the member or candidate acquired it subsequently to the Election.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES.

234 Members. Population, 1891, 13,849,818. Parliamentary Electors, 1898: 2,703,125

VOTES RECORDED, 1895. †

For Conservative and Unionist Candidates 705,792
 " Gladstonian Liberal Candidates 680,574
 " Independent Labour Candidates 1,993

Number of Electors in 74 uncontested Unionist Constituencies 834,748

Number of Electors in 6 uncontested Gladstonian Constituencies .. 77,886

Bedfordshire (2)

N. or Biggleswade Div. P., 64,457. El., 13,707.	
1885. C. Magniac, d. L. 6,037	
(Sir) W. G. Barttelot ... C. 4,422	
1886. Viscount Baring ... LU. ... 4,853	
C. Magniac, d. GL. ... 4,371	
1892. G. W. E. Russell ... GL. 5,600	
Viscount Baring ... LU. 5,056	
1895. Lord A. Compton ... LU. ... 5,643	
G. W. E. Russell ... GL. ... 5,376	
S. or Luton Division. P., 68,249. El., 13,032.	
1885. Cy i Flower ... L. 6,080	
Sydney Gedge ... C. 3,871	
† 1886. Feb. 13. C. Flower ... GL. ... unop.	
1886. Cyril Flower ... GL. ... 4,275	
(Sir) W. G. Barttelot ... C. 3,602	
1892. Cyril Flower ... GL. 5,296	
Col. O. T. Duke ... LU. 4,277	
1892. Sep. 29. Mr. Flower being created a peer,	
S. H. Whitbread ... GL. ... 4,838	
Col. O. T. Duke ... LU. ... 4,596	
1895. T. G. Ashton ... GL. 5,430	
Col. O. T. Duke ... LU. 5,244	

Berkshire (3).

N. or Abingdon Div. P., 49,077. El., 8,084.	
1885. P. Wroughton ... C. 4,245	
R. Purvis ... L. 2,986	
1886. P. Wroughton ... C. ... 3,899	
E. C. Keevil ... GL. ... 1,910	
1892. P. Wroughton ... C. 3,565	
C. A. Pryce ... GL. 3,239	
1895. A. K. Loyd, Q.C. ... C. ... 4,064	
C. A. Pryce ... GL. ... 3,019	
S. or Newbury Div. P., 55,346. El., 10,638.	
1885. W. G. Mount ... C. 4,631	
G. Palmer, d. L. 4,429	
1886. W. G. Mount ... C. ... unop.	
1892. W. G. Mount ... C. 4,588	
T. Stevens ... GL. 3,938	
1895. W. G. Mount ... C. ... 4,895	
Sir J. Swinburne, Bt. GL. ... 3,736	
E. or Wokingham Div. P., 59,104. El., 11,189.	
1885. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. 4,710	
(Sir) Edwin Lawrence ... L. 3,062	
1886. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. ... unop.	
1892. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. 4,986	
F. J. Patton ... GL. 2,738	
1895. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. ... unop.	

Berkshire. E. or Wokingham Div.—contd.

* 1898. Mar. 30. On Sir G. Russell's death,
 Capt. O. Young, R.N. ... C. 4,736
 G. W. Palmer ... GL. 3,690

Buckinghamshire (3).

N. or Buckingham Div. P., 57,329. El., 11,753.	
1885. Capt. E. H. Verney ... L. 5,462	
Sir Samuel Wilson, d. ... C. 4,006	
1886. Hn. Egerton Hubbard C. ... 4,460	
Capt. E. H. Verney ... GL. ... 4,389	
* 1889. Oct. 11. Mr. E. Hubbard becoming a Peer, Capt. (Sir) E. H. Verney GL. 4,855	
Hon. Evelyn Hubbard ... C. 4,647	
* 1891. May 28. On Capt. Verney's expulsion, H. S. Leon ... GL. ... 5,013	
Hon. Evelyn Hubbard C. ... 4,632	
1892. H. S. Leon ... GL. 5,153	
W. W. Carlile ... C. 4,704	
1895. W. W. Carlile ... C. ... 5,266	
H. S. Leon ... GL. ... 4,930	
Mid or Aylesbury Div. P., 58,510. El., 11,284.	
1885. Baron F. de Rothschild L. 5,476	
F. Charsley, d. ... C. 2,624	
C. J. Clarke ... R. 296	
1886. Bar. F. de Rothschild LU. ... 4,723	
C. D. Hodgson ... GL. ... 1,680	
1892. Baron F. de Rothschild LU. 5,515	
T. H. Dolbey ... GL. 2,992	
1895. Bar. F. de Rothschild LU. ... unop.	
S. or Wycombe Div. P., 66,792. El., 12,363.	
1885. Viscount Curzon ... C. 5,092	
Hon. R. Carington ... L. 4,239	
1886. Viscount Curzon ... C. ... 4,620	
A. Glibbey ... GL. ... 3,537	
1892. Viscount Curzon ... C. 5,030	
A. H. Hawkins ... GL. 3,988	
1895. Viscount Curzon ... C. ... unop.	
† 1896. Feb. 21. Visct. Curzon C. ... unop.	
Cambridgeshire (3).	
N. or Wisbech Div. P., 49,556. El., 10,300.	
1885. (Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C. ... L. 3,919	
Capt. Selwyn, d. ... C. 3,596	
1886. Captain Selwyn, d. ... C. ... 4,169	
(Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C. ... GL. ... 3,082	
* 1891. July 23. On Capt. Selwyn's retirement, Hon. A. G. Brand ... GL. 3,979	
S. W. Duncan ... C. 3,719	
1892. Hon. A. G. Brand ... GL. ... 4,311	
S. W. Duncan ... C. ... 4,189	

† In Constituencies returning two Members, the votes recorded for the highest candidate on each side are taken.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Cambridgeshire—N. or Wisbech Div.—

Continued.

* 1894. Apr. 3.	Mr. A. G. Brand accepting office,		
	Hon. A. G. Brand	GL	4,363
	S. G. Stopford-Sackville C.		4,227
1895.	C. T. Giles	C.	4,368
	Hon. A. G. Brand	GL	4,145
W. or Chesterton Div. P., 46,041. EL. 10,469.			
1885.	C. Hall, Q.C.	C.	4,246
	N. Goodman, d.	L.	4,161
1886.	(Sir) C. Hall, Q.C.	C.	4,248
	(Sir) Clarence Smith.	GL	3,272
1892.	H. E. Hoare	GL	4,350
	Sir C. Hall, Q.C.	C.	3,952
1895.	W. R. Greene	C.	4,432
	H. E. Hoare	GL	4,012
E. or Newmarket Div. P., 48,878. EL. 9,809.			
1885.	G. Newnes	L.	3,931
	E. Hicks, d.	C.	2,960
1886.	G. Newnes	GL	3,405
	Marq. of Carmarthen.	C.	3,105
	W. H. Hall	LU	298
1892.	(Sir) G. Newnes	GL	4,391
	H. A. Giffard, Q.C.	C.	3,168
1895.	H. L. B. McAlmont C.		4,210
	Sir G. Newnes, Bt.	GL	3,867

Cheshire (8).

Wirral Division. P., 73,725. EL., 13,780.			
1885.	Capt. E. T. D. Cotton.	C.	4,756
	J. Tomkinson.	L.	3,261
1886.	Col. E. Cotton-Jodrell C.		unop.
1892.	Col. E. Cotton-Jodrell.	C.	5,599
	B. C. de Lisle	GL	3,051
1895.	Col. E. Cotton-Jodrell C.		unop.
Eddisbury Division. P., 55,249. EL., 10,494.			
1885.	H. J. Tollemache	C.	4,285
	L. Irwell	L.	4,164
1886.	H. J. Tollemache	C.	4,357
	J. Tomkinson	GL	3,678
1892.	H. J. Tollemache	C.	4,378
	J. Tomkinson	GL	4,042
1895.	H. J. Tollemache	C.	5,176
	Roger Bate	GL	3,371
Macclesfield Division. P., 53,147. EL., 8,732.			
1885.	W. C. Brocklehurst	L.	3,311
	Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt.	C.	2,846
1886.	W. Bromley-Davenport C.		3,283
	W. C. Brocklehurst.	GL	2,756
1892.	W. Bromley-Davenport C.		4,322
	J. C. McCoan	GL	3,396
1895.	W. Bromley-Davenport C.		unop.
Crewe Division. P., 64,434. EL., 12,314.			
1885.	G. W. Latham, d.	L.	5,089
	O. L. Stephen, d.	C.	4,281
1886.	W. S. B. McLaren	GL	4,690
	F. R. Twemlow	C.	4,045
1892.	W. S. B. McLaren	GL	5,558
	H. W. Chatterton	C.	3,990
1895.	Hon. R. A. Ward	C.	5,413
	W. S. B. McLaren	GL	4,863
Northwich Division. P., 69,893. EL., 12,057.			
1885.	J. T. Brunner	L.	5,023
	W. H. Verdin	C.	3,995
1886.	R. Verdin, d.	LU	4,416
	J. T. Brunner	GL	3,958
* 1887. Aug. 13.	On the death of Mr. R. Verdin,		
	J. T. Brunner	GL	5,112
	Lord H. Grosvenor	LU	3,983
1892.	(Sir) J. T. Brunner.	GL	5,580
	G. Whiteley	C.	4,325
1895.	Sir J. T. Brunner, Bt.	GL	5,706
	T. Ward	C.	4,068

Cheshire—Continued.

Altrincham Division. P., 63,390. EL., 12,394.			
1885.	John Brooks, d.	C.	4,798
	I. S. Leadam	L.	4,046
* 1886. Mar. 26.	On the death of Mr. Brooks,		
	Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt. C.		4,508
	I. S. Leadam	GL	3,925
1886.	Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt.	C.	unop.
1892.	C. R. Disraeli	C.	5,056
	I. S. Leadam	GL	4,258
1895.	C. R. Disraeli	C.	5,264
	A. M. Latham	GL	3,889
Hyde Division. P., 57,468. EL., 10,371.			
1885.	T. G. Ashton	L.	4,546
	W. J. Legh	C.	3,990
1886.	J. W. Sidebotham	C.	4,328
	T. G. Ashton	GL	3,885
1892.	J. W. Sidebotham	C.	4,525
	T. G. Ashton	GL	4,220
1895.	J. W. Sidebotham	C.	4,735
	G. W. Rhodes	GL	3,844
	G. S. Christie	Lab.	448
Knutsford Division. P., 55,073. EL., 9,942.			
1885.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton C.		4,663
	J. E. Barlow	L.	3,419
1886.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton C.		unop.
1892.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton C.		4,754
	A. M. Latham	GL	2,792
1895.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton C.		unop.

Cornwall (6).

W. or St. Ives Div. P., 50,160. EL., 7,539.			
1885.	Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt.	L.	3,313
	C. C. Ross	C.	2,576
1886.	Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt.	LU	3,395
	S. Barrow	GL	888
* 1887. July 9.	Sir J. St. Aubyn becoming a Peer,		
	T. B. Bolitho	LU	unop.
1892.	T. B. Bolitho	LU	unop.
1895.	T. B. Bolitho	LU	unop.
N.W. or Camborne Div. P., 54,192. EL., 6,991.			
1885.	C. A. V. Conybeare	R.	2,926
	A. P. Fivian	L.	2,577
1886.	C. A. V. Conybeare	GL	3,156
	J. Drew Gay, d.	LU	1,969
1892.	C. A. V. Conybeare	GL	3,073
	A. Strauss	LU	2,635
1895.	A. Strauss	LU	3,166
	C. A. V. Conybeare	GL	2,704
Truro Division. P., 50,715. EL., 8,961.			
1885.	W. Bickford-Smith	L.	3,316
	W. M. St. Aubyn, d.	C.	2,883
1886.	W. Bickford-Smith	LU	3,522
	Thomas Lough	GL	1,546
1892.	J. C. Williams	LU	4,029
	J. H. Lile	GL	2,518
1895.	(Sir) E. D. Lawrence LU.		3,282
	H. T. Waddy	GL	3,012
Mid or St. Austell Div. P., 49,517. EL., 9,578.			
1885.	W. C. Borlase	L.	4,464
	J. Heywood Johnstone C.		2,183
1886.	W. C. Borlase	GL	unop.
* 1887. May 18.	On Mr. Borlase's retirement,		
	W. A. McArthur	GL	3,540
	E. B. Williams	LU	3,329
1892.	W. A. McArthur	GL	4,201
	J. Westlake, Q.C.	LU	2,593
† 1892. Aug. 23.	W. A. McArthur GL.		unop.
1895.	W. A. McArthur	GL	4,193
	Michael Williams	LU	3,092
S.E. or Bodmin Div. P., 52,386. EL., 9,877.			
1885.	L. H. Courtney	L.	4,254
	Col. Hn. C. E. Edgumbe C.		3,101
1886.	Rt. Hn. L. H. Courtney LU.		3,763
	John Abraham	GL	2,101
1892.	Rt. Hn. L. H. Courtney LU.		3,809
	J. McDougall	GL	3,678
1895.	Rt. Hn. L. H. Courtney LU.		4,035
	J. McDougall	GL	3,492

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Cornwall—Continued.

N. E. or Launceston D. P., 48,086. El., 9,508.	
1885. C. T. Dyke-Acland L.	4,690
T. N. Lawrence, d. C.	2,587
1886. (Sir) C. T. Dyke-Acland GL.	unop.
1892. T. Owen, d. GL.	3,897
Sir L. Moleworth, Bt. LU.	2,913
1895. T. Owen, d. GL.	3,633
(Sir) F. Wills LU.	2,975
* 1898. Aug 3. On the death of Mr. Owen, J. F. Moulton, Q.C. GL.	3,951
Sir F. Wills, Bt. LU.	2,863

Cumberland (4).

N. or Eskdale Div. P., 45,800. El., 9,762.	
1885. R. A. Allison L.	4,749
S. P. Foster C.	3,163
1886. R. A. Allison GL.	4,112
Rt. Hon. J. Lowther C.	3,226
1892. R. A. Allison GL.	3,976
H. C. Howard LU.	3,163
1895. R. A. Allison GL.	3,745
H. C. Howard LU.	3,598
Mid or Penrith Div. P., 45,636. El., 8,820.	
1885. H. C. Howard L.	3,921
J. W. Lowther C.	3,448
1886. J. W. Lowther C.	3,676
Wilfrid Lawson, Jr. GL.	3,032
1892. J. W. Lowther C.	3,549
Dr. T. S. Douglas GL.	3,424
1895. (Rt. Hn.) J. W. Lowther C.	3,868
Dr. T. S. Douglas GL.	3,268

Cockermouth Div. P., 63,592. El., 10,364.

1885. C. J. Valentine C.	3,845
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bt. L.	3,835
1886. Sir W. Lawson, Bt. GL.	4,130
H. F. Curwen LU.	3,126
1892. Sir W. Lawson, Bt. GL.	4,599
Maj. Hon. J. S. Napier C.	3,829
1895. Sir W. Lawson, Bt. GL.	4,259
T. Milrain, Q.C. C.	4,018

W. or Egremont Div. P., 53,629. El., 9,376.

1885. Lord Muncaster C.	3,990
D. Ainsworth L.	3,453
1886. Lord Muncaster C.	3,583
D. Ainsworth GL.	3,419
1892. D. Ainsworth GL.	3,849
Lord Muncaster C.	3,378
1895. Hon. H. V. Duncombe C.	3,717
D. Ainsworth GL.	3,586

Derbyshire (7).**High Peak Division. P., 60,740. El., 10,591.**

1885. Capt. W. Sidebottom C.	4,199
J. F. Cheetham L.	4,190
1886. Major W. Sidebottom C.	4,162
H. Rhodes, d. GL.	4,001
1892. Col. W. Sidebottom C.	4,609
J. F. Cheetham GL.	4,243
1895. Col. W. Sidebottom C.	4,671
A. G. Symonds GL.	4,164

North Eastern Div. P., 61,995. El., 11,880.

1885. Adm. Hon. F. Egerton, d. L.	4,999
C. Gould, Q.C. C.	2,536
1886. T. D. Bolton GL.	3,879
C. Markham LU.	3,158
1892. T. D. Bolton GL.	5,206
F. G. Barnes C.	3,034
1895. T. D. Bolton GL.	4,737
Dr. J. Court LU.	4,210

Chesterfield Div. P., 61,294. El., 11,234.

1885. A. Barnes L.	3,408
J. C. Macdonald C.	2,136
James Haslam Lab.	1,907
1886. A. Barnes LU.	3,567
T. Bayley GL.	3,463
1892. T. Bayley GL.	4,249
A. Barnes LU.	4,067
1895. T. Bayley GL.	4,572
A. W. Byron C.	4,325

Derbyshire—Continued.**Western Division. P., 56,937. El., 10,825.**

1885. Lord E. Cavendish, d. L.	5,920
F. C. Arkwright C.	4,138
1886. Lord E. Cavendish, d. LU.	unop.
* 1891. June 2. On Lord E. Cavendish's death, V. C. W. Cavendish LU.	unop.
1892. V. C. W. Cavendish LU.	5,961
The Mardernut, Q.C. GL.	2,768
1895. V. C. W. Cavendish LU.	unop.
Mid Division. P., 59,716. El., 11,065.	
1885. J. A. Jacoby L.	5,447
J. B. Burrow C.	3,067
1886. J. A. Jacoby GL.	4,569
C. H. Seely LU.	3,706
1892. J. A. Jacoby GL.	4,899
J. S. Sandars C.	3,907
1895. J. A. Jacoby GL.	4,926
W. C. Bridgeman C.	4,351

Ilkeston Division P., 69,192. El., 14,007.

1885. T. Watson, d. L.	5,780
W. Drury-Lowe C.	3,793
1886. T. Watson, d. GL.	4,624
Samuel Leeke C.	3,793
* 1887. Mar. 24. On Mr. T. Watson's death, Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. GL.	5,572
Samuel Leeke C.	4,180
1892. Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. GL.	6,185
Samuel Leeke C.	4,402
1895. Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. GL.	6,215
Cap. E. P. Baumgarten C.	5,254

Southern Division. P., 63,818. El., 14,095.

1885. H. Wardle, d. L.	6,186
Hon. G. N. Curzon C.	4,094
1886. H. Wardle, d. GL.	5,102
Hon. E. K. Coke, d. LU.	3,949
* 1892. March 4th. On Mr. H. Wardle's death, H. F. Broad GL.	5,803
Beresford T. Melville C.	4,553
1892. H. F. Broad GL.	unop.
1895. John Gretton, jun. C.	6,104
H. E. Broad GL.	5,217

Devonshire (8).**E. or Honiton Div. P., 52,025. El., 9,408.**

1885. Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt. C.	4,540
Sir J. B. Phear, Kt. L.	2,957
1886. Sir J. H. Kennaway C.	unop.
1892. Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt. C.	4,591
Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey, GL.	2,565
1895. (Rt. Hon.) Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt. C.	unop.

N. E. or Tiverton Div. P., 52,762. El., 9,209.

1885. Col. W. H. Walrond C.	4,563
Sydney J. Stern L.	3,460
1886. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt. C.	unop.
† 1886. Aug. 12. Sir W. Walrond C.	unop.
1892. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt. C.	4,433
Sir J. B. Phear, Kt. GL.	3,101
1895. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt. C.	unop.

N. or South Molton Div. P., 46,718. El., 8,673.

1885. Viscount Lynton L.	4,925
Col. Hon. W. Trejusis, d. C.	2,924
1886. Viscount Lynton LU.	4,041
W. H. Walker GL.	2,352
* 1891. Nov. 13. Id. Lynton accg. to Peerage, G. Lambert GL.	4,222
C. W. Buller LU.	3,010
1892. G. Lambert GL.	4,278
A. R. Moore-Stevens C.	2,939
1895. G. Lambert GL.	4,283
Professor J. J. Long LU.	2,923

N. W. or Barnstaple Div. P., 61,349. El., 11,368.

1885. G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C. L.	4,577
(Sir) A. Kekewich, Q.C. C.	3,734
1886. G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C. LU.	4,222
I. S. Leadam GL.	2,960
1892. A. Billson GL.	4,383
Leedham White LU.	4,236
1895. Sir W. C. Gull, Bt. LU.	4,825
A. Billson GL.	4,598

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Devonshire—Continued.

W. or Tavistock Div. P., 50,715. El., 12,286.		
1885.	Viscount Ebrington L.	5,300
	H. M. Imbert-Terry C.	3,172
1886.	Viscount Ebrington LU.	3,917
	Sir J. B. Phear, Kt. GL.	2,722
1892.	H. F. Luttrell GL.	4,458
	Col. R. T. White-Thomson LU.	4,241
1895.	H. F. Luttrell GL.	4,970
	Col. (Sir) R. T. White-Thomson LU.	4,597
S. or Totnes Div. P., 49,615. El., 9,586.		
1885.	F. B. Mildmay L.	4,389
	H. Y. B. Lopes C.	3,252
1886.	F. B. Mildmay LU.	4,652
	(Sir) E. R. P. Edgcumbe GL.	1,141
1892.	F. B. Mildmay LU.	4,815
	A. H. Lush GL.	2,384
1895.	F. B. Mildmay LU.	4,630
	A. J. Sparkes GL.	2,264
Torquay Division. P., 57,468. El., 9,172.		
1885.	L. McIver L.	3,509
	R. Mallock C.	3,161
1886.	R. Mallock C.	3,135
	(Sir) L. McIver LU.	3,055
1892.	R. Mallock C.	4,157
	(lit. Hn.) Sir A. D. Hayter, Bt. GL.	3,763
1895.	Comr. A. S. Phillpotts C.	4,205
	F. L. Barratt GL.	4,030
Mid or Ashburton Div. P., 53,005. El., 9,667.		
1885.	(Rt. Hn.) C. Seale-Hayne L.	4,433
	W. J. Harris C.	3,182
1886.	(Rt. Hn.) C. S. Hayne GL.	3,413
	R. B. Martin LU.	3,007
1892.	(Rt. Hn.) C. Seale-Hayne GL.	4,361
	C. R. Collins C.	3,650
1895.	Rt. Hn. C. Seale-Hayne GL.	4,380
	J. A. Nix C.	3,976

Dorsetshire (4).

Northern Div. P., 45,740. El., 8,344.		
1885.	Hon. E. B. Portman L.	4,520
	Hon. H. N. Sturt C.	3,031
1886.	Hon. E. B. Portman GL.	3,571
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley LU.	3,336
1892.	J. K. Wingfield-Digby C.	3,981
	(Sir) Arthur Arnold GL.	3,456
1895.	J. K. Wingfield-Digby C.	unop.
Eastern Div. P., 57,202. El., 11,355.		
1885.	Hon. P. C. Glyn L.	4,543
	G. H. Bond, d. C.	3,846
1886.	G. H. Bond, d. C.	4,317
	Hon. P. C. Glyn GL.	3,662
1891.	Nov. 27th. On Mr. G. H. Bond's death,	
	Hon. H. N. Sturt C.	4,421
	Hon. P. C. Glyn GL.	4,074
1892.	Hon. H. N. Sturt C.	unop.
1895.	Hon. H. N. Sturt C.	unop.
Southern Div. P., 49,897. El., 8,898.		
1885.	H. P. Sturgis L.	3,128
	Colonel C. Hambro, d. C.	3,095
1886.	Colonel C. Hambro, d. C.	3,477
	H. P. Sturgis GL.	2,486
1891.	May 7. On Colonel Hambro's death,	
	W. E. Brymer C.	3,278
	E. R. P. Edgcumbe GL.	3,288
1892.	W. E. Brymer C.	3,657
	(Sir) E. P. Edgcumbe GL.	3,489
1895.	W. E. Brymer C.	unop.
Western Div. P., 41,648. El., 7,481.		
1885.	H. R. Farquharson, d. C.	3,507
	H. C. G. Batten L.	3,366
1886.	H. R. Farquharson, d. C.	3,672
	H. C. G. Batten GL.	2,467
1892.	H. R. Farquharson, d. C.	3,691
	C. T. Gatty GL.	2,813
* 1895.	May 14. On Mr. Farquharson's death,	
	Col. R. Williams C.	3,533
	G. W. Homer I.	2,825
1895.	Col. R. Williams C.	unop.

Durham County (8).

Jarrow Div. P., 80,532. El., 14,824.		
1885.	(Sir) C. M. Palmer L.	6,702
	James Johnson Lab.	1,731
1886.	Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. GL.	unop.
1892.	Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. GL.	7,343
	E. Dillon Lewis Lab.	2,416
1895.	Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. GL.	unop.
Houghton-le-Spring Div. P., 69,235. El., 14,047.		
1885.	John Wilson Lab.	6,511
	Nicholas Wood, d. C.	4,767
1886.	Nicholas Wood, d. C.	5,870
	John Wilson GL.	5,069
1892.	Capt. H. T. Fenwick GL.	6,256
	Nicholas Wood, d. C.	4,823
	J. Hargrove IL.	814
1895.	R. Cameron GL.	6,592
	V. C. S. W. Corbett C.	5,711
Chester-le-Street Div. P., 70,206. El., 15,652		
1885.	(Sir) J. Joicey L.	4,409
	R. Lloyd-Jones, d. L.	3,606
	W. Ashworth C.	2,018
1886.	(Sir) J. Joicey GL.	unop.
1892.	(Sir) J. Joicey GL.	6,453
	Sir E. Sullivan, Bt. LU.	4,066
1895.	Sir J. Joicey, Bt. GL.	7,370
	Viscount Morpeth LU.	4,113
North Western Div. P., 65,987. El., 12,694.		
1885.	L. Atherley-Jones L.	5,081
	A. B. Wilbraham, d. C.	3,085
1886.	L. Atherley-Jones GL.	unop.
1892.	L. Atherley-Jones GL.	5,121
	J. D. Dunville LU.	2,891
1895.	L. Atherley-Jones GL.	5,428
	J. Joicey LU.	3,869
Mid Division. P., 67,635. El., 12,722.		
1885.	W. Crawford, d. Lab.	5,799
	A. Vane-Tempest C.	3,245
* 1890.	July 17. On Mr. Crawford's death,	
	John Wilson GL.	5,469
	A. Vane-Tempest C.	3,375
1892.	John Wilson GL.	5,661
	C. E. Hunter C.	3,669
1895.	John Wilson GL.	5,937
	A. Wilkinson C.	4,295
South Eastern Div. P., 63,830. El., 14,853.		
1885.	Sir H. Havelock-Allan d. L.	5,603
	Sir G. Elliot, Bt., d. C.	4,854
1886.	Sir H. Havelock-Allan d. LU.	4,984
	Hugh F. Boyd GL.	4,045
1892.	J. Richardson GL.	5,560
	Sir H. Havelock-Allan d. LU.	5,396
1895.	Sir H. Havelock-Allan d. LU.	5,978
	J. Richardson GL.	5,264
* 1898.	Feb. 3. On Sir H. Havelock-Allan's death	
	J. Richardson GL.	6,236
	Hon. F. W. Lambton LU.	6,011
Bishop Auckland D. P., 61,833. El., 11,098.		
1885.	J. M. Paulton L.	5,907
	M. D'Arcy Wycliff C.	2,280
1886.	J. M. Paulton GL.	unop.
1892.	J. M. Paulton GL.	5,734
	Ell Waddington C.	2,607
1895.	J. M. Paulton GL.	5,032
	G. E. Markham C.	3,735
Barnard Castle Div. P., 69,459. El., 11,074.		
1885.	Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. L.	5,962
	Hon. P. Boves-Lyon C.	2,457
1886.	Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. GL.	unop.
1892.	Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. GL.	5,337
	W. Rolley C.	2,924
1895.	Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. GL.	4,924
	Hon. W. L. Vane C.	3,848

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Essex (8).

S. W. or Walthamstow Div. P., 101,286. EL., 20,884.	
1885. E. N. Buxton	L. 4,300
T. C. Baring, d.	C. 4,125
1886. Col. W. T. Makins	C. 4,461
A. Spicer	GL. 2,639
1892. E. W. Byrne, Q.C.	C. 6,115
W. B. Whittingham	GL. 4,965
1895. E. W. Byrne, Q.C.	C. 6,876
A. J. H. Pollen	GL. 4,523
* 1897. Feb. 3. Mr. Byrne being appd. a Judge,	
S. Woods	GL. 6,518
T. R. Devar	C. 6,239
S. or Romford Div. P., 103,543. EL., 24,991.	
1885. J. Westlake, Q.C.	L. 4,370
J. Theobald, d.	C. 4,306
1886. J. Theobald, d.	C. 4,233
J. Hume Webster, d.	GL. 1,755
J. Westlake, Q.C.	LU. 1,457
1892. J. Theobald, d.	C. 6,724
H. H. Raphael	GL. 5,642
* 1894. April 2. On Mr. Theobald's death,	
A. Money Wigram	C. 7,573
J. H. Bethell	GL. 6,890
1895. A. Money Wigram	C. 8,257
J. H. Bethell	GL. 6,430
* 1897. Feb. 1. On Mr. Money Wigram retiring,	
L. Sinclair	C. 8,156
H. H. Raphael	GL. 8,031
W. or Epping Div. P., 55,416. EL., 10,023.	
1885. Rt. Hn. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bt.	C. 4,659
E. B. Barnard, d.	L. 2,915
1886. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson C.	unop.
1892. Lt.-Col. M. Lockwood	C. 4,636
S. B. Heward	GL. 2,738
1895. Lt.-Col. M. Lockwood C.	unop.
N. or Saffron Walden D. P., 47,422. EL., 8,685.	
1885. (Rt. Hn.) H. C. Gardner L. 4,755	
Hon. C. H. Strutt	C. 3,006
1886. (Rt. Hn.) H. C. Gardner GL.	4,059
G. W. Brevis	C. 3,319
1892. (Rt. Hn.) H. C. Gardner GL. 4,564	
P. F. Smith	C. 2,683
† 1892. Sept. 19. Rt. Hon. H. C. Gardner	GL. unop.
1895. C. Gold	GL. 3,806
C. W. Gray	C. 3,331
N.E. or Harwich Div. P., 55,612. EL., 11,614.	
1885. J. Round	C. 4,584
J. Jackson	L. 3,824
1886. J. Round	C. 4,623
J. Wicks	GL. 2,322
1892. J. Round	C. 4,112
R. Varty	GL. 3,807
1895. J. Round	C. 4,566
R. Varty	GL. 2,635
E. or Maldon Div. P., 54,572. EL., 9,915.	
1885. A. G. Kitching	L. 4,509
C. W. Gray	C. 3,373
1886. C. W. Gray	C. 4,143
E. B. Barnard, d.	GL. 3,686
1892. C. J. S. Dodd, Q.C.	GL. 4,321
C. W. Gray	C. 4,153
1895. Hon. C. H. Strutt	C. 4,618
C. J. S. Dodd, Q.C.	GL. 4,006
M. or Chelmsford D. P., 58,313. EL., 10,092.	
1885. W. J. Beadel, d.	C. 4,321
R. B. Martin	L. 3,079
1886. W. J. Beadel, d.	C. unop.
* 1892. April 30. On Mr. Beadel's death,	
T. Usborne	C. unop.
1892. T. Usborne	C. 4,168
Dr. W. E. Grigsby	GL. 2,799
1895. T. Usborne	C. unop.

Essex—Continued.

South Eastern Div. P., 69,824. EL., 14,145.	
1885. Col. W. T. Makins	C. 3,707
(Sir) W. H. Wills	L. 3,500
1886. Major F. C. Rasch	C. 3,758
(Sir) W. H. Wills	GL. 2,916
1892. Major F. C. Rasch	C. 4,901
E. W. Brooks	GL. 4,359
1895. Major F. C. Rasch	C. 5,460
D. M. Watson	L. 3,520

Gloucestershire (5).

Mid or Stroud Div. P., 50,488. EL., 11,14.	
1885. Hon. H. R. Brand	L. 4,646
G. Holloway, d.	C. 4,333
1886. G. Holloway, d.	C. 4,620
W. J. Stanton	GL. 3,911
1892. D. B. Jones, Q.C.	GL. 4,611
G. Holloway, d.	C. 4,409
1895. C. A. Cripps, Q.C.	C. 5,175
C. P. Allen	GL. 4,514
N. or Tewkesbury D. P., 50,325. EL., 12,433.	
1885. J. R. Yorke	C. 4,666
G. B. Samuelson	L. 4,484
1886. Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt. C.	unop.
1892. Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt. C. 5,028	
G. B. Samuelson	GL. 4,125
1895. Sir J. E. Dorington. C.	unop.
E. or Cirencester Div. P., 53,364. EL., 9,599.	
1885. A. B. Winterbotham, d. L. 4,782	
Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt. C. 4,037	
1886. A. B. Winterbotham, d. LU.	unop.
1892. A. B. Winterbotham, d. GL. 4,207	
Col. T. W. C. Master	C. 4,054
* 1892. Oct. 13. On Mr. Winterbotham's death,	
Col. T. W. C. Master C.	4,277
H. L. W. Lawson	GL. 4,274
* 1893. Feb. 23. On petition and scrutiny, votes declared equal and new election ordered.	
H. L. W. Lawson	GL. 4,687
Col. T. W. C. Master	C. 4,445
1895. Hon. A. B. Bathurst C.	4,509
H. L. W. Lawson	GL. 4,294
Forest of Dean Div. P., 52,791. EL., 10,160.	
1885. T. Blake	L. 5,143
Hon. J. W. Plunkett C. 2,421	
1886. T. Blake	GL. 3,822
F. L. Lucas	LU. 2,415
* 1887. July 29. On Mr. Blake's retirement,	
G. B. Samuelson	GL. 4,286
E. Wyndham	C. 2,736
1892. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke	GL. 5,360
M. W. Colchester-Wemyss C. 2,942	
1895. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke. GL.	unop.
S. or Thornbury Div. P., 63,587. EL., 12,294.	
1885. E. S. Howard	L. 4,834
B. St. J. Ackers	C. 4,689
1886. Hon. J. W. Plunkett (aftds. Lord Dunsany) C.	4,935
E. S. Howard	GL. 4,054
1892. C. E. H. Colston	C. 5,202
E. S. Howard	GL. 4,978
1895. C. E. H. Colston	C. 5,727
A. A. Allen	GL. 4,638
Hampshire (5).	
N. or Basingstoke Div. P., 70,497. EL., 10,079.	
1885. Rt. Hn. G. Sclater-Booth, d. C. 3,892	
Richard Eve	L. 2,313
1886. Rt. Hn. G. Sclater-Booth, d. C.	unop.
* 1887. July 18. Mr. S. Booth being made a peer,	
A. F. Jeffreys	C. 3,158
Richard Eve	GL. 2,426
1892. A. F. Jeffreys	C. 4,046
G. Judd, d.	GL. 2,555
1895. A. F. Jeffreys	C. unop.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Hampshire—Continued.

W. or Andover Div. P., 51,225. EL., 9,285.	
1885. W. W. B. Beach C.	4,559
<i>F. W. Buxton</i> L.	3,108
1886. W. W. B. Beach C.	unop.
1892. W. W. B. Beach C.	unop.
1895. W. W. B. Beach C.	unop.
E. or Petersfield Div. P., 47,166. EL., 8,647.	
1885. Viscount Wolmer L.	3,414
<i>W. Nicholson</i> C.	3,253
<i>D. Henty</i> C.	179
1886. Viscount Wolmer L.U.	3,188
<i>W. Nicholson</i> C.	3,077
1892. W. Wickham, <i>d.</i> C.	3,912
<i>J. Bonham-Carter</i> GL.	3,008
1895. W. Wickham, <i>d.</i> C.	unop.
* 1897. June 8. On the death of Mr. Wickham, W. G. Nicholson C.	3,748
<i>J. Bonham-Carter</i> GL.	3,328
S. or Fareham Div. P., 65,987. EL., 15,526.	
1885. Gen. Sir F. Fitzwygram C.	5,177
<i>R. G. Wilberforce</i> L.	4,518
1886. Sir F. Fitzwygram, Bt. C.	unop.
1892. Sir F. Fitzwygram, Bt. C.	6,086
<i>F. G. Niven</i> GL.	4,547
1895. Sir F. Fitzwygram, Bt. C.	unop.
New Forest Div. P., 51,300. EL., 10,257.	
1885. F. Compton C.	4,281
<i>H. M. Bompas, Q.C.</i> L.	3,511
1886. F. Compton C.	unop.
1892. Hon. J. Scott-Montagu, C.	4,481
<i>J. King</i> GL.	3,726
1895. Hon. J. S. Montagu, C.	unop.

Herefordshire (2).

N. or Leominster Div. P., 45,830. EL., 9,738.	
1885. T. Duckham L.	3,871
<i>J. Rankin</i> C.	3,750
1886. J. Rankin C.	4,287
<i>E. S. Lucas</i> GL.	2,894
1892. J. Rankin C.	4,318
<i>J. T. Southall</i> GL.	2,918
1895. (Sir) J. Rankin C.	unop.
S. or Ross Div. P., 49,839. EL., 10,745.	
1885. M. Biddulph L.	4,415
<i>Sir J. R. Batley, Bt.</i> C.	3,643
1886. M. Biddulph L.U.	3,968
<i>T. Duckham</i> GL.	1,670
1892. M. Biddulph L.U.	4,326
<i>(Sir) J. Puley</i> GL.	3,869
1895. M. Biddulph L.U.	4,573
<i>A. Withy</i> GL.	2,828

Hertfordshire (4).

N. or Hitchin Div. P., 48,437. EL., 9,244.	
1885. Hn. Baron Dimsdale, <i>d.</i> C.	4,419
<i>H. G. Fordham</i> L.	2,869
1886. Hn. Baron Dimsdale <i>d.</i> C.	unop.
1892. G. B. Hudson C.	4,187
<i>J. Wattridge</i> Lab.	2,728
1895. G. B. Hudson C.	unop.
E. or Hertford Div. P., 64,571. EL., 10,301.	
1885. Abel Smith, <i>d.</i> C.	4,282
<i>Hon. H. F. Cowper, d.</i> L.	3,072
1886. Abel Smith, <i>d.</i> C.	unop.
1892. Abel Smith, <i>d.</i> C.	4,278
<i>E. R. Speirs</i> GL.	2,818
1895. Abel Smith, <i>d.</i> C.	unop.
* 1893. June 22. On the death of Mr. A. Smith, Evelyn Cecil C.	4,118
<i>Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer.</i> GL.	3,850
Mid or St. Albans Div. P., 53,239. EL., 10,713.	
1885. Viscount Grimston C.	4,108
<i>John Coles</i> L.	3,087
1886. Viscount Grimston C.	unop.
1892. Vicary Gibbs C.	3,417
<i>T. M. Harvey</i> GL.	2,573
<i>W. H. Bingham Cox, d.</i> I.	1,580
1895. (Hon.) Vicary Gibbs C.	unop.

Hertfordshire—Continued.

W. or Watford Div. P., 63,878. EL., 12,614.	
1885. T. F. Halsey C.	4,032
<i>(Sir) G. F. Phillips</i> L.	3,712
1886. T. F. Halsey C.	unop.
1892. T. F. Halsey C.	4,802
<i>J. Marnham</i> GL.	3,627
1895. T. F. Halsey C.	unop.

Huntingdonshire (2).

N. or Ramsey Div. P., 29,568. EL., 6,596.	
1886. Capt. W. H. Fellowes C.	2,775
<i>Lord Esme Gordon</i> L.	2,410
1886. Opt. Hn. W. H. Fellowes C.	unop.
* 1887. Aug. 30. Capt. Fellowes becoming a Peer, Hon. A. E. Fellowes. C.	2,700
<i>J. H. Sanders</i> GL.	2,414
1892. Hon. A. E. Fellowes C.	2,842
<i>Prof. J. P. Sheldon</i> GL.	2,445
1895. Hon. A. E. Fellowes. C.	3,012
<i>H. Heldmann</i> GL.	2,068
S. or Huntingdon Div. P., 25,422. EL., 5,335.	
1885. T. Coote, Jun. L.	2,854
<i>Col. Hon. O. Montagu, d.</i> C.	2,208
1886. A. H. Smith-Barry C.	2,302
<i>T. Coote</i> GL.	2,141
1892. A. H. Smith-Barry C.	2,251
<i>S. H. Whitbread</i> GL.	2,229
1895. (Rt. Hn.) A. H. Smith-Barry C.	2,419
<i>J. J. Wilks</i> GL.	2,068

Isle of Wight (1). P., 78,718. EL., 14,382.

1885. Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C. C.	5,495
<i>Rt. Hon. E. Ashley</i> L.	5,059
1886. Sir R. E. Webster C.	5,271
<i>John Stuart</i> GL.	4,018
† 1886. Aug. 12. Sir R. E. Webster C. unop.	
1892. Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C. C.	5,699
<i>S. F. Mendl</i> GL.	5,238
1895. Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C.C.	5,809
<i>Hon. A. Wodehouse</i> GL.	5,368

Kent (8).

W. or Sevenoaks Div. P., 80,062. EL., 14,290.	
1885. C. W. Mills C.	4,651
<i>(Sir) P. Nickalls</i> L.	3,966
1886. Hon. C. W. Mills C.	unop.
1892. H. W. Forster C.	6,036
<i>T. Johnston, d.</i> GL.	3,908
1895. H. W. Forster C.	unop.

N. W. or Dartford Div. P., 79,850. EL., 15,004.

1885. Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	4,488
<i>J. E. Saunders</i> L.	4,006
1886. Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	4,198
<i>J. E. Saunders</i> GL.	2,965
† 1887. Feb. 2. Sir W. H. Dyke C. unop.	
1892. Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	5,294
<i>Jeremiah Lyon</i> GL.	4,722
1895. Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	5,699
<i>Sir P. Nickalls, Kt.</i> GL.	4,557

S. W. or Tunbridge Div. P., 72,596. EL., 12,954.

1885. R. Norton C.	4,633
<i>F. W. Verney</i> L.	4,210
1886. R. Norton C.	unop.
1892. A. S. Griffith-Boscawen C.	4,321
<i>Captain F. Pavy</i> GL.	3,888
1895. A. S. G. Boscawen C.	unop.

Mid or Medway Div. P., 64,178. EL., 13,864.

1885. Hon. J. S. G. Hardy C.	6,212
<i>Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bt. L.</i> L.	5,118
1886. Hon. J. S. G. Hardy (Lord Medway) C.	unop.
1892. Col. C. E. Warde C.	6,337
<i>W. C. Steadman</i> GL.	4,391
1895. Col. C. E. Warde C.	unop.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Kent—Continued.

N. E. or Faversham Div. P., 69,343. EL., 18,341.	
1885. H. Knatchbull	
Hugessen	C. 5,067
<i>F. F. Belsey</i>	L. 4,123
1886. H. Knatchbull	
Hugessen	C. unop.
1892. H. Knatchbull	
Hugessen	C. 4,846
<i>S. Hallifax</i>	GL. 4,640
1895. <i>F. G. Barnes</i>	C. 5,738
<i>S. Barrow</i>	GL. 4,557
S. or Ashford Div. P., 67,946. EL., 12,784.	
1885. W. P. Pomfret	C. 6,020
<i>G. C. Whiteley</i>	L. 4,895
1886. W. P. Pomfret	C. unop.
1892. L. Hardy	C. 5,512
<i>J. U. Bugler, d.</i>	GL. 4,281
1895. L. Hardy	C. unop.
E. or St. Augustine's D. P., 68,011. EL., 13,851.	
1885. A. Akers-Douglas	C. 5,842
<i>A. Simmons</i>	L. 3,582
1886. Rt. Hn. A. A. Douglas	C. unop.
1892. Rt. Hn. A. A. Douglas	C. unop.
1895. Rt. Hn. A. A. Douglas	C. unop.
Isle of Thanet Div. P., 69,617. EL., 9,680.	
1885. Col. Rt. Hn. E. R. King-Harman, d.	C. 3,881
<i>E. F. Davis</i>	L. 2,670
1886. Col. King-Harman, d. C.	3,309
<i>Rev. E. G. Banks</i>	GL. 1,811
* 1888. June 29. On Col. King-Harman's death,	
Rt. Hon. J. Lowther C.	3,547
<i>Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen</i>	GL. 2,889
1892. Rt. Hon. J. Lowther	C. 3,901
<i>H. L. Hart</i>	GL. 2,857
1895. Rt. Hon. J. Lowther C.	unop.

Lancashire, North (4).

North Lonsdale Div. P., 51,181. EL., 9,556.	
1885. W. G. Ainslie, d.	C. 4,166
<i>Sir F. Herschell, Q. C.</i>	L. 3,944
1886. W. G. Ainslie, d.	C. 4,063
<i>W. M. Edmunds</i>	GL. 3,263
1892. W. Smith	GL. 4,203
<i>W. D. Crewdson</i>	C. 3,426
1895. R. F. Cavendish	LU. 4,813
<i>Baron H. Halkett</i>	GL. 3,610
Lancaster Div. P., 64,279. EL., 11,412.	
1885. Major G. B. H. Marton C.	4,387
<i>J. C. McCoan</i>	L. 3,530
1886. J. Williamson	GL. 3,886
<i>Col. G. B. H. Marton C.</i>	3,691
1892. J. Williamson	GL. 4,755
<i>Sir T. Storey, Kt.</i>	LU. 4,075
1895. Col. W. H. Foster	C. 5,023
<i>I. S. Leadam</i>	GL. 4,394
Blackpool Div. P., 72,926. EL., 15,225.	
1885. Rt. Hon. F. A. Stanley C.	unop.
1886. Rt. Hn. F. A. Stanley C.	unop.
* 1896. Aug. 20. Col. Stanley being made a Peer,	
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt. C.	6,263
<i>J. O. Pilkington</i>	GL. 2,513
1892. (Rt. Hn.) Sir M. W. Ridley C.	6,586
<i>T. Walker</i>	GL. 3,487
† 1895. July 6. Sir M. W. Ridley C.	unop.
1895. Rt. Hn. Sir M. W. Ridley C.	unop.
Chorley Div. P., 67,854. EL., 11,896.	
1885. Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden, d. C.	5,867
<i>Harold Wright</i>	L. 2,808
1886. Lt.-Gen. R. Feilden, d. C.	unop.
1892. Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden, d. C.	unop.
* 1895. June 7. On General Feilden's death,	
Lord Balcarres	C. unop.
1895. Lord Balcarres	C. unop.

Lancashire, North East (4).

Darwen Div. P., 70,475. EL., 14,702.	
1885. Viscount Cranborne	C. 5,878
<i>J. G. Potter</i>	L. 5,873
1886. Viscount Cranborne C.	6,065
<i>J. Slagg, d.</i>	GL. 5,359
1892. C. P. Huntington	GL. 6,637
<i>Viscount Cranborne</i>	C. 6,423
1895. J. Rutherford	C. 7,058
<i>C. P. Huntington</i>	GL. 6,217
Clitheroe Div. P., 89,331. EL., 17,776.	
1885. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt.	L. 6,821
<i>J. O. S. Thursby</i>	C. 4,462
† 1886. April 19. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth	GL. unop.
1886. Sir U. K. Shuttleworth	GL. unop.
1892. Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth Bt.	GL. 7,657
<i>W. E. Briggs</i>	LU. 6,506
1895. Sir U. K. Shuttleworth	GL. unop.
Accrington Div. P., 75,712. EL., 13,815.	
1885. F. W. Grafton, d.	L. 5,320
<i>R. T. Hermon-Hodge</i>	C. 4,842
1886. R. T. Hermon-Hodge C.	4,071
<i>(Sir) J. F. Leese</i>	GL. 4,751
1892. (Sir) J. F. Leese, Q. C.	GL. 6,019
<i>R. T. Hermon-Hodge</i>	C. 5,472
* 1893. Dec. 21. Mr. Leese being appointed	
Recorder of Manchester,	
(Sir) J. F. Leese, Q. C.	GL. 5,822
<i>R. T. Hermon-Hodge</i>	C. 5,564
1895. Sir J. F. Leese, Q. C.	GL. 6,168
<i>W. Mitchell</i>	C. 5,828
Rosendale Div. P., 70,567. EL., 12,070.	
1885. Marquis of Hartington	L. 6,060
<i>W. F. Ercyard</i>	C. 4,223
1886. Marq. of Hartington	LU. 5,399
<i>T. Neubigging</i>	GL. 3,949
* 1892. Jan. 23. The Marquis of Hartington	
succeeding to the Peerage,	
J. H. Maden	GL. 6,066
<i>Sir T. Brooks, Bt.</i>	LU. 4,841
1892. J. H. Maden	GL. 6,058
<i>A. G. Sparrow</i>	C. 4,384
1895. J. H. Maden	GL. unop.
Lancashire, South East (8).	
Westhoughton Div. P., 3,063. EL., 14,976.	
1885. F. Hardcastle	C. 6,011
<i>E. Cross</i>	L. 3,741
1886. F. Hardcastle	C. unop.
1892. Hon. E. (Lord) Stanley C.	6,711
<i>L. Haslam</i>	GL. 4,871
1895. Lord Stanley	C. unop.
Heywood Div. P., 56,794. EL., 9,724.	
1885. Isaac Hoyle	L. 4,538
<i>J. Kenyon</i>	C. 3,955
1886. Isaac Hoyle	GL. 4,206
<i>J. Grant Lawson</i>	C. 3,762
1892. T. Snape	GL. 4,366
<i>Sir H. Lawrence, Bt., d.</i>	LU. 3,745
1895. G. Kemp	LU. 4,489
<i>T. Snape</i>	GL. 3,933
Middleton Div. P., 68,540. EL., 13,258.	
1885. Col. Sallis-Schwabe	L. 5,882
<i>T. Fielden, d.</i>	C. 4,885
1886. T. Fielden, d.	C. 5,126
<i>C. H. Hopwood, Q. C.</i>	GL. 4,908
1892. C. H. Hopwood, Q. C.	GL. 5,389
<i>T. Fielden, d.</i>	C. 5,273
1895. T. Fielden, d.	C. 5,926
<i>C. H. Hopwood, Q. C.</i>	GL. 5,061
* 1897. Nov. 4. On the death of Mr. Fielden,	
James Duckworth	GL. 5,964
<i>W. Mitchell</i>	C. 5,664

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Lancashire, South East—Continued.

Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth Div. P., 72,940.	
El., 12,026.	
1885.	R. Leake L. 5,092
	W. W. B. Hulton . . . C. 4,579
1886.	R. Leake GL. 4,095
	Sir F. Milner, Bt. . . C. 4,559
1892.	R. Leake GL. 4,909
	Col. J. J. Mellor . . . C. 4,904
1895.	Col. J. J. Mellor . . . C. 5,523
	Dr. G. H. Pollard . . . GL. 4,923
Eccles Div. P., 78,138. El., 13,976.	
1885.	Hon. A. J. Egerton, d. C. 4,559
	V. K. Armitage L. 4,312
1886.	Hon. A. J. Egerton, d. C. 4,277
	E. D. Gosling, d. . . GL. 3,985
* 1890.	Oct. 22. On the death of Mr. Egerton,
	H. J. Roby GL. 4,901
	Hon. A. F. Egerton, d. C. 4,696
1892.	H. J. Roby GL. 5,340
	O. Leigh Clare . . . C. 5,071
1895.	O. Leigh Clare . . . C. 5,722
	H. J. Roby GL. 5,309
Stretford Div. P., 67,004. El., 17,482.	
1885.	(Sir) W. Agnew L. 4,866
	J. W. Maclure C. 4,676
1886.	J. W. Maclure C. 4,750
	(Sir) W. Agnew . . . GL. 4,011
1892.	J. W. Maclure C. 6,623
	S. Hall, Q.C. GL. 5,278
1895.	(Sir) J. W. Maclure . . C. unop.
Gorton Div. P., 77,690. El., 14,271.	
1885.	R. Peacock, d. L. 5,300
	D. I. Flattely C. 3,452
1886.	R. Peacock, d. GL. 4,592
	Visc. Grey de Wilton C. 4,135
* 1889.	Mar. 22. On the death of Mr. Peacock,
	W. Mather GL. 5,155
	E. F. G. Hatch C. 4,309
1892.	W. Mather GL. 5,255
	E. F. G. Hatch . . . C. 5,033
1895.	E. F. G. Hatch . . . C. 5,865
	R. M. Pankhurst, d. . GL. 4,261
Prestwich Div. P., 79,497. El., 15,058.	
1885.	Abel Buckley L. 5,414
	R. G. C. Mowbray . . C. 4,686
1886.	R. G. C. Mowbray . . C. 4,843
	Abel Buckley GL. 4,704
1892.	R. G. C. Mowbray . . C. 5,718
	(Sir) W. Agnew . . . GL. 5,563
1895.	F. Cawley GL. 6,039
	R. G. C. Mowbray . . C. 5,938

Lancashire, South West (7).

Southport Div. P., 76,581. El., 12,395.	
1885.	(Sir) G. A. Pilkington L. 3,741
	Sir J. E. Edwards-Moss C. 3,581
1886.	Hon. G. N. Curzon . . C. 3,723
	(ir) G. A. Pilkington GL. 3,262
1892.	(Rt.) Hon. G. N. Curzon C. 4,752
	Dr. G. H. Pollard . . . GL. 4,148
1895.	Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon C. 5,162
	Sir H. N. Leyland, Bt. GL. 4,399
* 1898.	Aug. 24. Mr. Curzon resigning on appt.
	as Viceroy of India.
	Sir H. N. Leyland Bt., GL. 5,100
	Lord Skelmersdale . . C. 4,823
Ormskirk Div. P., 64,096. El., 10,551.	
1885.	A. B. Forwood C. 5,133
	Prof. J. P. Sheldon . . L. 2,343
1886.	Rt. Hn. A. B. Forwood C. unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. A. B. Forwood C. 4,618
	J. Middlehurst GL. 2,101
1895.	Rt. Hon. (Sir) A. B. Forwood . . . C. 4,780
	T. Stonor GL. 1,885
* 1898.	Oct. 20. On the death of Sir A. Forwood,
	Hon. A. Stanley . . . C. unop.

Lancashire—South West—Continued.

Bootle Div. P., 97,552. El., 16,809.	
1885.	Colonel T. M. Sandys . C. 6,715
	S. H. Whitbread . . . L. 3,933
1886.	Col. T. M. Sandys . . C. unop.
1892.	Col. T. M. Sandys . . C. 6,532
	A. McDougall GL. 4,460
1895.	Col. T. M. Sandys . . C. unop.
Widnes Div. P., 64,507. El., 9,618.	
1885.	T. C. Edwards-Moss, d. C. 4,327
	E. K. Muspratt L. 2,650
1886.	T. C. Edwards-Moss, d. C. 3,719
	A. Birrell GL. 2,927
1892.	J. S. Gilliat C. 3,266
	H. W. Deacon GL. 3,661
1895.	J. S. Gilliat C. 3,973
	H. W. Deacon GL. 3,456
Newton Div. P., 63,296. El., 11,943.	
1885.	Rt. Hn. Sir R. A. Cross C. 4,414
	Col. McCorquodale, d. . L. 4,031
1886.	Sir R. A. Cross C. 4,302
	Sir G. Errington, Bt. GL. 3,486
* 1886.	Aug. 16. Sir R. Cross becoming a
	(Hon.) T. W. Legh . . C. 4,062
	D. O' C. French, Q.C. . GL. 3,355
1892.	(Hon.) T. W. Legh . . C. 4,713
	W. Neill GL. 3,819
1895.	Hon. T. W. Legh . . . C. 5,358
	James Moon GL. 3,854
Ince Div. P., 67,021. El., 11,408.	
1885.	Colonel H. B. Blundell C. 4,271
	C. McL. Percy L. 3,725
1886.	Col. H. B. H. Blundell C. 4,308
	G. P. Taylor GL. 3,228
1892.	S. Woods GL. 4,579
	Col. H. B. H. Blundell, C. 4,352
1895.	Col. H. B. H. Blundell C. 5,285
	S. Woods GL. 4,790
Leigh Div. P., 65,155. El., 11,491.	
1885.	Caleb Wright, d. . . . L. 4,621
	Lees Knowles C. 3,275
1886.	Caleb Wright, d. . . . GL. 4,297
	W. H. Myers C. 3,184
1892.	Caleb Wright, d. . . . GL. 4,899
	W. C. Jones C. 3,995
1895.	C. P. Scott GL. 5,130
	W. W. A. Fitzgerald . C. 4,453

Leicestershire (4).

E. or Melton Div. P., 59,852. El., 12,862.	
1885.	Rt. Hn. Ld. J. Manners C. 5,150
	D. R. Radcliffe L. 3,883
1886.	Lord J. Manners . . . C. unop.
† 1886.	Aug. 13. Lord J. Manners succ'g as Duke,
* 1888.	Mar. 21. Ld. J. Manners succ'g as Duke,
	Marquis of Granby . . C. unop.
1892.	Marquis of Granby . . C. unop.
1895.	Lord E. Manners . . . C. 5,636
	A. Wakerley GL. 4,283
Mid. or Loughborough Div. P., 55,164.	
El., 10,872.	
1885.	J. F. Johnson-Ferguson L. 4,733
	Major Hon. M. Curzon C. 3,693
1886.	E. P. de Lisle C. 4,075
	J. E. J. Ferguson . . . GL. 3,940
1892.	J. E. Johnson-Ferguson GL. 4,715
	E. P. De Lisle C. 3,994
1895.	J. E. J. Ferguson . . . GL. 4,732
	R. L. Tooth C. 4,360
W. or Bosworth Div. P., 57,240. El., 11,382.	
1885.	James Ellis L. 5,648
	S. G. Stopford-Sackville C. 3,051
1886.	James Ellis GL. 4,732
	Harrington A. Hulton C. 3,440
1892.	C. B. B. McLaren . . . GL. 5,370
	Harrington A. H. Hulton C. 3,846
1895.	C. B. B. McLaren, Q.C. GL. 5,327
	Thomas Cope C. 4,207

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Leicestershire—Continued.

S. or Harborough D. P., 59,368. El., 15,509.			
1885.	T. T. Paget, d.	L.	5,502
	T. K. Tapping, d.	C.	5,336
1886.	T. K. Tapping, d.	C.	5,708
	J. H. Sanders.	GL	4,570
* 1891.	May 8. On the death of Mr. Tapping,		
	J. W. Logan.	GL	5,982
	G. H. Hardy.	C.	5,493
1892.	J. W. Logan.	GL	6,244
	F. W. Lowe.	C.	5,588
1895.	J. W. Logan.	GL	6,699
	Cecil P. Powney.	C.	5,673

Lincolnshire (7).

W. Lindsey or Gainsborough Division.			
P., 49,595. El., 12,297.			
1885.	Joseph Bennett.	L.	4,955
	Major-Gen. C. A. Sim, d. C.		3,850
1886.	Col. H. Eyre.	C.	4,123
	Joseph Bennett.	GL	4,038
1892.	Joseph Bennett.	GL	4,945
	Col. H. Eyre.	C.	4,037
1895.	E. M. Bainbridge.	GL	5,077
	E. Pearson.	C.	4,301
N. Lindsey or Brigg Div. P., 49,151. El., 10,675.			
1885.	Sir H. Meysey-Thompson. L.		5,643
	H. J. Farmer-Atkinson. C.		3,006
1886.	S. D. Waddy, Q.C.	GL	3,887
	J. M. Richardson.	C.	3,722
1892.	S. D. Waddy, Q.C.	GL	4,448
	J. M. Richardson.	C.	4,021
* 1894.	Dec. 7. On Mr. Waddy's retirement,		
	J. M. Richardson.	C.	4,377
	H. J. Reckitt.	GL	4,300
1895.	H. J. Reckitt.	GL	4,886
	J. M. Richardson.	C.	4,110
E. Lindsey or Louth Div. P., 46,868.			
El., 9,694.			
1885.	F. Otter, d.	L.	4,801
	Rt. Hon. J. Louther.	C.	3,594
1886.	A. R. Heath.	C.	unop.
1892.	R. W. Perks.	GL	4,284
	A. R. Heath.	C.	3,445
1895.	R. W. Perks.	GL	4,191
	Col. P. A. Lucas.	C.	3,779
S. Lindsey or Horncastle Div. P., 46,079.			
El., 9,610.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, d. C.		4,824
	T. Threlfall.	L.	3,959
1886.	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, d. C.		unop.
† 1886.	Aug. 12. Rt. Hon. E.		
	Stanhope, d.	C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, d. C.		4,488
	F. Otter, d.	GL	3,700
* 1894.	Jan. 11. On Mr. Stanhope's death,		
	Ld. Willoughby de Eresby C.		4,582
	H. J. Torr.	GL	3,744
1895.	Ld. Willoughby de E. C.		4,563
	Rev. J. B. Wallace.	GL	3,022
N. Kesteven or Steaford Div. P., 45,474.			
El., 9,955.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin.	C.	4,761
	C. Sharpe, d.	L.	3,460
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin. C.		unop.
* 1889.	Sept. 26. On Mr. Chaplin accepting office,		
	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin. C.		4,886
	F. Otter, d.	GL	3,078
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin.	C.	4,157
	W. S. Fox.	GL	3,250
† 1895.	July 6. Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin. C.		unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin. C.		4,653
	W. S. Fox.	GL	2,687
S. Kesteven or Stamford Div. P., 47,647.			
El., 9,642.			
1885.	J. C. Lawrence, Q.C.	C.	4,647
	J. S. Cudlip.	L.	3,514

Lincolnshire—S. Kesteven or Stamford Div.—Continued.

1886.	J. C. Lawrence, Q.C. C.		unop.
* 1890.	Mar. 7. Mr. Lawrence being appd. a Judge,		
	H. J. C. Cust.	C.	4,236
	A. Priestley.	GL	3,954
1892.	H. J. C. Cust.	C.	4,150
	A. Priestley.	GL	4,026
1895.	W. Younger.	C.	4,203
	A. Priestley.	GL	3,814
Holland or Spalding Div. P., 49,279.			
El., 12,311.			
1885.	Hn. M. Finch-Hatton, d. C.		4,658
	Halley Stewart.	L.	4,580
1886.	Hn. M. Finch-Hatton, d. C.		4,561
	Halley Stewart.	GL	4,273
* 1887.	July 1. Mr. Finch-Hatton becoming a Peer,		
	Halley Stewart.	GL	5,110
	Adm. Sir G. Tryon, d.	C.	4,363
1892.	Halley Stewart.	GL	4,660
	H. F. Pollock.	LU	4,334
1895.	H. F. Pollock.	LU	4,623
	Halley Stewart.	GL	4,274

Middlesex (7).

Enfield Div. P., 84,388. El., 15,464.			
1885.	Viscount Folkestone.	C.	3,644
	J. Kempster.	L.	2,684
1886.	Visc. Folkestone.	C.	3,287
	J. T. Edgcombe.	GL	1,067
† 1886.	Aug. 12. Visc. Folkestone C. unop.		
* 1889.	Mar. 30. Visc. Folkestone becoming a Peer,		
	H. F. Bowles.	C.	5,124
	W. H. Fairbairns.	GL	3,612
1892.	H. F. Bowles.	C.	5,491
	A. S. Hatchett Jones.	GL	3,660
1895.	H. F. Bowles.	C.	unop.
Tottenham Div. P., 97,166. El., 18,033.			
1885.	Joseph Howard.	C.	4,441
	W. S. Caine.	L.	3,706
1886.	Joseph Howard.	C.	3,941
	C. E. Bretherton.	GL	2,062
1892.	Joseph Howard.	C.	5,794
	T. H. Chance.	GL	4,074
1895.	Joseph Howard.	C.	6,388
	Clement A. Edwards.	GL	3,817
Hornsey Div. P., 78,043. El., 15,685.			
1885.	Sir J. McGarel-Hogg, d. C.		4,619
	Lord Kensington, d.	L.	3,299
1886.	Sir J. McGarel-Hogg, d. C.		unop.
* 1887.	July 19. Sir J. Hogg being created a peer,		
	H. C. Stephens.	C.	4,476
	Horatio Bottomley.	GL	2,488
1892.	H. C. Stephens.	C.	6,192
	T. R. Sydenham Jones.	GL	2,913
1895.	H. C. Stephens.	C.	unop.
Harrow Div. P., 96,720. El., 17,387.			
1885.	W. Ambrose, Q.C.	C.	4,214
	(Sir) Alfred Milner.	L.	3,241
1886.	W. Ambrose, Q.C.	C.	unop.
1892.	W. Ambrose, Q.C.	C.	6,047
	I. T. Sadder.	GL	3,428
1895.	W. Ambrose, Q.C.	C.	unop.
† 1895.	Nov. 30. W. Ambrose, Q.C. C. unop.		
Ealing Div. P., 70,756. El., 14,129.			
1885.	Lord G. Hamilton.	C.	4,353
	Dr. W. B. Gordon Hogg. L.		2,691
1886.	Lord G. Hamilton.	C.	unop.
† 1886.	Aug. 12. Ld. G. Hamilton C. unop.		
1892.	Rt. Hon. Ld. G. Hamilton. C.		5,547
	S. Holman.	GL	2,112
† 1895.	July 8. Ld. G. Hamilton C. unop.		
1895.	Rt. Hon. Ld. G. Hamilton C.		unop.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Middlesex—Continued.

Brentford Div. P., 69,702. El., 11,849.	
1885. O. E. Coope, d.	C. 3,563
<i>J. Haysman</i>	L. 2,267
1886. O. E. Coope, d.	3,043
<i>J. Haysman</i>	GL. 1,409
* 1886. Dec. 23. On the death of Mr. Coope,	
<i>J. Bigwood</i>	C. 2,572
<i>J. Haysman</i>	GL. 1,316
1892. <i>J. Bigwood</i>	C. 4,417
<i>H. Heldmann</i>	GL. 2,625
1895. <i>J. Bigwood</i>	C. unop.
Uxbridge Div. P., 67,754. El., 13,346.	
1885. <i>F. D. Dixon-Hartland</i> ..	C. 5,093
<i>J. P. Rickman</i>	L. 2,615
1886. <i>F. D. Dixon-Hartland</i> ..	C. unop.
1892. (Sir) <i>F. Dixon Hartland</i> C.	5,172
<i>L. C. Probyn</i>	GL. 2,029
1895. <i>Sir F. D. Hartland, Bt.</i> C.	unop.

Monmouthshire (4).

Northern Div. P., 62,690. El., 11,456.	
1885. <i>T. P. Price</i>	L. 5,693
<i>J. A. Rolis</i>	C. 3,226
1886. <i>T. P. Price</i>	GL. 4,688
<i>E. Jones</i>	C. 3,286
1892. <i>T. P. Price</i>	GL. 5,020
<i>J. A. Rolis</i>	C. 3,863
1895. <i>R. McKenna</i>	GL. 4,965
<i>W. E. Hume Williams</i> ..	C. 4,208
Western Div. P., 64,695. El., 12,103.	
1885. <i>C. M. Warmington, Q.C.</i> L.	6,730
<i>B. F. Williams, Q.C.</i> ..	C. 1,841
1886. <i>C. M. Warmington</i> ..	GL. unop.
1892. <i>C. M. Warmington, Q.C.</i> GL.	7,019
<i>W. H. Meredyth</i>	C. 1,700.
1895. <i>Rt. Hn. Sir W. Harcourt</i> GL.	7,243
<i>Dr. W. E. Williams</i> ..	C. 1,956
Southern Div. P., 66,133. El., 13,800.	
1885. <i>Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan</i> C.	4,390
<i>Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt.</i> ..	L. 4,293
1886. <i>Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan</i> ..	5,285
<i>O. Bryant</i>	GL. 2,950
1892. <i>Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan</i> C.	6,421
<i>Baron Profumo</i>	GL. 4,700
1895. <i>Col. Hon. F. Morgan</i> ..	5,815
<i>C. J. Cory</i>	GL. 5,203

Norfolk (6).

North Western Div. P., 51,278. El., 10,902.	
1885. <i>Joseph Arch</i>	L. 4,461
<i>Lord H. Bentinck</i>	C. 3,821
1886. <i>Lord H. Bentinck</i> ..	4,084
<i>Joseph Arch</i>	GL. 4,064
1892. <i>Joseph Arch</i>	GL. 4,911
<i>Lord H. Bentinck</i>	C. 3,822
1895. <i>Joseph Arch</i>	GL. 4,817
<i>E. K. B. Tighe</i>	C. 3,520
South Western Div. P., 47,133. El., 8,870.	
1885. <i>W. A. Tyssen-Amherst</i> C.	4,096
<i>Sir W. B. Gurdon, K.C.B.</i> L.	3,776
1886. <i>W. A. Tyssen-Amherst</i> C.	unop.
1892. <i>T. L. Hare</i>	C. 4,077
<i>H. Lee-Warner</i>	GL. 3,739
1895. <i>T. L. Hare</i>	C. 3,968
<i>R. Winfrey</i>	GL. 3,762
Northern Div. P., 51,072. El., 10,016.	
1885. <i>H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C.</i> L.	5,028
<i>S. Hoare</i>	C. 3,342
1886. <i>H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C.</i> GL.	4,084
<i>Hon. A. E. Fellowes</i> ..	C. 3,324
1892. <i>H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C.</i> GL.	4,561
<i>John Cator</i>	C. 3,278
1895. <i>H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C.</i> GL.	4,246
<i>Sir K. Kemp, Bt.</i>	C. 3,738

Norfolk—Continued.

Eastern Div. P., 50,693. El., 10,781.	
1885. (Sir) <i>E. Birkbeck</i>	C. 4,682
<i>P. Falk, d.</i>	L. 4,440
1886. <i>Sir E. Birkbeck, Bt.</i> ..	C. 4,578
<i>H. Lee-Warner</i>	GL. 4,000
1892. <i>R. J. Price</i>	GL. 4,743
<i>Sir E. Birkbeck, Bt.</i> ..	C. 4,303
1895. <i>R. J. Price</i>	GL. 4,606
<i>H. Rider Haggard</i> ..	C. 4,408
Mid Div. P., 49,604. El., 9,198.	
1885. <i>R. T. Gurdon</i>	L. 5,275
(Hon.) <i>A. E. Fellowes</i> ..	C. 2,872
1886. <i>R. T. Gurdon</i>	LU. 3,082
<i>J. Toller</i>	GL. 2,625
1892. <i>C. Higgins, Q.C.</i>	GL. 4,069
<i>R. T. Gurdon</i>	LU. 3,599
* 1895. <i>Apl. 23. Mr. Higgins, then LU.,</i> retiring,	
<i>R. T. Gurdon</i>	LU. 4,112
<i>F. W. Wilson</i>	GL. 3,904
1895. <i>F. W. Wilson</i>	GL. 4,290
<i>R. T. Gurdon</i>	LU. 4,086
Southern Div. P., 49,730. El., 9,625.	
1885. <i>F. Taylor</i>	L. 5,530
<i>Sir R. J. Buzton, Bt., d. C.</i>	3,588
1886. <i>F. Taylor</i>	LU. unop.
1892. <i>F. Taylor</i>	LU. 4,288
<i>A. G. Kitching</i>	GL. 3,535
1895. <i>F. Taylor</i>	LU. 4,281
<i>T. H. Dolbey</i>	GL. 3,445
* 1898. <i>May 12. On Mr. F. Taylor's retirement,</i>	
<i>A. W. Soames</i>	GL. 4,626
<i>J. S. Holmes</i>	C. 3,296
Northamptonshire (4)	
Northern Div. P., 46,723. El., 10,193.	
1885. <i>Lord Burghley, d.</i> ..	C. 4,467
<i>Sir Jas. Carmichael, Bt.</i> L.	4,296
1886. <i>Lord Burghley, d.</i> ..	C. unop.
† 1886. <i>Aug. 16. Lord Burghley, d. C.</i> unop.	
1892. <i>Lord Burghley, d.</i> ..	C. 4,505
<i>J. T. Stockburn</i>	GL. 3,886
1895. <i>E. P. Monckton</i>	C. unop.
Eastern Div. P., 65,499. El., 13,979.	
1885. <i>F. A. Channing</i>	L. 5,414
<i>R. Ramsden</i>	C. 3,359
1886. <i>F. A. Channing</i>	GL. 4,423
<i>Hon. G. Agar-Ellis</i> ..	LU. 3,012
1892. <i>F. A. Channing</i>	GL. 5,832
<i>W. Potter, Q.C., d.</i> ..	C. 4,348
1895. <i>F. A. Channing</i>	GL. 6,177
<i>H. Lush Wilson, Q.C. C.</i>	4,961
Mid Div. P., 48,790. El., 11,940.	
1885. <i>Hon. C. R. Spencer</i> ..	L. 5,446
<i>P. Phipps, d.</i>	C. 4,347
† 1886. <i>Feb. 12. Hon. R. Spencer</i> GL.	unop.
1886. <i>Hon. C. R. Spencer</i> ..	GL. 4,887
<i>W. C. Cartwright</i>	LU. 3,981
1892. <i>Hon. C. R. Spencer</i> ..	GL. 4,731
<i>James D. Pender</i>	C. 4,300
† 1892. <i>Aug. 24. Hn. R. Spencer</i> GL. unop.	
1895. (Sir) <i>James D. Pender</i> ..	5,084
<i>Rt. Hn. C. R. Spencer</i> GL.	4,802
Southern Div. P. 46,628. El., 9,071.	
1885. <i>Sir E. Knightley, Bt., d. C.</i>	4,074
<i>Sir M. Fitzgerald, Bt.</i> L.	4,012
1886. <i>Sir R. Knightley, Bt., d. C.</i>	4,003
<i>Sir J. Carmichael, Bt.</i> GL.	3,687
1892. <i>D. C. Guthrie</i>	GL. 3,930
<i>T. L. Melville-Cartwright</i> C.	3,882
1895. <i>Hn. E. G. D. Pennant</i> C.	4,553
<i>D. C. Guthrie</i>	GL. 3,324
Northumberland (4).	
Wansbeck Div. P., 9,701. El., 13,397.	
1885. <i>C. Fenwick</i>	L. 5,868
<i>J. B. Cookson</i>	C. 2,708
1886. <i>C. Fenwick</i>	GL. 5,235
<i>W. Wight, d.</i>	LU. 1,710
1892. <i>C. Fenwick</i>	GL. 5,696
<i>S. McC. Hill</i>	C. 2,920
1895. <i>C. Fenwick</i>	GL. 5,629
<i>J. J. Harris</i>	C. 2,422

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Northumberland—Continued.

Tyneside Div. P., 69,642.	EL.	10,331.
1885. A. H. G. Grey	L.	5,782
(Sir) Gainsford Bruce, Q.C. C.		3,440
1886. W. B. Beaumont	GL.	4,112
A. H. G. Grey	LU.	3,999
1892. J. A. Pease	GL.	5,468
Arnold H. White	LU.	5,018
1895. J. A. Pease	GL.	6,066
Arnold H. White	LU.	5,631
Hexham Div. P., 51,587.	EL.	10,151.
1885. M. MacInnes	L.	5,193
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt.	C.	3,063
1886. M. MacInnes	GL.	4,177
Lord Melgund	LU.	3,220
1892. N. G. Clayton, d.	C.	4,092
M. MacInnes	GL.	4,010
* 1893. Feb. 18. Mr. N. Clayton being unseated,		
M. MacInnes	GL.	4,617
R. Clayton	C.	4,249
1895. W. C. B. Beaumont	GL.	4,438
C. E. Hunter	C.	4,003
Berwick-on-Tweed D. P., 52,442.	EL.	9,443.
1885. Sir E. Grey, Bt.	L.	4,929
Rt. Hon. Earl Percy	C.	3,613
1886. Sir E. Grey, Bt.	GL.	4,131
Hon. F. W. Lambton	LU.	3,407
1892. Sir E. Grey, Bt.	GL.	4,002
W. Askew Robertson	C.	3,560
1895. Sir E. Grey, Bt.	GL.	4,378
Lord Warkworth	C.	3,593

Nottinghamshire (4).

Bassetlaw Div. P., 51,452.	EL.	10,248.
1885. W. Beckett-Dentison, d.	C.	4,367
(Rt. Hon.) F. J. S. Foljambe	L.	4,072
1886. W. Beckett, d.	C.	unop.
* 1890. Dec. 15. On the death of Mr. Beckett,		
Sir F. Milner, Bt.	C.	4,381
Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor	GL.	3,653
1892. Sir F. Milner, Bt.	C.	4,446
J. H. Yocall	GL.	4,014
1895. Sir F. Milner, Bt.	C.	4,874
R. E. Leader	GL.	3,621
Newark Div. P., 50,035.	EL.	10,419.
1885. Viscount Newark	C.	5,223
Thomas Barp	L.	3,529
1886. Viscount Newark	C.	unop.
1892. Viscount Newark	C.	unop.
1895. Hon. H. H. Finch-Hatton	C.	unop.
* 1898. May 11. Mr. Finch-Hatton retiring,		
Viscount Newark	C.	unop.
Rushcliffe Div. P., 66,617.	EL.	14,124.
1885. J. E. Ellis	L.	5,944
J. H. B. Warner	C.	3,308
1886. J. E. Ellis	GL.	4,784
G. S. Foljambe	LU.	3,337
1892. J. E. Ellis	GL.	5,380
C. H. Seely	LU.	4,588
1895. J. E. Ellis	GL.	5,752
G. Murray-Smith	LU.	5,119
Mansfield Div. P., 65,790.	EL.	13,430.
1885. C. G. S. Foljambe	L.	6,120
J. Horne Payne	C.	2,305
1886. C. G. S. Foljambe	GL.	4,876
L. Rolleston	C.	2,832
1892. J. Carvell Williams	GL.	5,731
D. Ward	C.	3,255
1895. J. Carvell Williams	GL.	5,670
Col. H. Eyre	C.	4,285

Oxfordshire (3).

N. or Banbury Div. P., 43,861.	EL.	7,995.
1885. Sir B. Samuelson, Bt.	L.	4,436
L. M. Wynne	C.	2,944
1886. Sir B. Samuelson, Bt.	GL.	3,677
L. M. Wynne	C.	3,184

Oxfordshire—N. or Banbury Div.—Contd.

1892. Sir B. Samuelson, Bt.	GL.	3,640
L. M. Wynne	C.	3,453
1895. A. Brassey	C.	4,057
C. Thornton	GL.	3,074
M. or Woodstock D. P., 50,464.	EL.	9,789.
1885. F. W. Maclean, Q.C.	L.	4,327
Viscount Valentin	C.	4,138
1886. F. W. Maclean, Q.C.	LU.	unop.
* 1891. Apl. 21. Mr. Maclean appt. Lunacy Mstr.,		
G. H. Morrell	C.	4,448
G. R. Benson	GL.	3,768
1892. G. R. Benson	GL.	4,278
G. H. Morrell	C.	4,167
1895. G. H. Morrell	C.	4,669
G. R. Benson	GL.	3,740

S. or Henley Div. P., 48,145. EL. 9,021.

1885. E. W. Harcourt, d.	C.	3,778
F. W. Maude	L.	3,258
1886. Hon. F. Parker	C.	3,674
Sir W. Phillimore, Bt.	GL.	2,600
1892. Hon. F. Parker	C.	3,688
Sir W. Phillimore, Bt.	GL.	3,269
1895. R. T. Hermon-Hodge	C.	3,831
H. L. Samuel	GL.	3,470

Rutland (1). P., 20,659. EL., 4,225.

1885. G. H. Finch	C.	2,360
M. C. Buszard, Q.C.	L.	1,110
1886. G. H. Finch	C.	unop.
1892. G. H. Finch	C.	unop.
1895. G. H. Finch	C.	unop.

Shropshire (4).

W. or Oswestry Div. P., 54,178.	EL.	9,950.
1885. Stanley Leighton	C.	4,753
H. L. Jephson	L.	3,772
1886. Stanley Leighton	C.	unop.
1892. Stanley Leighton	C.	unop.
1895. Stanley Leighton	C.	4,605
Capt. O. Thomas	GL.	3,598
N. or Newport Div. P., 53,035.	EL.	10,583.
1885. R. Bickersteth	L.	4,694
Viscount Newport	C.	4,333
1886. Col. Kenyon-Slaney	C.	4,460
C. Higgins, Q.C.	GL.	2,984
1892. Col. Kenyon-Slaney	C.	4,815
W. H. Lander	GL.	3,530
1895. Col. Kenyon-Slaney	C.	unop.
Mid or Wellington D. P., 46,224.	EL.	8,271.
1885. A. H. Brown	L.	4,801
Col. Kenyon-Slaney	C.	2,571
1886. A. H. Brown	LU.	unop.
1892. A. H. Brown	LU.	3,963
J. H. Sanders	GL.	2,680
1895. A. H. Brown	LU.	unop.
S. or Ludlow Div. P., 55,920.	EL.	10,512.
1885. R. J. More	L.	4,642
Sir B. Leighton, Bt., d.	C.	4,078
1886. R. J. More	LU.	unop.
1892. R. J. More	LU.	5,965
F. S. Morris, d.	GL.	2,146
1895. R. J. More	LU.	unop.

Somersetshire (7).

Northern Division. P., 53,418.	EL.	10,412.
1885. E. H. Llewellyn	C.	4,170
M. Strachey	L.	3,491
1886. E. H. Llewellyn	C.	4,252
J. D. Marshall	GL.	2,087
1892. T. C. T. Warner	GL.	3,920
E. H. Llewellyn	C.	3,901
1895. E. H. Llewellyn	C.	4,652
T. C. T. Warner	GL.	3,966

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Somersetshire—Continued.

Wells Division. P., 55,569. El., 11,029.			
1885.	Sir R. H. Paget, <i>Bt.</i>	C.	4,200
	P. Kalli.....	L.	3,835
1886.	Sir R. H. Paget, <i>Bt.</i>	C.	unop.
1892.	Sir R. H. Paget, <i>Bt.</i>	C.	4,335
	B. Morice.....	GL.	3,895
1895.	Hon. G. H. Jolliffe.....	C.	4,696
	B. Morice.....	GL.	3,286
Frome Division. P., 53,552. El., 11,985.			
1885.	L. J. Baker.....	L.	4,735
	Viscount Weymouth.....	C.	3,972
1886.	Viscount Weymouth.....	C.	4,348
	G. B. Samuelson.....	GL.	3,645
1892.	J. E. Barlow.....	GL.	4,747
	Viscount Weymouth.....	C.	4,260
1895.	Viscount Weymouth.....	C.	5,043
	J. E. Barlow.....	GL.	4,660
* 1896.	June 2. <i>Ld.</i> Weymouth succ'g. to Peerage, J. E. Barlow.....	GL.	5,062
	Lord Alex. Thynne.....	C.	4,763
Eastern Division. P., 50,152. El., 9,165.			
1885.	H. Hobhouse.....	L.	4,732
	Sir H. A. Hoare, <i>Bt.</i> , <i>d.</i>	C.	3,280
1886.	H. Hobhouse.....	LU.	unop.
1892.	H. Hobhouse.....	LU.	4,330
	C. Morley.....	GL.	3,575
1895.	H. Hobhouse.....	LU.	4,408
	J. Swinburne-Hanham.....	GL.	3,334
Southern Division. P., 51,300. El., 9,390.			
1885.	Viscount Kilcourse.....	L.	4,534
	J. K. W. Digby.....	C.	3,268
† 1886.	Feb. 24. Visc. Kilcourse.....	GL.	unop.
1886.	Visc. Kilcourse (E. of Cavan).....	GL.	3,789
	H. M. Imbert-Terry.....	C.	3,512
1892.	E. Strachey.....	GL.	4,330
	H. M. Imbert-Terry.....	C.	3,926
1895.	E. Strachey.....	GL.	4,167
	H. G. Turner.....	C.	3,827
Bridgwater Div. P., 48,226. El., 10,344.			
1885.	E. J. Stanley.....	C.	3,935
	E. B. C. Trevilian.....	L.	3,835
1886.	E. J. Stanley.....	C.	unop.
1892.	E. J. Stanley.....	C.	4,555
	J. D. Walker.....	GL.	3,362
1895.	E. J. Stanley.....	C.	unop.
W. or Wellington Div. P., 48,122. El., 9,946.			
1885.	Rt. Hn. Sir T. D. Acland, <i>d.</i>	L.	4,299
	C. I. Elton, <i>Q. C.</i>	C.	3,760
1886.	C. I. Elton, <i>Q. C.</i>	C.	4,117
	Sir T. D. Acland, <i>d.</i>	GL.	3,220
1892.	Sir A. Acland-Hood, <i>Bt.</i>	C.	4,369
	W. Latham, <i>Q. C.</i>	GL.	3,484
1895.	Sir A. Acland-Hood, <i>Bt.</i>	C.	unop.

Staffordshire (7).

Leek Division. P., 56,711. El., 10,775.			
1885.	C. Crompton, <i>d.</i>	L.	4,225
	H. T. Davenport, <i>d.</i>	C.	4,063
1886.	H. T. Davenport (aflds. Hinckes), <i>d.</i>	C.	4,324
	C. Crompton, <i>Q. C.</i> , <i>d.</i>	GL.	3,669
1892.	Charles Bill.....	C.	4,576
	J. O. Nicholson.....	GL.	4,213
1895.	Charles Bill.....	C.	4,705
	R. Pearce.....	GL.	4,091
Burton Division. P., 58,040. El., 10,635.			
1885.	Sir M. A. Bass, <i>Bt.</i>	L.	5,395
	Gerald H. Hardy.....	C.	2,543
1886.	Sir M. A. Bass, <i>Bt.</i>	GL.	unop.
* 1896.	Aug. 29. Sir M. Bass retiring (peerage), S. Evershed.....	GL.	4,792
	Gerald H. Hardy.....	C.	2,319
1892.	S. Evershed.....	GL.	unop.
1895.	S. Evershed.....	GL.	unop.

Staffordshire—Continued.

Western Division. P., 50,546. El., 10,580.			
1885.	H. A. Bass, <i>d.</i>	L.	4,820
	F. Monckton.....	C.	4,106
1886.	H. A. Bass, <i>d.</i>	LU.	unop.
1892.	H. A. Bass, <i>d.</i>	LU.	6,227
	J. Kempster.....	GL.	2,879
1895.	H. A. Bass, <i>d.</i>	LU.	unop.
* 1896.	May 10. On the death of Mr. H. A. Bass, A. Henderson.....	LU.	4,769
	W. Adams.....	GL.	3,993
North Western Div. P., 63,166. El., 14,668.			
1885.	G. Leveson-Gower.....	L.	5,757
	Capt. J. E. Heathcote.....	C.	4,720
1886.	Capt. J. E. Heathcote.....	C.	5,252
	G. Leveson-Gower.....	GL.	4,459
1892.	J. Heath.....	C.	5,638
	L. K. H. Shoorbridge.....	GL.	5,406
1895.	J. Heath.....	C.	6,206
	L. K. H. Shoorbridge.....	GL.	5,538
Lichfield Division. P., 52,006. El., 9,394.			
1885.	Sir J. Swinburne, <i>Bt.</i>	L.	4,126
	Tonnann Mosley.....	C.	3,013
1886.	Sir J. Swinburne, <i>Bt.</i>	GL.	3,398
	Viscount Anson.....	LU.	2,765
1892.	Major L. Darwin.....	LU.	3,676
	Sir J. Swinburne, <i>Bt.</i>	GL.	3,572
1895.	H. C. Fulford, <i>d.</i>	GL.	3,902
	Major L. Darwin.....	LU.	3,858
* 1896.	Feb. 26. Mr. Fulford being un'd. on pet'n, T. C. T. Warner.....	GL.	4,433
	Major L. Darwin.....	LU.	3,955
Kingswinford Div. P., 47,665. El., 12,034.			
1885.	A. S. Hill, <i>Q. C.</i>	C.	5,161
	G. K. Harrison.....	L.	4,530
1886.	A. S. Hill, <i>Q. C.</i>	C.	unop.
1892.	(Rt. Hn.) A. S. Hill, <i>Q. C.</i>	C.	5,371
	T. Parker.....	GL.	3,800
1895.	Rt. Hon. A. S. Hill, <i>Q. C.</i>	C.	unop.
Handsworth Div. P., 84,782. El., 19,671.			
1885.	(Sir) H. Wigginn.....	L.	7,057
	H. R. Graham.....	C.	4,107
1886.	(Sir) H. Wigginn.....	LU.	unop.
1892.	Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, <i>Bt.</i>	LU.	7,370
	(Sir) H. G. Reid.....	GL.	5,433
1895.	Sir H. M. Thompson.....	LU.	unop.
Suffolk (5).			
N. or Lowestoft Div. P., 61,654. El., 12,424.			
1885.	Sir S. B. Crossley, <i>Bt.</i>	L.	4,324
	Col. H. C. Bagot-Chester.....	C.	3,743
1886.	Sir S. B. Crossley, <i>Bt.</i>	LU.	unop.
1892.	H. S. Foster.....	C.	5,099
	J. Judd.....	GL.	3,909
1895.	H. S. Foster.....	C.	5,199
	A. Singleton.....	GL.	3,820
N.E. or Eye Div. P., 54,325. El., 10,164.			
1885.	F. S. Stevenson.....	L.	5,356
	B. B. Hunter-Rodwell, <i>d.</i>	C.	3,360
1886.	F. S. Stevenson.....	GL.	4,544
	Col. J. C. Reade.....	LU.	2,938
1892.	F. S. Stevenson.....	GL.	4,701
	Hon. L. R. Holland.....	C.	3,431
1895.	F. S. Stevenson.....	GL.	4,437
	F. J. W. Isaacson.....	C.	3,603
N.W. or Stowmarket D. P., 55,009. El., 10,782.			
1885.	F. T. Cobbold.....	L.	4,606
	Sir T. Thornhill, <i>Bt.</i>	C.	3,475
1886.	E. Greene, <i>d.</i>	C.	3,906
	E. N. Buxton.....	GL.	3,303
* 1891.	May 5. On the death of Mr. E. Greene, Sydney J. Stern.....	GL.	4,346
	E. W. Greene.....	C.	4,132
1892.	Sydney J. Stern.....	GL.	4,630
	Viscount Chelsea.....	C.	4,486
1895.	Ian Malcolm.....	C.	5,144
	H. de R. Walker.....	GL.	3,701

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Suffolk—Continued.

S. or Sudbury Div. P., 55,655. EL., 10,471.			
1885.	W. C. Quilter	L.	4,913
	T. W. Poley	C.	3,461
1886.	W. C. Quilter	L.U.	unop.
1892.	W. C. Quilter	L.U.	5,111
	A. G. Ogilvie, d.	GL.	2,905
1895.	(Sir) W. C. Quilter	L.U.	unop.
S. E. or Woodbridge D. P., 56,539. EL., 12,029.			
1885.	R. L. Everett	L.	4,978
	Lord Rendlesham	C.	4,810
1886.	Col. R. L. Anstruther	C.	4,854
	R. L. Everett	GL.	4,541
1892.	R. L. Everett	GL.	5,223
	Col. R. L. Anstruther	C.	4,485
1895.	Capt. E. G. Pretzman	C.	5,410
	R. L. Everett	GL.	4,778

Surrey (6).

N. W. or Chertsey Div. P., 61,968. EL., 11,744.			
1885.	F. A. Hankey, d.	C.	4,540
	Sir H. D. Le Marchant	L.	2,560
1886.	F. A. Hankey, d.	C.	unop.
* 1892.	March 3. On the death of Mr. Hankey,		
	C. H. Combe	C.	4,589
	L. J. Baker	GL.	2,761
1892.	C. H. Combe	C.	unop.
1895.	C. H. Combe	C.	unop.
* 1897.	Feb. 18. On Mr. Combe's retirement,		
	H. C. Leigh-Bennett	C.	4,845
	L. J. Baker	GL.	3,977
S. W. or Guildford D. P., 67,722. EL., 12,141.			
1885.	Hon. St. J. Brodrick	C.	4,485
	E. D. Gosling, d.	L.	3,750
1886.	Hon. St. J. Brodrick	C.	unop.
1892.	Hon. St. J. Brodrick	C.	5,191
	G. P. C. Lawrence	GL.	3,720
1895.	(Rt.) Hn. St. J. Brodrick	C.	unop.
S. E. or Reigate Div. P., 64,453. EL., 11,985.			
1885.	Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt.	C.	4,726
	Dr. A. Carpenter, d.	L.	2,762
1886.	Sir T. Lawrence, Bt.	C.	unop.
1892.	Hon. H. Cubitt	C.	4,786
	F. E. Barnes	GL.	3,097
1895.	Hon. H. Cubitt	C.	unop.
Mid or Epsom Div. P., 70,108. EL., 11,985.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. Geo. Cubitt	C.	4,621
	R. Harris	L.	2,368
1886.	Rt. Hon. G. Cubitt	C.	unop.
1892.	T. T. Bucknill, Q.C.	C.	5,123
	Hon. T. A. Brassey	GL.	2,723
1895.	T. T. Bucknill, Q.C.	C.	unop.
Kingston Div. P., 85,367. EL., 14,778.			
1885.	Sir J. W. Ellis, Bt.	C.	4,915
	C. D. Hodgson	L.	3,206
1886.	Sir J. W. Ellis, Bt.	C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Temple	C.	5,100
	C. D. Hodgson	GL.	4,357
1895.	T. Skewes-Cox	C.	5,745
	C. Burt	GL.	3,600
N. E. or Wimbledon Div. P., 69,236. EL., 18,523.			
1885.	H. C. O. Bonsor	C.	6,189
	Alderman J. Cooper	L.	3,745
1886.	H. C. O. Bonsor	C.	unop.
1892.	H. C. O. Bonsor	C.	7,897
	T. A. Meates	GL.	2,602
1895.	H. C. O. Bonsor	C.	unop.

Sussex (6).

N. W. or Horsham Div. P., 52,977. EL., 9,410.			
1885.	Sir W. Barttelot, Bt., d.	C.	4,483
	S. Barrow	L.	2,467
1886.	Sir W. Barttelot, d.	C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Barttelot, Bt., d.	C.	4,303
	R. G. Wilberforce	GL.	2,268
* 1893.	Feb. 24th. On Sir W. Barttelot's death,		
	J. Heywood Johnstone	C.	4,150
	R. G. Wilberforce	GL.	2,666
1895.	J. H. Johnstone	C.	unop.

Sussex—Continued.

S. W. or Chichester D. P., 54,357. EL., 9,459.			
1885.	Earl of March	C.	4,780
	F. W. Gibbs, d.	L.	2,470
1886.	Earl of March	C.	unop.
* 1888.	Mar. 14. On Lord March's retirement,		
	Lord W. G. Lennox	C.	unop.
† 1891.	Dec. 9. Lord W. Lennox	C.	unop.
1892.	Lord W. G. Lennox	C.	4,236
	H. J. Reid	GL.	2,861
* 1894.	Aug. 16. On Lord W. Lennox's retirement,		
	Lord Edmd. Talbot	C.	unop.
1895.	Lord Edmd. Talbot	C.	unop.
N. or East Grinstead D. P., 52,525. EL., 9,695.			
1885.	G. B. Gregory, d.	C.	3,530
	C. J. Heald	L.	2,579
1886.	Hon. A. G. Hardy	C.	3,289
	C. J. Heald	GL.	1,877
1892.	Hon. A. G. Hardy	C.	3,987
	Sir E. G. Jenkinson	GL.	2,349
1895.	G. J. Goschen, Jr.	C.	3,731
	C. H. Corbett	GL.	2,874
Mid or Lewes Div. P., 64,026. EL., 12,924.			
1885.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C.	5,312
	W. E. Hubbard	L.	3,181
1886.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C.	unop.
1892.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C.	5,621
	H. Prince	GL.	2,322
1895.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C.	unop.
S. or Eastbourne Div. P., 66,468. EL., 10,762.			
1885.	Capt. E. Field, R.N.	C.	3,561
	W. G. A. Wallis, d.	L.	3,497
1886.	Rear-Adm. E. Field	C.	3,760
	Col. J. C. Brown	GL.	2,501
1892.	Vice-Adm. E. Field	C.	4,037
	Capt. Hon. T. S. Brand	GL.	3,674
1895.	Adm. E. Field	C.	4,139
	Capt. Hon. T. Brand	GL.	4,079
E. or Rye Div. P., 57,090. EL., 11,627.			
1885.	A. M. Brookfield	C.	4,523
	F. A. Inderwick, Q.C.	L.	4,303
1886.	A. M. Brookfield	C.	4,592
	G. J. de Reuter	GL.	3,094
1892.	A. M. Brookfield	C.	4,699
	G. M. Ball	GL.	3,988
1895.	A. M. Brookfield	C.	unop.

Warwickshire (4).

N. or Tamworth Div. P., 54,134. EL., 11,439.			
1885.	P. A. Muntz	C.	4,338
	W. P. Beale	L.	3,858
1886.	P. A. Muntz	C.	unop.
1892.	P. A. Muntz	C.	5,123
	W. Johnson	Lab.	2,702
1895.	P. A. Muntz	C.	unop.
N. E. or Nuneaton Div. P., 53,280. EL., 12,185.			
1885.	J. W. Johns, d.	L.	4,445
	J. S. Dugdale, Q.C.	C.	4,169
1886.	J. S. Dugdale, Q.C.	C.	4,626
	J. W. Johns, d.	GL.	3,603
1892.	F. A. Newdigate	C.	4,899
	C. Vero	GL.	4,258
1895.	F. A. Newdigate	C.	5,572
	J. Tomkinson	GL.	4,175
S. W. or Stratford-on-Avon Div. P., 46,440. EL., 9,798.			
1885.	Lord W. (Earl) Compton	L.	4,639
	S. S. Lloyd	C.	3,738
1886.	F. Townsend, d.	C.	3,833
	Ld. W. (Earl) Compton	GL.	3,344
1892.	A. B. Freeman-Mitford	C.	4,157
	G. S. Warmington	GL.	3,293
1895.	Col. V. Milward	C.	4,598
	I. T. Sadler	GL.	2,827

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Warwickshire—Continued.

S.E. or Rugby Div.	P., 49,130.	El., 9,951.
1885.	H. P. Cobb	L. 4,377
	J. Darlington	C. 3,533
1886.	H. P. Cobb	GL. 4,006
	M. C. Buzard, Q.C. LU.	3,528
1892.	H. P. Cobb	GL. 4,519
	W. J. Galloway	C. 3,831
1895.	Hon. R. G. Verney ..	C. 4,364
	J. Corrie Grant	GL. 4,070

Westmorland (2).

N. or Appleby Div.	P., 31,176.	El., 6,635.
1885.	Hon. W. Lowther ..	C. 2,694
	James Whitehead	L. 2,684
1886.	Hon. W. Lowther ..	C. 2,748
	(Sir) Jas. Whitehead ..	GL. 2,562
1892.	Sir Josh. Savory, Bt.	C. 2,963
	Hon. A. C. Tynton	GL. 2,256
1895.	Sir Josh. Savory, Bt.	C. 2,950
	T. W. Fry	GL. 2,077
S. or Kendal Div.	P., 34,922.	El., 6,153.
1885.	Earl of Bective, d.	C. 2,690
	J. Cropper	L. 2,427
1886.	Earl of Bective, d.	C. unop.
1892.	Capt. J. F. Bagot ..	C. 2,838
	J. Anson Farrer	GL. 2,209
1895.	Capt. J. F. Bagot ..	C. 2,771
	H. Stephenson	GL. 2,049

Wiltshire (5).

N. or Cricklade Div.	P., 59,414.	El. 11,911.
1885.	M. H. N. S. Maskelyne	L. 4,541
	W. Stone	C. 2,770
1886.	M. H. N. S. Maskelyne	LU. 3,401
	B. F. C. Costelloe	GL. 1,683
	Sir J. Bennett, Kt., d.	GL. 1,247
1892.	J. Husband	GL. 4,569
	M. H. N. S. Maskelyne	LU. 3,571
1895.	A. Hopkinson, Q.C.	LU. 4,679
	Lord E. Fitzmaurice ..	GL. 4,480
* 1898.	Feb. 24. On Mr. Hopkinson's retirement,	
	Lord E. Fitzmaurice ..	GL. 5,624
	Viscount Emlyn	C. 5,135

N.W. or Chippenham Div.	P., 44,356.	El., 8,299.
1885.	Banister Fletcher, d.	L. 3,880
	Lord A. Somerset	C. 3,574
1886.	Lord Henry Bruce ..	C. 3,657
	Banister Fletcher, d.	GL. 3,120
1892.	Sir J. D. Poynder, Bt.	C. 3,684
	J. M. Fuller	GL. 3,455
1895.	Sir J. D. Poynder, Bt.	C. 3,898
	James Thornton	GL. 3,390

W. or Westbury Div.	P., 52,669.	El., 9,745.
1885.	G. P. Fuller	L. 5,333
	Lord H. Thynne	C. 3,639
1886.	G. P. Fuller	GL. 4,663
	T. G. P. Hallett	LU. 3,670
1892.	G. P. Fuller	GL. 4,564
	W. H. Laverton	C. 3,930
1895.	Capt. R. G. Chaloner	C. 4,497
	G. P. Fuller	GL. 4,331

E. or Devizes Div.	P., 48,267.	El., 8,974.
1885.	W. H. Long	C. 3,849
	W. Barber, Q.C., d.	L. 3,752
1886.	W. H. Long	C. 4,128
	J. W. Philipps	GL. 2,397
1892.	C. E. H. Hobbhouse ..	GL. 3,896
	(Rt. Hon.) W. H. Long ..	C. 3,768
1895.	E. A. Goulding	C. 4,114
	C. E. H. Hobbhouse	GL. 3,637

S. or Wilton Div.	P., 42,901.	El., 8,341.
1885.	Sir T. F. Grove, Bt., d.	L. 4,151
	Hon. Sidney Herbert ..	C. 3,329
1886.	Sir T. F. Grove, Bt.	d. LU. unop.
1892.	Viscount Folkestone	C. 3,743
	Sir T. F. Grove, Bt., d.	GL. 3,336
1895.	Viscount Folkestone	C. 3,828
	L. E. Pyke, Q.C.	GL. 3,565

Worcestershire (5).

W. or Bewdley Div.	P., 52,018.	El., 10,354.
1885.	Sir E. Lechmere, Bt., d.	C. 4,525
	J. Fell	L. 3,015
1886.	Sir E. Lechmere, Bt., d.	C. unop.
1892.	A. Baldwin	C. unop.
1895.	A. Baldwin	C. unop.

S. or Evesham Div.	P., 49,538.	El., 9,939.
1885.	Sir R. Temple, Bt.	C. 4,080
	Arthur Chamberlain ..	L. 3,848
1886.	Sir R. Temple, Bt.	C. 4,127
	D. Pidgeon	GL. 2,391
1892.	Sir E. Lechmere, Bt., d.	C. 4,170
	F. Impey	GL. 3,590
* 1895.	Jan. 22. On Sir E. Lechmere's death,	
	Col. C. W. Long	C. 4,760
	F. Impey	GL. 3,585
1895.	Col. C. W. Long	C. unop.

Mid or Droitwich Div.	P., 48,281.	El., 9,399.
1885.	J. Corbett	L. unop.
1886.	J. Corbett	LU. 4,031
	A. J. Dadson	GL. 2,761
1892.	R. B. Martin	LU. 3,980
	T. E. Stephens	GL. 3,410
1895.	R. B. Martin	LU. unop.

Northern Div.	P., 58,437.	El. 11,757.
1885.	(Sir) B. Hingley	L. 5,774
	J. W. Willis-Bund	C. 2,155
1886.	(Sir) B. Hingley	LU. unop
	† Afterwards became GL.	
1892.	(Sir) B. Hingley	GL. 5,329
	W. C. Bridgeman	C. 3,171
1895.	J. W. Wilson	LU. 5,012
	R. Waite	GL. 4,024

Eastern Div.	P., 59,357.	El., 12,343.
1885.	G. W. Hastings	L. 3,685
	F. A. Bosanquet, Q.C.	C. 3,194
1886.	G. W. Hastings	LU. unop.
* 1892.	Mar. 30. On expulsion of Mr. Hastings,	
	J. A. Chamberlain	LU. unop.
1892.	J. A. Chamberlain	LU. 5,111
	O. Broening	GL. 2,517
1895.	J. A. Chamberlain	LU. unop.

Yorkshire, East Riding (3).

Holderness Div.	P., 41,479.	El., 9,753.
1885.	Comr. G. R. Bethell, R.N.	C. 4,166
	Colonel (Sir) G. Smith ..	L. 3,537
1886.	Comr. G. R. Bethell ..	C. unop.
1892.	Comr. G. R. Bethell ..	C. 4,158
	J. H. Anderson	GL. 3,693
1895.	Comr. G. R. Bethell ..	C. 4,512
	B. F. Hawksley	GL. 3,485

Buckrose Div.	P., 50,676.	El., 9,532.
1885.	Christopher Sykes	C. 4,061
	J. J. Cousins, d.	L. 3,785
1886.	W. A. McArthur	GL. 3,742
	Christopher Sykes	C. 3,741
	(On scrutiny, seat awarded to Mr. Sykes.)	
1892.	A. Holden	GL. 4,294
	F. W. Fison	C. 3,642
1895.	(Sir) A. Holden	GL. 4,076
	T. C. E. Goff	C. 3,986

Howdenshire Div.	P., 49,627.	El., 9,630.
1885.	A. Duncombe	C. 4,525
	A. G. Sheil	L. 3,334
1886.	A. Duncombe	C. unop.
1892.	Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd	C. 3,998
	(Sir) J. T. Woodhouse ..	GL. 3,648
1895.	Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd	C. unop.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Yorkshire, North Riding (4).

Thirsk and Malton Div. P., 57,191. El., 12,439.

1885.	Col. Hon. L. P. Dawnay C.	5,966	
	E. R. Turton	L.	4,503
1886.	Col. Hon. L. Dawnay C.		unop.
1892.	J. G. Lawson	C.	5,890
	H. J. Reckitt	GL.	3,541
1895.	J. G. Lawson	C.	

Richmond Div. P., 54,450. El., 10,540.

1885.	Sir F. A. Milbank, Bt., d. L.	4,869	
	G. W. Elliot, d.	C.	4,320
1886.	G. W. Elliot, d.	C.	4,810
	E. R. Turton	GL.	3,859
1892.	(Sir) G. W. Elliot, d.	C.	4,340
	E. R. Turton	GL.	4,181
1895.	John Hutton	C.	4,555
	E. R. Turton	GL.	3,971

Cleveland Div. P., 55,917. El., 11,720.

1885.	H. F. Pease, d.	L.	6,948
	Hon. Guy Dawnay, d.	C.	2,845
1886.	H. F. Pease, d.	GL.	
1892.	H. F. Pease, d.	GL.	4,397
	A. J. Dorman	C.	4,049
1895.	H. F. Pease, d.	GL.	4,762
	Col. E. H. Ropner	C.	4,175

*1897. Jan. 12. On the death of Mr. H. F. Pease, Alfred E. Pease

Col. E. H. Ropner

Whitby Div. P., 54,781. El., 10,771.

1885.	E. W. Denison	C.	5,049
	Arthur Pease, d.	L.	4,709
1886.	E. W. Beckett (formerly Denison)	C.	5,078
	Col. J. M. Clayhills	GL.	3,940
1892.	E. W. Beckett	C.	4,909
	H. F. Pyman	GL.	3,828
1895.	E. W. Beckett	C.	

Yorkshire, West Riding (N.) (5).

Skipton Division. P., 58,213. El., 11,423.

1885.	Sir Matthew Wilson, Bt., d. L.	5,059	
	S. C. Lister	C.	4,269
1886.	Walter Morrison	LU.	4,423
	Sir Matthew Wilson, d. GL.		4,289
1892.	C. S. Roundell	GL.	4,700
	Walter Morrison	LU.	4,608
1895.	Walter Morrison	LU.	4,902
	J. Anson Farrer	GL.	4,763

Keighley Division. P., 63,263. El., 12,358.

1885.	(Sir) Isaac Holden, d.	L.	5,644
	W. H. C. Dunhill	C.	2,818
1886.	(Sir) Isaac Holden, d.	GL.	
1892.	(Sir) Isaac Holden, d.	GL.	unop.
1895.	J. Brigg	GL.	5,086
	W. Bairstow	C.	4,196

Shipley Division. P., 62,166. El., 14,561.

1885.	J. Craven	L.	7,022
	Laurence Hardy	C.	4,825
1886.	J. Craven	GL.	
1892.	W. P. Byles	Lab.	5,746
	(Sir) Theo. Peel	LU.	5,464
1895.	J. F. Flannery	LU.	5,999
	W. P. Byles	GL.	5,921

Sowerby Division. P., 63,192. El., 11,785.

1885.	E. Crossley	L.	6,427
	Sir F. Milner, Bt.	C.	2,960
1886.	E. Crossley	GL.	
1892.	Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor GL.	5,754	
	H. T. Crook	LU.	3,324
1895.	Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor GL.	5,328	
	J. C. Bailey	LU.	3,753

Eiland Division. P., 64,632. El., 12,740.

1885.	T. Wayman	L.	6,516
	Capt. F. C. Rasch	C.	3,457
1886.	T. Wayman	GL.	
1892.	T. Wayman	GL.	5,497
	J. Fitzalan Hope	C.	3,676
1895.	T. Wayman	GL.	5,387
	A. T. Clay	C.	5,081

Yorkshire, West Riding (S.) (8).

Morley Division. P., 65,219. El., 13,905.

1885.	C. Milnes-Gaskell	L.	6,684
	J. J. D. Jefferson	C.	3,177
1886.	C. Milnes-Gaskell	GL.	
1892.	A. E. Hutton	GL.	5,818
	W. Carr, jun.	C.	3,656
1895.	A. E. Hutton	GL.	5,834
	W. Carr, jun.	C.	4,166

Normanton Div. P., 72,013. El., 13,079.

1885.	B. Pickard	Lab.	6,615
	Maj. A. H. Charlesworth C.		3,706
1886.	B. Pickard	GL.	4,771
	Maj. A. H. Charlesworth C.		3,724
1892.	B. Pickard	GL.	6,184
	P. Tew	C.	3,803
1895.	B. Pickard	GL.	5,499
	D'Arcy B. Wilson	C.	3,941

Colne Valley Div. P., 59,344. El., 10,958.

1885.	H. F. Beaumont	L.	5,898
	Col. T. Brooke	C.	4,641
1886.	H. F. Beaumont	LU.	
1892.	Sir James Kitson, Bt.	GL.	4,987
	J. Sugden	LU.	4,281
1895.	Sir James Kitson, Bt. GL.		4,276
	Harold Thomas	C.	3,737
	Tom Mann	Lab.	1,245

Holmfirth Division. P., 65,160. El., 11,240.

1885.	H. J. Wilson	L.	6,208
	Col. Hon. H. Legge	C.	3,164
1886.	H. J. Wilson	GL.	5,322
	Walter Armitage	LU.	2,780
1892.	H. J. Wilson	GL.	5,640
	Harold Thomas	C.	3,817
1895.	H. J. Wilson	GL.	5,001
	G. E. Raine	C.	3,459

Barnsley Division. P., 78,844. El., 15,400.

1885.	C. S. Kennv	L.	6,705
	B. C. V. Wentworth	C.	2,722
1886.	C. S. Kennv	GL.	5,425
	B. C. V. Wentworth	C.	2,917
* 1889. Mar. 11. On Mr. Kennv's retirement,	Earl Compton	GL.	6,232
	B. C. V. Wentworth	C.	3,781
1892.	Earl Compton	GL.	6,739
	Rt. Hon. F. J. S. Foljambe LU.		3,498
1895.	Earl Compton	GL.	6,820
	Capt. Hon. R. Greiville LU.		4,653

* 1897. Oct. 28. Earl Compton acc'g to Peerage,

	Joseph Walton	GL.	6,744
	James Blyth	C.	3,454
	Pete Curran	Lab.	1,091

Hallamshire Div. P., 73,254. El., 15,010.

1885.	F. T. Mappin	L.	6,454
	Hon. W. C. W. Fitzwilliam	C.	4,451
1886.	Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt.	GL.	
1892.	Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt.	GL.	unop.
1895.	Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt. GL.		5,949
	F. S. U. Hatchard	C.	5,054

Rotherham Div. P., 78,578. El., 14,569.

1885.	A. H. Dyke-Acland	L.	6,801
	Major W. W. Hoole	C.	2,258
1886.	A. H. Dyke-Acland	GL.	5,155
	(Rt. Hon.) F. J. Foljambe LU.		2,070
1892.	A. H. Dyke-Acland	GL.	6,567
	G. S. Foljambe	LU.	2,839
† 1892. Aug. 25. Rt. Hon. A. Acland GL.			unop.

1895. Rt. Hon. A. Acland GL. unop.

Doncaster Div. P., 73,157. El., 15,555.

1885.	W. S. Shirley, d.	L.	5,880
	Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Q.C.	C.	4,700
1886.	W. S. Shirley, d.	GL.	5,060
	Hon. H. Fitzwilliam	LU.	4,792
* 1888. Feb. 23. On Mr. Shirley's retirement,	Hon. H. Fitzwilliam LU.		5,634
	Jabez S. Balfour	GL.	5,423
1892.	C. J. Fleming, Q.C.	GL.	5,881
	Hon. H. Fitzwilliam	LU.	5,552
1895.	F. W. Fison	C.	6,098
	Joseph Walton	GL.	5,957

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Yorkshire, West Riding (E.) (6).

Ripon Division. P., 54,925. El., 10,652.	
1885. W. Harker L.	3,985
J. L. Wharton C.	3,820
1886. J. L. Wharton C.	4,113
C. Ponsanby GL.	3,125
1892. J. L. Wharton C.	4,268
H. Leatham GL.	3,657
1895. (Rt. Hon.) J. L. Wharton C.	4,435
R. C. Phillimore GL.	3,733

Otley Division. P., 61,746. El., 11,727.	
1885. Sir A. Fairbairn, Bt. L.	5,050
F. W. Fison C.	3,643
1886. J. Barran GL.	4,245
Sir A. Fairbairn, Bt. LU.	3,861
1892. (Sir) J. Barran GL.	4,713
M. D'Arcy Wyntill C.	4,023
1895. M. D'Arcy Wyntill C.	4,670
Sir J. Barran, Bt. GL.	4,622

Barkston Ash Div. P., 48,470. El., 9,269.	
1885. Col. R. Gunter C.	4,600
T. Bayley L.	2,694
1886. Col. R. Gunter C.	unop.
1892. Col. R. Gunter C.	4,161
A. W. Scarr GL.	2,920
1895. Col. R. Gunter C.	unop.

Yorkshire, West Riding (E.)—Continued.

Osgoldcross Div. P., 66,779. El., 13,813.	
1885. Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bt., d. L.	5,153
(Sir) Reginald Hardy C.	3,053
1886. (Sir) John Austin GL.	4,008
Sir J. W. Ramsden, d. LU.	3,010
1892. (Sir) John Austin GL.	5,160
C. B. Dobson C.	3,284
1895. Sir John Austin, Bt. GL.	5,119
Job Harling C.	4,054

Pudsey Division. P., 49,252. El., 14,103.	
1885. B. Priestley L.	6,363
S. W. Duncan C.	4,039
1886. B. Priestley GL.	5,207
Prof. A. W. Rucker LU.	4,036
1892. B. Priestley GL.	5,527
E. Woodhouse LU.	4,924
1895. B. Priestley GL.	5,540
Sir A. Fairbairn, Bt. LU.	5,070

Spenn Valley Div. P., 57,402. El., 10,770.	
1885. J. Woodhead L.	5,826
J. E. Gladstone C.	2,732
1886. J. Woodhead GL.	4,542
S. C. Boulter LU.	2,200
1892. T. P. Whittaker GL.	4,952
F. Ellis C.	3,474
1895. T. P. Whittaker GL.	4,700
F. Ellis C.	3,879

ENGLAND.—METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES.

(INCLUDING CROYDON AND WEST HAM.)

62 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1891—4,539,030. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1893—637,455.

1895: Unionist votes recorded	196,173
Gladstonian Liberal votes recorded	146,911
Independent Labour votes recorded	5,136

Number of Electors in 11 uncontested Unionist Constituencies—119,323

Battersea and Clapham (2).

Battersea Division. P., 97,204. El., 13,219.	
1885. O. V. Morgan, d. L.	4,259
J. E. Cooke C.	3,547
1886. March 1. On Mr. Morgan's resignation,	
O. V. Morgan, d. L.	Unop.
1888. O. V. Morgan, d. GL.	3,683
E. C. Willis, Q. C. C.	3,497
1892. John Burns Lab.	5,616
W. M. Chinnery C.	4,057
1895. John Burns GL.	5,010
C. Ridley Smith, d. C.	4,766

Clapham Division. P., 96,952. El., 15,106.	
1885. J. F. Moulton, Q. C. L.	3,976
Hon. A. H. Bourke C.	3,650
1886. J. S. Gilliat C.	3,816
J. F. Moulton, Q. C. GL.	3,347
1892. P. M. Thornton C.	5,170
R. McKenna GL.	4,526
1895. P. M. Thornton C.	5,925
J. Kempster GL.	3,904

Bethnal Green (2).

North East Division. P., 66,304. El., 8,043.	
1885. G. Howell L.	3,095
J. D. Mayne C.	1,844
1886. G. Howell GL.	2,278
E. J. Stoneham, d. LU.	1,906
1892. G. Howell GL.	2,913
H. H. Marks C.	2,321
H. R. Taylor Lab.	106
R. Ballard Ind.	23
1895. (Sir) M. M. Bhowndagree C.	2,591
G. Howell GL.	2,431

Bethnal Green—Continued.

South West Division. P., 62,330. El., 8,102.	
1885. E. H. Pickersgill L.	3,088
Capt. J. E. F. Aylmer C.	2,200
1886. E. H. Pickersgill GL.	2,550
Capt. J. E. F. Aylmer C.	2,001
1892. E. H. Pickersgill GL.	3,206
T. Benskin C.	2,171
1895. E. H. Pickersgill GL.	2,603
W. A. Statham C.	2,324

Camberwell (3).

North Division. P., 88,932. El., 11,865.	
1885. R. Strong L.	3,137
W. S. Blunt C.	2,975
1886. J. R. Kelly C.	2,717
E. H. Bayley GL.	2,352
W. Pirie Duff LU.	246
1892. E. H. Bayley GL.	4,295
J. R. Kelly C.	3,450
1895. Major P. H. Dalbiac C.	4,009
E. H. Bayley GL.	3,318
N. P. Palmer Lab.	32

Peckham Division. P., 83,483. El., 11,700.	
1885. A. A. Baumann C.	3,362
W. Willis, Q. C. L.	2,929
E. D. Rogers, d. L.	580
1886. A. A. Baumann C.	3,439
W. Willis, Q. C. GL.	2,688
1892. F. G. Banbury C.	3,847
E. Jones GL.	3,664
B. Ellis Lab.	95
1895. F. G. Banbury C.	4,495
C. Clements GL.	3,472

ENGLAND—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH—Continued.

Camberwell—Continued.

Dulwich Division. P., 83,272. El., 12,399.	
1885.	J. M. Howard, Q.C., d. . . . C. 4,406
	G. Collins L. 2,712
1880.	J. M. Howard, Q.C., d. C. . . unop.
* 1887.	Dec 1. Mr. Howard app'd Co. Ct. Judge, (Sir) J. Blundell Maple C. . . 4,021
	J. Henderson GL. . . 2,609
1892.	Sir J. Blundell Maple . . . C. 5,318
	A. Clayden GL. 3,138
1895.	Sir J. Blundell Maple C. . . 5,258
	C. G. Clarke GL. . . 2,176

Chelsea (1). P., 96,272. El., 12,583.	
1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Bt. L. 4,291
	C. A. Whitmore C. 4,116
1880.	C. A. Whitmore C. . . 4,804
	Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke GL. . . 4,128
1892.	C. A. Whitmore C. 4,993
	B. F. C. Costelloe GL. 4,427
1895.	C. A. Whitmore C. . . 5,524
	O. H. Beatty GL. . . 3,604

Croydon (1). P., 102,697. El., 17,385.	
1885.	(Sir) W. Grantham, Q.C. C. 5,484
	Jabez S. Balfour L. 4,315
* 1886.	Jan. 27. Mr. Grantham becoming a Judge, Hon. Sidney Herbert C. . . 5,205
	S. C. Buzw'n GL. . . 4,458
1886.	Hon. S. Herbert C. unop.
† 1886.	Aug. 11. Hon. S. Herbert C. . . unop.
1892.	Hon. S. Herbert C. 6,528
	E. W. Grimwade GL. 4,834
* 1895.	May 24. Mr. Herbert acceding to peerage, Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie C. . . unop.
† 1895.	July 5. Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie C. unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie C. . . 6,876
	C. C. Hutchinson GL. 4,647

Deptford (1). P., 101,326. El., 14,689.	
1885.	W. J. Evelyn C. 3,927
	Lalmohun Ghose L. 3,560
1886.	W. J. Evelyn C. . . 3,682
	Lalmohun Ghose GL. 3,055
* 1888.	Feb. 29. On Mr. Evelyn's retirement, C. J. Darling, Q.C. . . . C. 4,345
	W. S. Blunt GL. . . 4,070
1892.	C. J. Darling, Q.C. . . . C. 5,298
	Lord E. Fitzmaurice . . . GL. 4,733
1895.	(Sir) C. J. Darling, Q.C. C. . . 5,654
	T. J. Maenamara GL. 4,425
1897.	Nov. 15. Mr. Darling becoming a Judge, A. H. A. Morton C. 5,317
	J. W. Benn GL. 4,993

Finsbury (3).	
Holborn Div. P., 70,918. El., 11,893.	
1885.	Col. Duncan, R.A., d. . . . C. 4,047
	C. Harrison, d. L. 2,473
1886.	Col. Duncan, R.A., d. C. . . 3,651
	D. Naoraji GL. . . 1,950
* 1888.	Nov. 29. On Col. Duncan's death, Gainsford Bruce, Q.C. C. . . 4,398
	Earl Compton GL. . . 3,433
1892.	(Sir) Gainsford Bruce, Q.C. C. 4,949
	G. Bateman Lab. 2,477
* 1892.	Aug. 12. Mr. G. Bruce becoming a Judge, Sir Charles Hall, Q.C. C. unop.
1895.	Sir Charles Hall, Q.C. C. . . unop.

Central Div. P., 65,885. El., 8,665.	
1885.	Hon. H. Spensley L. 2,362
	Saul Isaac O. 2,314
1886.	Capt. F. T. Penton C. 2,245
	Hon. H. Spensley GL. 2,240
1892.	D. Naoraji GL. 2,959
	Capt. F. T. Penton C. 2,956
1895.	Hon. W. F. B. Massey- Mainwaring C. . . 3,588
	D. Naoraji GL. . . 2,783

Finsbury—Continued.

East Division. P., 45,306. El., 5,566.	
1885.	J. Bigwood C. 2,055
	J. Rowlands L. 2,086
1886.	J. Rowlands GL. . . 1,973
	J. Bigwood C. . . 1,912
1892.	J. Rowlands GL. 2,383
	W. Lucas-Shadwell . . . C. 2,093
1895.	H. C. Richards, Q.C. C. . . 2,280
	J. Rowlands GL. . . 1,900

Fulham (1). P., 91,640. El., 15,177.

1885.	W. Hayes Fisher C. 2,642
	G. W. E. Russell L. 2,590
1886.	W. Hayes Fisher C. . . 2,557
	G. W. E. Russell GL. 2,247
1892.	W. Hayes Fisher C. 4,365
	W. D. Barnett GL. 4,154
1895.	W. Hayes Fisher C. . . 5,378
	E. A. Cornwall GL. . . 3,915
	W. Parnell Lab. . . 191

Greenwich (1). P., 78,131. El., 11,619.

1885.	T. W. Boord C. 3,317
	Dr. H. Watney L. 2,961
1886.	T. W. Boord C. . . 3,240
	G. C. Whiteley GL. 2,551
1892.	(Sir) T. W. Boord C. 4,200
	G. C. Whiteley GL. 3,877
1895.	Lord Hugh Cecil C. . . 4,802
	G. C. Whiteley GL. . . 3,564

Hackney (3).

North Div. P., 77,170. El., 11,097.	
1885.	Sir Lewis Pelly, d. C. 3,327
	Æ. M'Intyre, Q.C., d. . . . L. 2,911
1886.	Sir Lewis Pelly, d. C. . . 3,351
	W. H. S. Aubrey GL. . . 1,848
* 1892.	May 11. On the death of Sir Lewis Pelly, W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. C. 4,460
	T. A. Meates GL. 3,491
1892.	W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. C. . . 4,799
	J. Mc Call, d. GL. . . 3,280
1895.	W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. C. . . 4,725
	S. Mayer GL. 2,460
Central Div. P., 64,760. El., 8,708.	
1885.	Sir W. Guyer Hunter . . . C. 2,941
	J. Holms, d. L. 2,748
1886.	Sir W. G. Hunter C. . . 3,047
	Major M. S. Hume GL. 1,961
1892.	Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C. C. . . 3,478
	J. Fife Stewart GL. 3,193
1895.	Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C. C. . . 3,278
	(Hon.) Charles Russell GL. . . 2,966

South Div. P., 87,601. El., 12,456.	
1885.	C. Russell, Q.C. L. 3,544
	C. J. Darling, Q.C. C. 2,602
* 1886.	Feb. 11. Sir C. Russell accepting office, Sir C. Russell, Q.C. . . . L. . . 3,174
	A. R. Scoble, Q.C. C. . . 1,979
	H. Munster, d. L. . . 17
1886.	Sir C. Russell, Q.C. GL. 2,800
	C. J. Darling, Q.C. C. 2,700
1892.	Sir C. Russell, Q.C. GL. . . 4,440
	T. H. Robertson C. . . 3,294
† 1892.	Aug. 23. Sir C. Russell . GL. unop.
* 1894.	May 7. Sir C. Russell app'd. Ld. of Appeal, J. F. Moulton, Q.C. GL. 4,530
	T. H. Robertson C. 3,333
1895.	T. H. Robertson C. . . 4,081
	J. F. Moulton, Q.C. GL. 3,362

Hammersmith (1). P., 97,237. El., 13,139.

1885.	Major-Gen Goldsworthy C. 4,284
	T. C. Clarke, d. L. 3,095
1886.	Maj.-Gen. Goldsworthy C. . . 3,991
	F. Dethridge GL. . . 2,362
1892.	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy C. 4,387
	Frank S. Smith GL. 3,718
1895.	Maj.-Gen. Goldsworthy C. . . 5,017
	W. C. Steadman GL. . . 3,238

ENGLAND—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH—Continued.

Hampstead (1). P., 68,425. El., 9,018.

1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Holland C.	2,785
	Marquis of Lorne..... L.	1,910
	J. E. Williams..... Soc.	27
1886.	Sir H. T. Holland, Bt. C.	2,707
	W. R. Scott..... GL.	945
* 1888.	Feb. 28. Sir H. Holland being made a peer,	unop.
	C. E. Brodie Hoare..... C.	
1892.	C. E. Brodie Hoare..... C.	3,848
	J. C. Swinburne-Hanham GL.	2,239
1895.	C. E. Brodie Hoare..... C.	unop.

Islington (4).

North Div. P., 90,272. El., 11,530.		
1885.	G. C. T. Bartley..... C.	3,545
	S. D. Waddy, Q.C..... L.	2,972
1886.	G. C. T. Bartley..... C.	3,456
	P. W. Clayden..... GL.	1,976
1892.	G. C. T. Bartley..... C.	4,456
	James Hill, d..... GL.	3,646
1895.	G. C. T. Bartley..... C.	4,626
	T. B. Napier..... GL.	3,317
West Div. P., 73,368. El., 9,061.		
1885.	R. Chamberlain..... L.	3,470
	Dr. G. D. Thomas..... C.	2,256
1886.	R. Chamberlain..... LU.	2,793
	W. A. Macdonald..... PN.	1,501
1892.	Thomas Lough..... GL.	3,385
	R. Chamberlain..... LU.	2,955
1895.	Thomas Lough..... GL.	3,494
	G. Barham..... LU.	3,031
East Div. P., 83,883. El., 10,567.		
1885.	H. B. Ince, Q.C., d..... L.	3,296
	Cowley Lambert..... C.	3,262
1886.	Cowley Lambert..... C.	3,732
	H. B. Ince, Q.C., d..... GL.	2,336
1892.	B. L. Cohen..... C.	3,975
	P. W. Bunting..... GL.	3,510
1895.	B. L. Cohen..... C.	4,383
	T. McK. Wood..... GL.	3,159

South Div. P., 71,910. El., 8,783.

1885.	H. Spicer..... L.	3,050
	H. Wildey Wright..... C.	2,502
1886.	Sir Albert Rollit, Kt. C.	2,774
	Henry Spicer..... GL.	2,208
1892.	Sir Albert Rollit, Kt. C.	3,194
	W. Digby..... GL.	2,873
1895.	Sir Albert Rollit, Kt. C.	3,563
	H. L. Hart..... GL.	2,342

Kensington (2).

North Div. P., 82,656. El., 9,389.		
1885.	Sir Roper Lethbridge..... C.	3,619
	J. F. B. Firth, d..... L.	3,011
1886.	Sir Roper Lethbridge C.	3,394
	E. Routledge..... GL.	2,443
1892.	F. C. Frye..... GL.	3,503
	W. E. T. Sharpe..... C.	3,293
1895.	W. E. T. Sharpe..... C.	3,829
	F. C. Frye..... GL.	2,913
South Div. P., 83,685. El., 8,806.		
1885.	Sir Algernon Borthwick C.	4,602
	M. Cookson-Crackanthalpe L.	2,138
1886.	Sir Algernon Borthwick C.	4,156
	Major H. F. Speed..... GL.	1,022
1892.	Sir Algernon Borthwick C.	unop.
1895.	Sir Algernon Borthwick C.	unop.
* 1895.	Nov. 28. Sir A. Borthwick being made a peer,	
	Lord Warkworth..... C.	unop.

Lambeth (4).

North Div. P., 62,516. El., 7,083.		
1885.	Gen. C. C. Fraser, d..... C.	2,524
	Walter Wren, d..... L.	2,846
	Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bt., d. L.	692
1886.	Gen. Sir C. Fraser, d..... C.	2,723
	Walter Wren, d..... GL.	2,311
1892.	F. M. Coldwells, d..... GL.	2,524
	H. M. Stanley..... LU.	2,394
1895.	H. M. Stanley..... LU.	2,378
	C. P. Trevelyan..... GL.	2,473

Lambeth—Continued.

Kennington Div. P., 73,910. El., 10,188.		
1885.	R. Gent-Davis..... C.	3,351
	J. O'Connor Power..... L.	2,991
	John Fielding..... Soc.	32
1886.	R. Gent-Davis..... C.	3,222
	Mark H. Beaufoy..... GL.	2,792
* 1889.	Mar. 15. On Mr. Gent-Davis' retirement,	
	Mark H. Beaufoy..... GL.	4,069
	P. Beresford Hope..... C.	3,439
1892.	Mark H. Beaufoy..... GL.	3,860
	F. F. Begg..... C.	3,253
1895.	F. L. Cook..... C.	3,764
	M. H. Beaufoy..... GL.	2,769
	W. Wightman..... GL.	730
Brixton Div. P., 70,356. El., 10,752.		
1885.	E. Baggally..... C.	3,427
	W. B. Odgers..... L.	2,762
1886.	E. Baggally..... C.	3,800
	M. Cookson-Crackanthalpe, Q.C..... GL.	1,886
* 1887.	July 19. On Mr. Baggally's appointment as a Police Magistrate,	
	Marq. of Carmarthen..... C.	3,307
	James Hill, d..... GL.	2,569
1892.	Marq. of Carmarthen C.	4,061
	R. Stapley..... GL.	3,204
1895.	Marq. of Carmarthen C.	4,198
	Sir R. G. Head, Bt..... GL.	2,199
* 1896.	Jan. 30. M. of Carmarthen becoming a peer,	
	Hon. E. Hubbard..... C.	4,493
	E. W. Nunn..... GL.	2,131
Norwood Div. P., 68,411. El., 10,661.		
1885.	T. L. Bristowe, d..... C.	3,496
	P. W. Clayden..... L.	2,563
1886.	T. L. Bristowe, d..... C.	3,334
	Oscar Browning..... GL.	1,606
1892.	C. E. Tritton..... C.	4,147
	Dr. H. W. Verdon..... GL.	2,584
1895.	C. E. Tritton..... C.	unop.

Lewisham (1). P., 83,643. El., 13,795.

1885.	Viscount Lewisham..... C.	4,244
	B. Whitworth, d..... L.	3,019
1886.	Rt. Hn. Visc. Lewisham C.	3,839
	George Offer..... GL.	1,688
† 1886.	Aug. 11. Visc. Lewisham C.	unop.
* 1891.	Aug. 26. Visc. Lewisham becoming a peer,	
	John Penn..... C.	4,585
	G. S. Warrington..... GL.	2,892
1892.	John Penn..... C.	5,309
	G. A. Harvey..... GL.	2,395
1895.	John Penn..... C.	unop.

London, City (2). P., 37,694. El., 33,400.

1885.	Sir R. N. Fowler, Bt., d. C.	12,827
	Rt. Hn. J. G. Hubbard, d. C.	8,802
	S. P. Low, d..... L.	5,817
	At. (Sir) W. J. R. Cotton C.	5,563
1886.	Sir R. N. Fowler, d. C.	unop.
	Rt. Hn. J. Hubbard d. C.	unop.
* 1887.	July 27. Mr. Hubbard being created a peer,	
	T. C. Baring, d..... C.	unop.
* 1891.	April 18. On the death of Mr. Baring,	
	H. Hucks Gibbs..... C.	unop.
* 1891.	June 3. On the death of Sir R. Fowler,	
	Sir Reginald Hanson, C.	unop.
1892.	Sir Reginald Hanson, Bt. C.	10,556
	A. G. H. Gibbs..... C.	9,258
	(Sir) J. T. Ritchie..... C.	4,207
1895.	Sir Reginald Hanson, C.	unop.
	(Hon.) A. G. H. Gibbs C.	unop.

Marylebone (2).

East Division. P., 66,673. El., 7,165.		
1885.	Lord Charles Beresford C.	3,130
	D. Grant, d..... L.	2,136
1886.	Ld. C. Beresford, C.B. C.	3,101
	Professor E. S. Beesly GL.	1,616
* 1889.	July 19. Lord C. Beresford retiring,	
	E. Boulton..... C.	2,579
	G. W. Leveson-Gower..... GL.	2,086

ENGLAND—METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS—Continued.

Marylebone, East Division—Continued.

1892.	E. Boulnois..... C.	3,122
	<i>G. Whale</i>.....GL.	2,300
1895.	E. Boulnois..... C.	3,379
	<i>Col. Alan C. Gardner</i> ..GL.	1,845
West Division. P., 75,708. El., 8,660.		
1885.	(Sir) F. Seager Hunt... C.	3,093
	<i>H. S. Trower</i> L.	1,595
	<i>Sir H. E. Knight, Kt.</i> .. L.	701
	<i>Rev. J. R. Diggle</i> Ind.	101
1886.	(Sir) F. Seager Hunt C.	3,064
	<i>H. S. Trower</i> GL.	1,942
1892.	Sir F. Seager Hunt, Bt. C.	2,913
	<i>J. C. Foulger</i> GL.	2,476
1895.	Sir H. Farquhar, Bt. LU.	3,734
	<i>B. S. Straus</i> GL.	2,273
* 1898.	Feb. 3. Sir H. Farquhar (C) being made a peer, Sir Samuel Scott, Bt. C.	unop.

Newington (2).

West Division. P., 56,623. El., 8,529.		
1885.	C. W. Radcliffe Cooke... C.	2,419
	<i>J. S. Keay</i> L.	1,774
	<i>Sir W. McArthur, d.</i> .. L.	821
1886.	C. W. Radcliffe Cooke C.	2,447
	<i>J. F. B. Firth, d.</i>.....GL.	2,065
1892.	Capt. C. W. Norton.....GL.	3,421
	<i>G. W. Tallents</i> C.	2,328
1895.	Capt. C. W. Norton.....GL.	3,219
	<i>G. W. Tallents</i> C.	2,769
Walworth Div. P., 59,040. El., 7,307.		
1885.	Lewis H. Isaacs..... C.	1,885
	<i>A. G. Henriques</i> L.	1,816
	<i>W. Malthouse</i> I.	246
1886.	Lewis H. Isaacs..... C.	1,983
	<i>Jabez S. Balfour</i>.....GL.	1,743
1892.	W. Saunders, d.....GL.	2,514
	<i>Lewis H. Isaacs</i> C.	2,213
* 1895.	May 14. On Mr. W. Saunders' death, James Bailey..... C.	2,676
	<i>Col. J. C. Reade</i>.....GL.	2,105
	<i>G. Lansbury</i> Soc.	347
1895.	James Bailey..... C.	2,822
	<i>R. Spokes</i>.....GL.	2,269
	<i>G. Lansbury</i> Soc.	203

Paddington (2).

North Division. P., 64,671. El., 7,882.		
1885.	Lionel L. Cohen, d..... C.	2,482
	<i>W. Digby</i> L.	1,797
1886.	Lionel L. Cohen, d..... C.	2,300
	<i>John Kempster</i>.....GL.	1,389
* 1887.	July 8. On the death of Mr. L. L. Cohen, John Aird..... C.	2,230
	<i>E. Routledge</i>.....GL.	1,812
1892.	John Aird..... C.	2,691
	<i>T. Terrell</i>.....GL.	2,281
1895.	John Aird..... C.	2,849
	<i>G. H. Maberly</i>.....GL.	1,852
South Division. P., 53,167. El., 5,584.		
1885.	Lord R. Churchill, d..... C.	2,731
	<i>J. E. H. Skinner, d.</i> ... L.	1,025
	<i>Ald. (Sir) W. Lawrence, d.</i> L.	290
1886.	Lord R. Churchill, d. C.	2,576
	<i>Rev. J. P. Hopps</i>.....GL.	769
† 1886.	Aug. 11. Ld. Churchill, d. C. unop.	
1892.	Lord R. Churchill, d. C.	unop.
* 1895.	Feb. 10. On Lord R. Churchill's death, T. G. Fardell..... C. unop.	
1895.	(Sir) T. G. Fardell..... C.	unop.

St. George, Hanover Square. P., 78,362. El., 9,982.

1885.	Lord Algernon Percy... C.	5,256
	<i>Sir W. Phillimore, Bt.</i> .. L.	2,503
1886.	Lord A. Percy..... C.	unop.
* 1887.	Feb. 9. On Lord A. Percy's retirement, Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen LU.	5,702
	<i>J. Haysman</i>.....GL.	1,812
1892.	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen LU.	unop.
† 1895.	June 29. Rt. Hon. G. Goschen C.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen C.	unop.

St. Pancras (4).

North Division. P., 59,126. El., 7,511.		
1885.	T. H. Bolton..... L.	2,380
	<i>Hon. W. Cochrane-Baillie</i> C.	1,916
1886.	Hon. W. Cochrane-Baillie..... C.	2,074
	<i>T. H. Bolton</i>.....GL.	1,813
* 1890.	Mar. 4. Mr. C. Baillie acceding to Peerage, T. H. Bolton..... GL.	2,657
	<i>H. R. Graham</i> C.	2,549
	<i>J. Leighton</i> LU.	29
1892.	T. H. Bolton †.....GL.	2,643
	<i>E. R. P. Moon</i> C.	2,583
	<i>J. Leighton</i> Ind.	35
	† Afterwards became LU.	
1895.	E. R. P. Moon..... C.	2,834
	<i>H. H. Raphael</i>.....GL.	2,623
	<i>J. Leighton</i> Ind.	29

East Division. P., 60,844. El., 7,264.

1885.	T. E. Gibb, d..... L.	2,416
	<i>R. G. Webster</i> C.	2,170
1886.	R. G. Webster..... C.	2,327
	<i>T. E. Gibb, d.</i>.....GL.	1,826
1892.	R. G. Webster..... C.	2,621
	<i>T. E. Gibb, d.</i>.....GL.	2,180
1895.	R. G. Webster..... C.	2,612
	<i>B. F. C. Costelloe</i>.....GL.	2,323

West Division. P., 60,700. El., 7,105.

1885.	H. L. W. Lawson..... L.	2,954
	<i>Capt. W. H. James</i> C.	2,485
1886.	H. L. W. Lawson.....GL.	2,567
	<i>H. R. Graham</i> C.	2,503
1892.	H. R. Graham..... C.	2,934
	<i>H. L. W. Lawson</i>.....GL.	2,942
1895.	H. R. Graham..... C.	3,104
	<i>Dr. W. J. Collins</i>.....GL.	2,273

South Division. P., 53,767. El., 5,846.

1885.	Sir Julian Goldsmid, d. L.	2,225
	(Sir) <i>J. Blundell Maple</i> C.	2,003
1886.	Sir J. Goldsmid, Bt., d. LU.	1,915
	<i>E. J. Beale</i>.....GL.	897
1892.	Sir J. Goldsmid, Bt., d. LU.	2,470
	<i>E. J. Beale</i>.....GL.	2,033
1895.	Sir J. Goldsmid, Bt., d. LU.	2,433
	<i>G. M. Harris</i>.....GL.	1,223
* 1896.	Jan. 28. On Sir J. Goldsmid's death, Capt. H. M. Jessel.....LU.	2,631
	<i>G. M. Harris</i>.....GL.	1,375

Shoreditch (2).

Hoxton Division. P., 67,653. El., 8,076.		
1885.	Prof. James Stuart..... L.	3,084
	<i>R. A. Germaine</i> C.	2,047
1886.	Prof. James Stuart.....GL.	2,324
	<i>R. A. Germaine</i> C.	2,079
1892.	James Stuart.....GL.	3,410
	<i>Hon. C. G. Hay</i> C.	2,114
	<i>R. Donald</i> Lab.	19
1895.	James Stuart.....GL.	2,990
	<i>Hon. C. G. Hay</i> C.	2,862

Haggerston Div. P., 56,356. El., 6,852.

1885.	W. R. Cremer..... L.	2,736
	<i>R. Denny Urrin</i> C.	1,259
1886.	W. R. Cremer..... GL.	2,054
	(Sir) <i>Edwin Lawrence</i> LU.	1,677
1892.	W. R. Cremer.....GL.	2,543
	<i>J. T. Firbank</i> C.	1,622
1895.	J. Lowles..... C.	2,269
	<i>W. R. Cremer</i> GL.	2,229

ENGLAND—METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES—Continued

Southwark (3).

West Division. P. 66,770. El. 8,103.			
1885.	Arthur Cohen, Q.C.	L.	2,851
	<i>A. Beddall</i>	C.	2,611
1886.	Arthur Cohen, Q.C.	GL.	2,566
	<i>A. Beddall</i>	C.	2,458
* 1888. Feb. 17.	On Mr. Cohen's retirement,		
	R. K. Causton	GL.	3,688
	<i>A. Beddall</i>	C.	2,444
1892.	R. K. Causton	GL.	3,534
	<i>E. Bond</i>	C.	2,295
† 1892. Aug. 23.	R. K. Causton	GL.	unop.
1895.	R. K. Causton	GL.	2,989
	<i>F. W. Horner</i>	C.	2,870

Rotherhithe Div. P., 73,662. El., 9,673.			
1885.	(Sir) C. E. Hamilton	C.	3,327
	<i>R. M. Pankhurst, d.</i>	L.	2,800
1886.	(Sir) C. E. Hamilton	C.	3,202
	<i>Str W. B. Gurdon</i>	GL.	2,115
1892.	J. C. Macdona	C.	3,995
	<i>H. J. Glanville</i>	GL.	2,765
1895.	J. C. Macdona	C.	4,092
	<i>A. Pomeroy</i>	GL.	2,246

Bermondsey Div. P., 82,898. El., 11,466.			
1885.	J. E. Thorold Rogers, d.	L.	3,469
	<i>A. Lafone</i>	C.	3,386
1886.	A. Lafone	C.	3,356
	<i>J. E. T. Rogers, d.</i>	GL.	2,998
1892.	R. V. Barrow	GL.	4,390
	<i>A. Lafone</i>	C.	3,732
1895.	A. Lafone	C.	4,182
	<i>R. V. Barrow</i>	GL.	3,822

Strand (1). P., 64,874. El., 10,275.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d.	C.	5,645
	<i>E. G. Johnson, d.</i>	L.	2,486
1886.	Rt. Hn. W. H. Smith, d.	C.	5,034
	<i>J. E. H. Skinner, d.</i>	GL.	1,508
† 1886. Aug. 11.	W. H. Smith, d.	C.	unop.
† 1891. May 12.	On appointment as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports,		
	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d.	C.	unop.
* 1891. Oct. 27.	On death of Mr. W. H. Smith,		
	W. F. D. Smith	C.	4,952
	<i>Dr. R. S. Gutteridge</i>	GL.	1,946
1892.	Hon. W. F. D. Smith	C.	unop.
1895.	Hon. W. F. D. Smith	C.	unop.

Tower Hamlets (7).

Whitechapel Div. P., 74,420. El., 5,397.			
1885.	Samuel Montagu	L.	2,353
	<i>Ald. P. Cowan</i>	C.	1,972
1886.	Samuel Montagu	GL.	2,179
	<i>Col. Hn. W. Le P. Trench</i>	C.	1,592
1892.	(Sir) Samuel Montagu	GL.	2,327
	<i>Col. Hn. W. Le P. Trench</i>	C.	1,800
1895.	Sir S. Montagu, Bt.	C.	2,009
	<i>Sir W. H. Porter, Bt.</i>	C.	1,977

St. George's Div. P., 47,918. El., 3,870.			
1885.	C. T. Ritchie	C.	1,744
	<i>Sir D. Salomons, Bt.</i>	L.	1,180
1886.	C. T. Ritchie	C.	1,561
	<i>Richard Eve</i>	GL.	1,076
* 1886. Aug. 12.	Mr. Ritchie accepting office,		
	Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie	C.	1,546
	<i>Richard Eve</i>	GL.	889
1892.	J. W. Benn	GL.	1,661
	<i>Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie</i>	C.	1,268
1895.	H. H. Marks	C.	1,583
	<i>J. W. Benn</i>	GL.	1,579

Limehouse Div. P., 55,232. El., 7,121.			
1885.	E. S. Norris	C.	2,566
	<i>J. G. C. Minchin</i>	L.	1,676
1886.	E. S. Norris	C.	2,230
	<i>T. E. Scrutton</i>	GL.	1,428
1892.	J. S. Wallace	GL.	2,475
	<i>H. S. Samuel</i>	C.	2,305
1895.	H. S. Samuel	C.	2,661
	<i>W. M. Thompson</i>	GL.	2,071

Tower Hamlets—Continued.

Mile End Div. P., 48,850. El., 5,982.			
1885.	S. Charrington	C.	2,091
	<i>Dr. E. Hart, d.</i>	L.	1,442
	<i>Rt. Hn. A. S. Ayrton, d.</i>	L.	420
1886.	S. Charrington	C.	2,110
	<i>Arnold H. White</i>	GL.	1,281
1892.	S. Charrington	C.	2,204
	<i>J. Haysman</i>	GL.	1,931
1895.	S. Charrington	C.	2,388
	<i>J. Haysman</i>	GL.	1,516

Stepney Div. P., 58,715. El., 5,980.			
1885.	J. C. Durant	L.	2,141
	<i>F. W. Isaacson, d.</i>	C.	2,119
1885. Nov.	On Scrutiny, return amended:		
	J. C. Durant	GL.	2,045
	<i>F. W. Isaacson, d.</i>	C.	2,036
1886.	F. W. Isaacson, d.	C.	2,237
	<i>(Sir) R. S. Wright</i>	GL.	1,785
1892.	F. W. Isaacson, d.	C.	2,292
	<i>B. T. L. Thomson</i>	GL.	2,203
1895.	F. W. Isaacson, d.	C.	2,346
	<i>W. H. Dickinson</i>	GL.	1,876
* 1898. Mar. 9.	On Mr. F. W. Isaacson's death,		
	W. C. Steadman	GL.	2,492
	<i>Major Evans-Gordon</i>	C.	2,472

Bow and Bromley Div. P., 88,645. El., 10,560.			
1885.	W. S. Robson	L.	3,419
	<i>Capt. J. C. R. Colomb</i>	C.	2,738
1886.	(Sir) J. C. R. Colomb	C.	2,967
	<i>W. S. Robson</i>	GL.	2,396
1892.	J. A. M. Macdonald	GL.	4,072
	<i>Sir J. C. R. Colomb</i>	C.	3,649
1895.	Hon. L. B. Holland	C.	4,339
	<i>J. A. M. Macdonald</i>	GL.	3,178

Poplar Div. P., 78,052. El., 9,971.			
1885.	H. Green	L.	4,090
	<i>Denzil R. Onslow</i>	C.	2,113
1886.	Sydney C. Buxton	GL.	2,908
	<i>Major A. C. E. Welby</i>	C.	2,827
1892.	Sydney C. Buxton	GL.	5,007
	<i>Major A. C. E. Welby</i>	C.	2,975
1895.	Sydney C. Buxton	GL.	3,939
	<i>W. P. Bullicant</i>	C.	3,110

Wandsworth (1). P., 118,233. El., 18,773.

1885.	H. Kimber	C.	4,459
	<i>R. Wallace</i>	L.	3,283
1886.	H. Kimber	C.	unop.
1892.	H. Kimber	C.	5,913
	<i>W. M. Crook</i>	GL.	3,690
1895.	H. Kimber	C.	6,487
	<i>M. Mayhew</i>	GL.	3,248

West Ham (2).

North Division. P., 92,304. El., 15,133.			
1885.	E. R. Cook, d.	L.	4,219
	<i>J. Forrest Fulton</i>	C.	3,500
1886.	J. Forrest Fulton	C.	3,920
	<i>E. R. Cook, d.</i>	GL.	3,198
1892.	T. N. A. Grove	GL.	4,976
	<i>(Sir) J. Forrest Fulton</i>	C.	4,943
1895.	Ernest Gray	C.	5,635
	<i>T. N. A. Grove</i>	GL.	4,981

South Division. P., 112,598. El., 17,462.			
1885.	J. Leicester	Lab.	3,627
	<i>A. J. Pound</i>	C.	2,545
1886.	Major G. E. Banes	C.	2,778
	<i>J. Leicester</i>	GL.	2,472
1892.	J. Keir Hardie	Lab.	5,268
	<i>Major G. E. Banes</i>	C.	4,036
1895.	Major G. E. Banes	C.	4,750
	<i>J. Keir Hardie</i>	Lab.	3,975

ENGLAND—METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS—Continued.

Westminster (1). P., 55,760. EL., 7,596.

1885.	W. A. B. Burdett-Coutts	C.	3,991	
	<i>Professor E. S. Beesly</i>	L.	1,736	
1886.	W. A. Burdett-Coutts	C.	..	unop.
1892.	W. A. B. Burdett-Coutts	C.	3,548	
	<i>Leif S. Jones</i>	GL.	1,916	
1895.	W. A. Burdett-Coutts	C.	..	unop.

Woolwich (1). P., 98,976. EL., 13,898.

1885.	Edwin Hughes	C.	4,758	
	<i>Colonel H. M. Hozer</i>	L.	3,569	
1886.	Edwin Hughes	C.	..	4,647
	<i>Surgeon-Major Evatt</i>	GL.	..	2,811
1892.	Edwin Hughes	C.	5,992	
	<i>Ben. Jones</i>	Lab.	4,100	
1895.	Edwin Hughes	C.	..	6,662
	<i>Ben. Jones</i>	GL.	..	3,857

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

164 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1891—9,094,160. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1898—1,496,698.

1895 :	Unionist votes recorded	523,925.
	Gladstonian Liberal votes recorded	474,432.
	Independent Labour votes recorded	26,000.

..	Number of Electors in 20 uncontested Unionist constituencies	161,633.
	Number of Electors in 2 uncontested Gladstonian Liberal constituencies	22,677.

Ashton-u.-Lyne (1). P., 47,322. EL., 7,562.

1885.	J. Addison, Q.C.	C.	3,164	
	<i>Hugh Mason</i>	L.	3,118	
1896.	J. Addison, Q.C.	C.	..	3,050
	<i>A. B. Rowley</i>	GL.	..	3,049
1892.	J. Addison, Q.C.	C.	3,358	
	<i>O. V. Morgan</i>	GL.	3,223	
1895.	H. J. Whiteley	C.	..	3,434
	<i>W. Woods</i>	GL.	..	2,680
	<i>J. Sexton</i>	Lab.	..	415

Aston Manor (1). P., 68,639. EL., 12,063.

1885.	(Sir) H. G. Reid	L.	4,241	
	<i>R. P. Yates</i>	C.	3,088	
1886.	G. Kynoch, d.	C.	..	3,495
	(Sir) H. G. Reid	GL.	..	2,713
* 1891.	March 20. On the death of Mr. Kynoch,			
	Capt. Grice Hutchinson	C.	5,310	
	<i>W. P. Beale</i> , Q.C.	GL.	2,332	
1892.	Cpt. Grice Hutchinson	C.	..	5,800
	<i>Isaac Ward</i>	Lab.	..	1,313
1895.	Capt. Grice Hutchinson	C.	5,363	
	<i>John Lawson</i>	GL.	1,675	

Barrow-in-Furness (1). P., 51,712. EL., 7,382.

1885.	D. Duncan	C.	2,958	
	<i>H. W. Schneider</i> , d.	C.	2,612	
* 1886.	April 6. On Mr. Duncan being unseated,			
	W. S. Caine	L.	..	3,109
	(Sir) <i>Gainsford Bruce</i>	C.	..	2,174
	<i>W. M. Edmunds</i>	L.	..	15
1886.	W. S. Caine	LU.	3,212	
	<i>J. S. Ainsworth</i>	GL.	1,882	
* 1890.	July 2. On Mr. Caine's resignation,			
	J. A. Duncan	GL.	..	1,944
	<i>H. H. Wainwright</i> , d. C.	..	1,862	
	<i>W. S. Caine</i>	IL.	..	1,230
1892.	C. W. Cayzer	C.	3,312	
	<i>J. A. Duncan</i>	GL.	2,890	
1895.	(Sir) C. W. Cayzer	C.	..	3,192
	<i>W. G. Bonnerjee</i>	GL.	..	2,355
	<i>Pete Curran</i>	Lab.	..	414

Bath, City (2). P., 54,550. EL., 7,198.

1885.	(Sir) R. S. Blaine, d.	C.	3,203	
	E. R. Wodehouse	L.	2,990	
	<i>Col. R. P. Laurie</i>	C.	2,971	
	<i>Sir A. D. Hayter</i> , Bt.	L.	2,953	
1886.	E. R. Wodehouse	LU.	..	3,309
	<i>Col. R. P. Laurie</i>	C.	..	3,244
	<i>Sir A. D. Hayter</i> , Bt.	GL.	..	2,588
	<i>F. W. Verney</i>	GL.	..	2,529
1892.	Col. C. W. Murray	C.	3,193	
	E. R. Wodehouse	LU.	3,177	
	<i>T. P. Baptie</i>	GL.	2,931	
	<i>Gen. Sir J. M. Adaye</i>	GL.	2,941	
1895.	Col. C. W. Murray	C.	..	3,445
	(Rt. Hn.) E. R. Wodehouse	LU.	..	3,358
	<i>Sir W. M. Conway</i> , Kt.	GL.	..	2,917
	<i>J. M. F. Fuller</i>	GL.	..	2,895

Bedford (1). P., 23,023. EL., 4,500.

1885.	S. Whitbread	L.	1,588	
	<i>J. H. De Ricci</i>	C.	1,286	
1886.	S. Whitbread	GL.	..	1,399
	<i>J. H. De Ricci</i>	C.	..	1,376
1892.	S. Whitbread	GL.	1,850	
	<i>C. Guy Pym</i>	C.	1,732	
1895.	C. Guy Pym	C.	..	1,976
	<i>S. Howard Whitbread</i>	GL.	..	1,310

Birkenhead (1). P., 99,249. EL., 15,047.

1885.	Gen. Sir E. Hamley, d. C.	5,783		
	(Sir) <i>W. R. Kennedy</i>	L.	4,560	
1886.	Gen. Sir E. Hamley, d. C.	..	5,255	
	(Sir) <i>W. R. Kennedy</i>	GL.	..	4,086
1892.	Viscount Bury	C.	5,760	
	<i>W. H. Lever</i>	GL.	5,156	
* 1894.	Oct. 17. Viscount Bury becoming a Peer,			
	Elliott Lees	C.	..	6,149
	<i>W. H. Lever</i>	GL.	..	6,043
1895.	Elliott Lees	C.	6,178	
	<i>W. H. Lever</i>	GL.	5,974	

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Birmingham, City (7). P., 478,117.
El., 85,945.

Edgbaston Division. P., 67,682. El., 11,087.

1885. G. Dixon, d. L. 4,098
Sir J. E. Wilmot, Bt., d. C. 2,907

1886. G. Dixon, d. LU. unop.

1892. G. Dixon, d. LU. unop.

1895. G. Dixon, d. LU. unop.

* 1898. Feb 15. On the death of Mr. Dixon,
F. W. Lowe C. unop.

West Division. P., 69,508. El., 12,765.

1885. Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain L. 5,419
J. Dumphreys C. 2,655

† 1886. Feb. 9. J. Chamberlain LU. unop.

1886. Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain LU. unop.

1892. Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain L. 6,297
J. Corrie Grant GL. 1,879
J. W. Mahony I. 31

† 1895. July 1. J. Chamberlain LU. unop.

1895. Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain LU. 5,537
B. O'Connor GL. 1,259

Central Division. P., 59,099. El., 12,030.

1885. Rt. Hon. J. Bright, d. . . . L. 4,989
Lord R. Churchill, d. . . . C. 4,216

1886. Rt. Hon. J. Bright, d. LU. unop.

* 1889. April 15. On the death of Mr. J. Bright,
J. A. Bright LU. 5,621
W. P. Beale, Q.C. GL. 2,561

1892. J. A. Bright LU. 5,625
Jesse Herbert GL. 1,522

1895. Ebenezer Parkes LU. unop.

North Division. P., 62,948. El., 10,116.

1885. W. Kenrick L. 4,179
H. Matthews, Q.C. C. 3,561

1886. W. Kenrick LU. unop.

1892. W. Kenrick LU. 4,814
Eli Bloor Lab. 2,089

1895. W. Kenrick LU. 4,547
W. J. Lancaster GL. 1,213

East Division. P., 65,683. El., 12,196.

1885. W. T. G. Cook L. 4,277
F. W. Lowe C. 3,025

1886. H. Matthews, Q.C. C. 3,341
W. T. G. Cook GL. 2,552

† 1886. Aug. 11. Rt. Hn. H. Matthews C. unop.

1892. Rt. Hon. H. Matthews C. 5,041
H. C. Fulford, d. GL. 2,832
D. Shilton Collin Ind. 296

1895. Sir J. B. Stone, Kt. C. unop.

Bordesley Division. P., 82,863. El., 14,977.

1885. H. Broadhurst L. 5,362
W. Showell C. 4,019

1886. J. Collings LU. 4,475
Lawson Tait GL. 1,040

1892. (Rt. Hon.) J. Collings. LU. 6,380
W. J. Davis Lab. 2,658

1895. Rt. Hon. J. Collings LU. 6,004
W. T. G. Cook GL. 2,154

South Division. P., 70,334. El., 12,154.

1885. J. Powell Williams L. 5,099
H. Hawkes, d. C. 3,311

1886. J. Powell Williams. LU. unop.

1892. J. Powell Williams LU. 5,193
W. J. Lancaster GL. 2,270

1895. J. Powell Williams. LU. 4,830
W. Priestman GL. 1,257

Blackburn (2). P., 120,064. El., 19,035.

1885. W. Coddington. C. 9,163
Rt. Hn. Sir R. Peel, d. C. 8,425
W. E. Briggs L. 6,740
J. N. Boothman Lab. 5,341

1886. W. Coddington C. unop.
W. H. Hornby C. unop.

1892. W. H. Hornby C. 9,265
W. Coddington C. 9,046
W. Taylor GL. 7,272
E. Heyworth GL. 6,694

1895. W. H. Hornby C. 9,553
(Sir) W. Coddington C. 9,150
T. P. Ritzema GL. 6,840

Bolton (2). P., 118,780. El., 19,408.

1885. H. Shepherd Cross C. 7,933
Col. Hn. F. C. Bridgeman C. 7,665
J. K. Cross, d. L. 6,725
J. P. Thomasson L. 6,228
H. M. Richardson, d. . . . IC. 1,191

1886. H. Shepherd Cross C. 7,780
Col. F. C. Bridgeman C. 7,968
J. C. Haslam GL. 6,452
R. C. Richards GL. 6,314

1892. H. Shepherd Cross C. 8,429
Col. Hn. F. C. Bridgeman C. 8,140
F. Taylor GL. 7,575
John Harwood GL. 7,596

1895. H. Shepherd Cross C. 8,494
G. Harwood GL. 8,453
Col. F. C. Bridgeman C. 7,901
F. Brocklehurst GL. 2,694

Boston (1). P., 18,927. El., 3,515.

1885. (Sir) W. J. Ingram L. 1,295
N. Leary C. 996

1886. H. J. Farmer-Atkinson C. 1,192
(Sir) W. J. Ingram GL. 1,144

1892. (Sir) W. J. Ingram GL. 1,355
Hon. G. (Ld.) Willoughby C. 1,293

1895. W. Garfit C. 1,633
Sir W. J. Ingram, Bt. GL. 1,237

Bradford, City (3). P., 216,361. El., 36,305.

West Division. P., 70,969. El., 11,957.

1885. A. Illingworth L. 4,688
H. Byron Reed, d. C. 3,408

1886. A. Illingworth GL. 3,975
A. W. Stirling LU. 2,623

1892. A. Illingworth GL. 3,306
Ernest F. S. Flower C. 3,063
Ben. Tillet Lab. 2,749

1895. Ernest F. S. Flower. C. 3,986
J. C. Horsfall GL. 3,471
Ben. Tillet Lab. 2,264

Central Division. P., 65,847. El., 10,544.

1885. Rt. Hn. W. E. Forster, d. L. 5,275
G. M. Waud C. 3,732

* 1886. April 21. On the death of Mr. Forster,
Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre L. 4,407
C. E. Brodie Hoare C. 3,627

1886. Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre GL. 4,410
C. M. Norwood, d. LU. 3,957

1892. Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre GL. 4,710
Rt. Hn. Marg. of Lorne LU. 4,245

† 1892. Aug. 23. G. J. S. Lefevre GL. unop.

1895. J. L. Wanklyn LU. 4,024
Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre GL. 3,983

East Division. P., 79,545. El., 13,804.

1885. Angus Holden L. 4,713
John Taylor C. 4,367

1886. H. Byron Reed, d. C. 4,519
(Sir) Angus Holden GL. 4,323

1892. W. S. Caine GL. 5,575
H. Byron Reed, d. C. 5,373

1895. H. Byron Reed, d. C. 5,843
W. S. Caine GL. 5,189

* 1896. Nov. 10. On Mr. H. Byron Reed's death,
Capt. Hon. R. F. Greville C. 4,921
A. Bilton GL. 4,526
J. Keir Hardie IL. 1,963

Brighton (2). P., 142,121. El., 17,664.

1885. Rt. Hn. W. T. Marriott C. 7,047
David Smith, d. C. 7,019
J. W. Probyn L. 4,899
J. R. Holland L. 4,866

1886. David Smith, d. C. 5,963
(Sir) W. T. Marriott C. 5,875
W. Hall GL. 2,633

† 1886. Aug. 11. Sir W. Marriott C. unop.

* 1886. Nov. 29. On the death of Mr. D. Smith,
Sir W. T. Robertson, d. C. Unop.

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS—Continued.

Brighton.—Continued.

* 1889.	Oct. 25. On death of Sir W. T. Robertson, G. W. E. Loder	7,182
	<i>Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, d.</i> GL.	4,625
1892.	G. W. E. Loder	7,807
	<i>Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott C.</i> 7,184	
	<i>F. W. Maude</i> GL. 5,448	
1893.	Dec. 14. On Sir W. Marriott's retirement, B. C. V. Wentworth	C. unop.
1895.	G. W. E. Loder	7,878
	B. C. V. Wentworth	7,490
	<i>Sir J. Ewart, Kt.</i>	5,082

Bristol, City (4). P., 285,611. EL., 45,327.

West Division. P., 65,481. EL., 8,465.		
1885.	<i>Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt.</i>	C. 3,876
	<i>B. de C. Nizon</i> L. 2,463	
1886.	<i>Sir M. H.-Beach, Bt. C.</i>	3,819
	<i>J. Judd</i> GL.	1,801
† 1886.	Aug. 11. <i>Sir M. H.-Beach C.</i>	unop.
† 1888.	Feb. 20. <i>Sir M. H.-Beach C.</i>	unop.
† 1892.	<i>Sir M. Hicks-Beach</i> C.	unop.
† 1895.	July 1. <i>Sir M. H.-Beach C.</i>	unop.
	<i>Sir M. Hicks-Beach</i> C.	3,815
	<i>H. H. Lawless</i> GL.	1,842

North Division. P., 77,172. EL., 11,650.

1885.	Lewis Fry	L. 4,110
	<i>C. E. H. Colston</i> C. 3,046	
1886.	Lewis Fry	LU. 3,587
	<i>Dr. A. Carpenter, d.</i>	GL. 2,787
1892.	C. Townsend	GL. 4,409
	<i>Lewis Fry</i> LU. 4,064	
1895.	Lewis Fry	LU. 4,702
	<i>C. Townsend</i> GL. 4,464	

East Division. P., 70,685. EL., 12,517.

1885.	Handel Cossham, <i>d.</i>	L. 4,647
	<i>J. Broad Bissell</i> C. 2,883	
1886.	H. Cossham, <i>d.</i>	GL. 3,672
	<i>J. Inskip</i> IC. 1,986	
* 1890.	May 9. On the death of Mr. Cossham, <i>Sir J. D. Weston, Kt., d.</i>	GL. 4,775
	<i>J. Inskip</i> C. 1,900	
	<i>J. Havelock Wilson</i> Lab. 602	
† 1892.	<i>Sir J. D. Weston, d.</i>	GL. unop.
* 1895.	Mar. 21. On <i>Sir J. D. Weston's</i> death, <i>Sir W. H. Wills, Bt.</i>	GL. 3,740
	<i>H. H. Gore</i> Lab. 3,558	
1896.	<i>Sir W. H. Wills, Bt.</i>	GL. 4,129
	<i>S. G. Hobson</i> Lab. 1,874	

South Division. P., 72,273. EL., 12,695.

1885.	J. D. Weston, <i>d.</i>	L. 4,217
	<i>Lieut.-Col. E. S. Hill</i> C. 4,121	
1886.	Col. (Sir) E. S. Hill	C. 4,447
	<i>Sir J. D. Weston, d.</i>	GL. 3,423
1892.	<i>Sir E. S. Hill</i> C. 4,900	
	<i>(Sir) W. H. Wills</i> GL. 4,442	
1895.	<i>Sir E. S. Hill</i> C. 5,190	
	<i>J. O' C. Power</i> GL. 4,431	

Burnley (1). P., 86,163. EL., 14,263.

1885.	P. Rylands, <i>d.</i>	L. 4,866
	<i>H. H. Watnwright, d.</i>	C. 4,199
1886.	P. Rylands, <i>d.</i>	LU. 4,209
	<i>Ald. J. Greenwood</i> GL. 4,166	
* 1887.	Feb. 19. On the death of Mr. Rylands, <i>J. Slagg, d.</i>	GL. 5,021
	<i>J. O. S. Thursby</i> C. 4,481	
* 1889.	Feb. 27. On the death of Mr. Slagg, <i>Jabez S. Balfour</i> GL.	unop.
1892.	<i>Jabez S. Balfour</i> GL. 6,450	
	<i>(Sir) Edwin Laurence</i> LU. 5,035	
1893.	Feb. 6. On <i>Jabez S. Balfour's</i> retirement, <i>Hon. P. Stanhope</i> GL.	6,199
	<i>W. A. Lindsay</i> C. 5,506	
1895.	<i>Hon. P. Stanhope</i> GL. 5,454	
	<i>W. A. Lindsay</i> C. 5,183	
	<i>H. M. Hyndman</i> Soc. 1,498	

Bury (1). P., 55,491. EL., 8,496.

1885.	<i>Rt. Hon. Sir H. James</i> L. 3,976	
	<i>J. Grant Lawson</i> C. 3,787	
1886.	<i>Rt. Hon. Sir H. James LU.</i>	unop.
1892.	<i>Rt. Hon. Sir H. James LU.</i>	4,070
	<i>Dr. J. Parks</i> GL. 3,241	
1895.	<i>J. Kenyon</i> C. 3,890	
	<i>J. F. Cheetham</i> GL. 3,215	

Bury St. Edmund's (1). P., 16,680. EL., 2,612.

1885.	<i>Lord Francis Hervey</i> C. 1,122	
	<i>J. A. Hardcastle</i> L. 956	
1886.	<i>Lord Francis Hervey C.</i>	1,185
	<i>Dr. F. Goodwin</i> GL. 800	
1892.	<i>Lord Francis Hervey</i> C. 1,267	
	<i>Major J. E. Jameson</i> GL. 863	
* 1892.	Aug. 23. On <i>Lord F. Hervey's</i> appointment as Civil Service Commissioner, <i>Viscount Chelsea</i> C.	unop.
1895.	<i>Viscount Chelsea</i> C.	unop.

Cambridge (1). P., 44,387. EL., 7,757.

1885.	<i>R. U. Penrose Fitzgerald C.</i>	2,846
	<i>W. Fowler</i> L. 2,789	
1886.	<i>R. U. P. Fitzgerald</i> C. 2,987	
	<i>C. J. S. Dodd</i> GL. 2,479	
1892.	<i>R. U. P. Fitzgerald</i> C. 3,299	
	<i>R. C. Lehmann</i> GL. 3,044	
1895.	<i>(Sir) R. U. P. Fitzgerald C.</i>	3,574
	<i>A. J. David</i> GL. 2,920	

Canterbury, City (1). P., 22,607. EL., 3,875.

1885.	<i>J. Henniker Heaton</i> C. 1,804	
	<i>W. H. S. Aubrey</i> L. 825	
1886.	<i>J. Henniker Heaton C.</i>	unop.
1892.	<i>J. Henniker Heaton</i> C.	unop.
1895.	<i>J. Henniker Heaton C.</i>	unop.

Carlisle, City (1). P., 89,176. EL., 7,017.

1885.	<i>R. Ferguson, d.</i>	L. unop.
1886.	<i>W. C. Gully, Q.C.</i>	GL. 2,448
	<i>R. C. Bentinck</i> C. 2,155	
1892.	<i>Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully GL.</i>	2,729
	<i>S. P. Foster</i> C. 2,586	
1895.	<i>Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully GL.</i>	3,167
	<i>P. Foster</i> C. 2,853	

Chatham (1). P., 59,389. EL., 10,247.

1885.	<i>Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C.</i>	C. 3,396
	<i>Hon. R. Collier</i> L. 2,610	
1886.	<i>Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C. C.</i>	3,187
	<i>Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Clarke GL.</i>	2,422
1892.	<i>Col. L. V. Loyd</i> C. 3,777	
	<i>Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Clarke GL.</i>	3,400
1895.	<i>H. D. Davies</i> C. 4,082	
	<i>R. H. Coz</i> GL. 3,499	

Cheltenham (1). P., 49,775. EL., 7,361.

1885.	<i>J. T. Agg-Gardner</i> C. 3,504	
	<i>R. C. Lehmann</i> L. 2,700	
1886.	<i>J. T. Agg-Gardner</i> C. 3,323	
	<i>R. H. W. Biggs</i> GL. 2,260	
1892.	<i>J. T. Agg-Gardner</i> C. 3,241	
	<i>F. Debenham</i> GL. 2,610	
1895.	<i>Col. (Gen.) F. S. Russell C.</i>	3,409
	<i>W. Blaydes</i> GL. 2,940	
	<i>A. W. Hillen</i> Lab. 23	

Chester City (1). P., 42,295. EL., 7,162.

1885.	<i>Dr. (Sir) B. W. Foster</i> L. 2,740	
	<i>R. A. Yerburgh</i> C. 2,440	
1886.	<i>R. A. Yerburgh</i> C. 2,549	
	<i>Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. GL.</i>	2,483
1892.	<i>R. A. Yerburgh</i> C. 3,148	
	<i>Baron Halkett</i> GL. 2,523	
1895.	<i>R. A. Yerburgh</i> C.	unop.

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Christchurch (1). P., 53,270. El., 7,768.

1885.	C. E. Baring Young	C.	2,184
	(<i>Sir</i>) H. Davey, Q.C.	L.	2,006
1886.	C. E. Baring Young	C.	2,072
	A. C. Morton	GL.	1,883
1892.	Abel H. Smith	C.	2,803
	B. Fletcher, d.	GL.	2,600
1895.	Abel H. Smith	C.	3,198
	Hon. T. A. Brassey	GL.	3,114

Colchester (1). P., 34,559. El., 5,506.

1885.	H. J. Trotter, d.	C.	2,044
	R. K. Causton	L.	1,878
1886.	H. J. Trotter, d.	C.	1,996
	R. K. Causton	GL.	1,701
* 1888.	Dec. 18. On the death of Mr. Trotter,		
	Lord Brooke	C.	2,126
	<i>Sir</i> W. B. Gurdon	GL.	1,687
1892.	(<i>Sir</i> H.) Naylor-Leyland C.	2,173	
	(<i>Sir</i>) W. D. Pearson	GL.	2,112
* 1895.	Feb. 19. <i>Sir</i> H. N. Leyland, GL., retiring,		
	<i>Sir</i> W. D. Pearson, Bt. GL.	2,559	
	Capt. J. M. Vereker	C.	2,296
1895.	<i>Sir</i> W. D. Pearson, Bt. GL.	2,475	
	E. S. Norris	C.	2,270

Coventry (1). P., 54,743. El., 11,541.

1885.	H. W. Eaton, d.	C.	4,577
	T. C. T. Warner	L.	4,328
1886.	H. W. Eaton, d.	C.	4,201
	W. H. W. Ballantine	GL.	3,796
* 1887.	July 9. Mr. Eaton being created a Peer,		
	W. H. W. Ballantine	GL.	4,229
	Col. Hon. H. F. Eaton	C.	4,213
1892.	W. H. W. Ballantine	GL.	4,754
	C. J. Murray	C.	4,611
1895.	C. J. Murray	C.	4,974
	W. H. W. Ballantine	GL.	4,624

Darlington (1). P., 38,030. El., 6,952.

1885.	Theodore Fry	L.	3,302
	Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd	C.	2,096
1886.	Theodore Fry	GL.	2,620
	H. O. Arnold-Forster	LU.	2,563
1892.	(<i>Sir</i>) Theodore Fry	GL.	2,866
	Arthur Pease, d.	LU.	2,810
1895.	Arthur Pease, d.	LU.	3,354
	<i>Sir</i> Theodore Fry, Bt.	GL.	2,697
* 1898.	Sept. 17. On the death of Mr. A. Pease,		
	H. Pike Pease	LU.	3,497
	O. C. Philipps	GL.	2,809

Derby (2). P., 94,146. El., 17,399.

1885.	Ald. Thomas Roe	L.	7,813
	Rt. Hn. <i>Sir</i> W. Harcourt	L.	7,630
	W. B. Hextall	C.	4,943
	A. S. Dyer	I.	1,251
1886.	Ald. Thomas Roe	GL.	6,571
	<i>Sir</i> W. V. Harcourt	GL.	6,431
	<i>Sir</i> T. W. Evans, d.	LU.	4,346
† 1886.	Feb. <i>Sir</i> W. Harcourt	GL.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hn. <i>Sir</i> W. Harcourt	GL.	7,507
	(<i>Sir</i>) Thomas Roe	GL.	7,389
	W. B. Hextall	C.	5,546
	<i>Sir</i> A. S. Haslam, Kt.	LU.	5,363
* 1892.	Aug. 24. <i>Sir</i> W. Harcourt accepting office,		
	Rt. Hn. <i>Sir</i> W. Harcourt	GL.	6,508
	H. J. Farmer-Atkinson	I.	1,619
1895.	(<i>Sir</i>) H. H. B. Mrose	C.	7,907
	G. Drage	C.	7,076
	Rt. Hn. <i>Sir</i> W. Harcourt	GL.	6,785
	<i>Sir</i> Thomas Roe, Kt.	GL.	6,475

Devonport (2). P., 70,238. El., 7,914.

1885.	Capt. G. E. Price, R.N.	C.	2,968
	(<i>Sir</i>) J. H. Puleston	C.	2,944
	G. W. Medley	L.	2,653
	T. Terrell	L.	2,635
1886.	<i>Sir</i> J. H. Puleston	C.	2,954
	Capt. G. E. Price, R.N.	C.	2,943
	Major Chas. Ford	GL.	1,963
	Gen. C. L. Shovers, d.	GL.	1,918

Devonport—Continued.

1892.	H. E. Kearley	GL.	3,854
	E. J. C. Morton	GL.	3,325
	Capt. G. E. Price, R.N.	C.	3,012
	Robert Harvey	C.	2,972
1895.	H. E. Kearley	GL.	3,570
	E. J. C. Morton	GL.	3,511
	T. U. Thynne	C.	3,303
	P. H. P. Wippell	C.	3,263

Dewsbury (1). P., 72,983. El., 12,872.

1885.	Serjeant J. Simon, d.	L.	6,124
	Joe Fox, d.	C.	3,664
1886.	<i>Sir</i> J. Simon, Kt., d.	GL.	5,118
	J. S. Colefax	C.	2,759
* 1886.	Nov. 16. On <i>Sir</i> J. Simon's retirement,		
	M. Oldroyd	GL.	6,071
	H. O. Arnold-Forster	LU.	3,969
1892.	M. Oldroyd	GL.	5,759
	H. S. Cautley	C.	3,670
1895.	M. Oldroyd	GL.	5,379
	H. S. Cautley	C.	3,875
	E. R. Hartley	Lab.	1,080

Dover (1). P., 33,313. El., 5,697.

1885.	Major Dickson, d.	C.	2,069
	R. M. Lawes	L.	1,418
1886.	Major Dickson, d.	C.	unop.
* 1889.	July 12. On Major Dickson's death,		
	G. Wyndham	C.	unop.
1892.	G. Wyndham	C.	2,231
	Major E. G. Edwards	GL.	975
1895.	G. Wyndham	C.	unop.

Dudley (1). P., 90,223. El., 15,411.

1885.	H. B. Sheridan	L.	6,377
	Brooke Robinson	C.	5,211
1886.	Brooke Robinson	C.	6,475
	H. B. Sheridan	GL.	4,545
1892.	Brooke Robinson	C.	6,668
	Hon. H. Spensley	GL.	5,619
1895.	Brooke Robinson	C.	6,536
	C. J. Fleming, Q.C.	GL.	5,795

Durham City (1). P., 15,287. El., 2,548.

1885.	T. Milvain	C.	1,114
	T. C. Thompson, d.	L.	993
1886.	T. Milvain, Q.C.	C.	1,129
	Rev. G. Brooks	GL.	855
1892.	M. A. Fowler, d.	GL.	1,075
	T. Milvain, Q.C.	C.	1,000
1895.	M. A. Fowler, d.	GL.	1,111
	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot, LU.		1,110
* 1898.	June 30. On Mr. M. Fowler's death,		
	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot	LU.	1,167
	H. F. Boyd, Q.C., d.	GL.	1,102

Exeter City (1). P., 50,570. El., 8,564.

1885.	Hon. H. S. Northcote	C.	3,315
	E. Johnson, d.	L.	3,074
1886.	Hn. <i>Sir</i> H. S. Northcote	C.	3,222
	E. Johnson, d.	GL.	2,879
1892.	Hn. <i>Sir</i> H. S. Northcote	C.	3,884
	A. E. Dunn	GL.	3,329
1895.	Hn. <i>Sir</i> H. S. Northcote	C.	3,857
	A. S. Hogg	GL.	3,363

Gateshead (1). P., 85,712. El., 15,501.

1885.	Hon. W. H. James	L.	5,756
	J. H. Bottomley	C.	3,024
1886.	Hon. W. H. James	GL.	unop.
1892.	Hon. W. H. James	GL.	5,836
	P. Ralli	LU.	5,043
* 1893.	Feb. 24. Mr. James acceding to Peerage,		
	W. Allan	GL.	6,434
	P. Ralli	LU.	5,566
1895.	W. Allan	GL.	6,137
	J. Lucas	LU.	5,664

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS—Continued.

Gloucester City (1). P., 39,444. EL., 7,108.

1885.	T. Robinson, d.	L.	2,222
	W. K. Wait	C.	1,728
1886.	T. Robinson, d.	GL.	1,908
	John Ward, d.	C.	1,718
1892.	(Sir) T. Robinson, d.	GL.	2,885
	C. J. Monk	LU.	2,800
1895.	C. J. Monk	LU.	3,264
	(Sir) A. Spencer Wells	GL.	2,791

Grantham (1). P., 17,170. EL., 2,880.

1885.	J. W. Mellor, Q.C.	L.	1,377
	Capt. A. C. E. Welby	C.	1,131
† 1886.	Feb. 24. J. W. Mellor	L.	unop.
1886.	Malcolm Low	C.	1,197
	Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor	GL.	1,161
1892.	H. Y. B. Lopes	C.	1,296
	T. C. Clarke, d.	GL.	1,263
1895.	H. Y. B. Lopes	C.	1,507
	S. D. Waddy, Q.C.	GL.	1,167

Gravesend (1). P., 35,492. EL., 5,276.

1885.	J. Bazley White	C.	1,916
	T. Bevan	L.	1,850
1886.	J. Bazley White	C.	1,938
	E. S. Pryce	GL.	1,430
1892.	J. D. Palmer	C.	2,370
	J. G. Shipman	GL.	1,619
1895.	J. D. Palmer	C.	2,405
	L. M. Johnson	GL.	1,218
* 1898.	July 13. On Mr. Palmer's retirement, J. H. Dudley Ryder	C.	2,372
	W. Runciman, jun.	GL.	1,955

Grimby, Great (1). P., 58,603. EL., 12,317.

1885.	E. Heneage	L.	3,711
	Col. Campbell-Walker, d.	C.	2,897
* 1886.	Feb. 13. On Mr. Heneage accepting office, Rt. Hon. E. Heneage	L.	3,390
	Col. C. Walker, d.	C.	2,330
1886.	Rt. Hon. E. Heneage	LU.	2,982
	T. Sutherst	GL.	2,649
1892.	H. Josse, d.	GL.	4,202
	Rt. Hon. E. Heneage	LU.	3,566
* 1893.	Mar. 6. On Mr. Josse's retirement, Rt. Hon. E. Heneage	LU.	4,427
	H. Brodhurst	GL.	3,453
1895.	G. Doughty	GL.	4,347
	Rt. Hon. E. Heneage	LU.	4,166
* 1898.	Aug. 2. On Mr. Doughty's resignation, G. Doughty	LU.	4,940
	T. Wintringham	GL.	3,189
	R. A. Melhuish	IC.	204

Halifax (2). P., 82,863. EL., 14,615.

1885.	Thomas Shaw, d.	L.	6,209
	Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, d.	L.	6,053
	Alfred Morris, d.	C.	3,988
† 1886.	Apl. 3. J. Stansfeld, d.	GL.	unop.
1886.	Thomas Shaw, d.	GL.	5,427
	Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, d.	GL.	5,381
	Alfred Morris, d.	C.	3,612
1892.	Thomas Shaw, d.	GL.	6,481
	Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, d.	GL.	6,361
	Alfred Arnold	C.	4,663
* 1893.	Feb. 9. On Mr. T. Shaw's death, W. R. Shaw	GL.	4,620
	Alfred Arnold	C.	4,251
	John Lister	Lab.	3,028
1895.	Alfred Arnold	C.	5,475
	W. R. Shaw	GL.	5,085
	James Booth	GL.	4,253
	John Lister	Lab.	3,818
* 1897.	March 3. On Mr. W. Shaw's retirement, A. Billson	GL.	5,664
	Sir S. Crossley, Bt.	LU.	5,252
	Tom Mann	Lab.	2,000

Hanley (1). P., 86,845. EL., 14,610.

1885.	W. Woodall	L.	6,136
	Col. W. Wright	C.	2,789
1886.	W. Woodall	GL.	unop.
1892.	W. Woodall	GL.	5,825
	A. H. Heath	C.	3,993
1895.	W. Woodall	GL.	5,653
	A. H. Heath	C.	5,367

Hartlepool, The (1). P., 64,914. EL., 11,738.

1885.	T. Richardson, d.	L.	3,669
	Dr. T. H. Tristram, Q.C.	C.	2,629
1886.	T. Richardson, d.	LU.	3,381
	M. L. Hawkes, d.	GL.	2,469
* 1890.	Jan. 21. On the death of Mr. Richardson, Christopher Furness	GL.	4,603
	Sir W. Gray, Kt., d.	LU.	4,305
1892.	(Sir) C. Furness	GL.	4,626
	T. Richardson	LU.	4,560
1895.	(Sir) T. Richardson	LU.	4,853
	Sir C. Furness, Kt.	GL.	4,772

Hastings (1). P., 60,878. EL., 7,729.

1885.	Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B.	L.	2,712
	Wilson Noble	C.	2,550
1886.	Wilson Noble	C.	2,765
	Hon. T. S. Brand	GL.	2,230
1892.	Wilson Noble	C.	3,077
	Serjeant Hemphill, Q.C.	GL.	2,628
1895.	W. Lucas-Shadwell	C.	3,205
	Cecil H. B. Ince	GL.	2,983

Hereford, City (1). P., 29,267. EL., 3,374.

1885.	(Sir) Joseph Pulley	L.	1,360
	W. H. Barneby	C.	1,296
1886.	Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt.	C.	1,401
	(Sir) Joseph Pulley	GL.	1,136
1892.	W. H. Grenfell	GL.	1,507
	Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt.	C.	1,380
* 1893.	Aug. 15. On Mr. Grenfell's retirement, C. W. R. Cooke	C.	1,504
	Sir Joseph Pulley, Bt.	GL.	1,460
1895.	C. W. R. Cooke	C.	1,669
	Sir E. R. P. Edgumbe	GL.	1,356

Huddersfield (1). P., 96,495. EL., 16,353.

1885.	E. A. Leatham	L.	6,960
	Sir Joseph Crosland, Kt.	C.	6,194
1886.	W. Summers, d.	GL.	6,210
	Sir Joseph Crosland, Kt.	C.	6,026
1892.	W. Summers, d.	GL.	7,098
	Sir Joseph Crosland, Kt.	C.	6,837
* 1893.	Feb. 4. On Mr. Summers' death, Sir Joseph Crosland, Kt.	C.	7,068
	J. Woodhead	GL.	7,083
1895.	Sir J. T. Woodhouse, Kt.	GL.	6,755
	Sir J. Crosland, Kt.	C.	5,968
	H. R. Smart	Lab.	1,594

Hull City (3). P., 199,660. EL., 37,967.

	East Div. P., 55,492. EL., 11,277.		
1885.	W. Saunders, d.	L.	3,625
	F. B. Grotrian	C.	2,960
1886.	F. B. Grotrian	C.	3,139
	W. Saunders, d.	GL.	3,102
1892.	(Sir) Clarence Smith	GL.	4,570
	F. B. Grotrian	C.	3,738
1895.	J. T. Firbank	C.	4,302
	Sir C. Smith, Kt.	GL.	4,152
	Central Div. P., 65,565. EL., 10,787.		
1885.	H. S. King	C.	4,198
	C. M. Norwood, d.	L.	4,027
	N. B. Billany	Lab.	735
1886.	H. S. King	C.	4,968
	R. C. Lehmann	GL.	3,861
1892.	(Sir) H. S. King	C.	4,998
	F. Maddison	GL.	4,462
1895.	Sir H. S. King	C.	5,476
	F. Maddison	GL.	3,515

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Hull—Continued.

West Div. P., 78,603. El., 15,903.	
1885. C. H. Wilson	L. 5,247
Sir A. K. Rollit, Kt.	C. 3,697
1886. C. H. Wilson	GL. 4,623
A. K. Dibb	C. 3,045
1892. C. H. Wilson	GL. 6,283
Col. (Sir) Gerard Smith	LU. 3,500
1895. C. H. Wilson	GL. 6,637
T. McCarthy	Lab. 1,400

Hythe (1). P., 35,540. El., 5,129.

1885. Sir E. Watkin, Bt.	IL. 2,247
A. C. Morton	R. 797
1886. Sir E. Watkin, Bt.	LU. unop.
1892. Sir E. Watkin, Bt.	LU. unop.
1895. Gen. Sir J. B. Edwards	C. 2,189
Sir Israel Hart, Kt.	GL. 1,726

Ipswich (2). P., 57,360. El., 10,105.

1885. H. W. West, Q.C., d.	L. 3,795
Jesse Collings	L. 3,777
E. M. Ind	C. 3,717
Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C.	C. 3,649
* 1886. Apr. 14. West & Collings unop. on petition.	
C. Dalrymple	C. 3,637
Lord Elcho	C. 3,602
Lord J. Hervey	C. 3,635
Sir H. Davey, Q.C.	L. 3,627
1886. Lord Elcho	C. 3,846
(Sir) C. Dalrymple	C. 3,833
Sydney J. Stern	GL. 3,386
B. T. L. Thomson	GL. 3,334
1892. Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt.	C. 4,360
Lord Elcho	C. 4,277
D. F. Goddard	GL. 4,054
A. W. Soames	GL. 3,888
1895. D. F. Goddard	GL. 4,396
Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt.	C. 4,293
A. W. Soames	GL. 4,250
Lord Elcho	C. 4,219

Kidderminster (1). P., 26,905. El., 4,150.

1885. J. Brinton	L. 2,172
A. F. Godson	C. 2,014
1886. A. F. Godson	C. 2,081
Wilfrid S. Blunt	GL. 1,796
1892. A. F. Godson	C. 2,066
R. Eee	GL. 1,801
1895. A. F. Godson	C. 2,008
R. Eee	GL. 1,713

King's Lynn (1). P., 18,265. El., 3,030.

1885. Rt. Hon. R. Bourke	C. 1,472
Sir W. H. Folkes, Bt.	L. 1,302
1886. Rt. Hon. R. Bourke	C. 1,417
John I. Briscoe	GL. 1,146
* 1886. Aug. 25. Mr. Bourke appd. Govr. of Madras.	
A. W. Jarvis	C. 1,423
J. H. Sanders	GL. 1,168
1892. T. G. Bowles	C. 1,319
T. B. Kemp, Q.C.	GL. 1,303
1895. T. G. Bowles	C. 1,395
H. G. Beaumont	GL. 1,326

Leeds, City (5). P., 367,506. El., 63,176.

North Div. P., 154,747. El., 15,398.	
1885. W. L. Jackson	C. 4,494
Prof. A. W. Rücker	L. 4,237
1886. W. L. Jackson	C. 4,301
A. O. Rutson	GL. 3,632
† 1891. Nov. 23. W. L. Jackson	C. unop.
1892. Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson	C. 5,790
T. R. Leuty	GL. 4,776
1895. Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson	C. 5,992
H. S. Baines, d.	GL. 4,484

Leeds, City Continued.

Central Div. P., 69,135. El., 10,022.	
1885. G. W. Balfour	C. 4,589
(Sir) J. Barran	L. 4,275
1886. G. W. Balfour	C. 4,225
(Sir) J. Kitson	GL. 4,212
1892. (Rt. Hn.) G. W. Balfour	C. 4,448
J. L. Walton, Q.C.	GL. 4,335
1895. Rt. Hn. G. W. Balfour	C. 4,631
Leif S. Jones	GL. 3,977

East Div. P., 64,609. El., 9,234.	
1885. R. Dawson	C. 3,849
J. L. Gane, Q.C., d.	L. 3,504
1886. J. L. Gane, Q.C., d.	GL. 3,930
R. Dawson	C. 2,820
1892. J. L. Gane, Q.C., d.	GL. 4,024
A. H. A. Morton	C. 3,197
* 1895. Apr. 30. On Mr. J. L. Gane's death.	
T. R. Leuty	GL. 3,999
J. D. Power	C. 2,868
1895. T. R. Leuty	GL. 3,857
J. D. Power	C. 3,147

West Div. P., 82,197. El., 15,822.	
1885. H. J. Gladstone	L. 6,130
Sir W. Wheelhouse, Kt. d. C.	C. 3,804
1886. H. J. Gladstone	GL. 5,226
Chas. Williams	C. 2,970
1892. H. J. Gladstone	GL. 5,974
A. Greenwood	C. 5,621

† 1894. Mar. 16. Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone	
	GL. unop.
1895. Rt. Hn. H. J. Gladstone	GL. 6,314
Col. J. T. North, d.	C. 6,218

South Div. P., 70,018. El., 12,700.	
1885. Rt. Hn. Sir L. Playfair, d.	L. 5,208
S. C. Macaskie	C. 2,809
† 1886. Feb. 12. Sir L. Playfair, d.	GL. unop.
1886. Rt. Hn. Sir L. Playfair, d.	GL. 4,665
T. H. Bracken	C. 2,924
1892. Rt. Hn. Sir L. Playfair, d.	GL. 4,829
Reginald J. N. Neville	C. 3,294

* 1892. Sep. 22. Sir L. Playfair being created a peer,	
J. L. Walton, Q.C.	GL. 4,414
Reginald J. N. Neville	C. 3,466
1895. J. L. Walton, Q.C.	GL. 4,608
Reginald J. N. Neville	C. 4,447
A. Shaw	Lab. 622

Leicester (2). P., 142,069. El., 24,668.

1885. J. A. Picton	L. 11,480
A. McArthur	L. 11,121
Major W. Millican, d.	C. 6,751
1886. J. A. Picton	GL. 9,914
A. McArthur	GL. 9,681
R. Bickersteth	LU. 5,686
1892. J. A. Picton	GL. unop.
Sir J. Whitehead, Bt.	GL. unop.
* 1894. Aug. 20. Both members resigning.	
H. Broadhurst	GL. 9,464
H. W. Hazell	GL. 7,184
J. F. L. Rolleston	C. 6,967
Joseph Burgess	Lab. 4,402
1895. H. Broadhurst	GL. 9,792
H. W. Hazell	GL. 7,753
(Sir) J. F. L. Rolleston	C. 7,654
Joseph Burgess	Lab. 4,009

Lincoln, City (1). P., 43,985. El., 8,459.

1885. Joseph Ruston, d.	L. 3,726
F. H. Kerans, d.	C. 2,701
1886. F. H. Kerans, d.	C. 3,159
W. Crossfield	GL. 2,551
1892. W. Crossfield	GL. 3,410
F. H. Kerans, d.	C. 3,186
1895. C. H. Seely	LU. 3,808
W. Crossfield	GL. 3,590

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Liverpool, City (9) P., 584,471. EL., 81,840.

Kirkdale Div. P., 77,018. EL., 10,509.	
1885. G. Baden-Powell	C. 3,391
J. Samuelson	L. 1,981
J. E. Redmond	N. 765
1886. Sir G. Baden-Powell	C. 3,084
Ralph Neville	GL. 2,172
1892. Sir G. Baden-Powell	C. 3,750
T. R. Threlfall	Lab. 2,773
1895. Sir G. Baden-Powell	C. 3,818
B. S. Johnson	GL. 2,468
Walton Div. P., 66,465. EL., 10,845.	
1885. J. G. Gibson, Q.C.	C. 3,492
A. Birrell	L. 2,500
1886. Rt. Hon. J. G. Gibson	C. 2,872
C. H. Bromby	GL. 1,681
† 1886. Aug. 11. J. G. Gibson	C. unop.
* 1888. Feb. 3. Mr. Gibson apptd. an Irish Judge,	
M. W. Mattinson	C. unop.
1892. J. H. Stock	C. 3,707
(Sir) B. Richardson, d. GL.	2,493
1895. J. H. Stock	C. unop.
Everton Div. P., 78,639. EL., 10,296.	
1885. E. Whitley, d.	C. 4,535
F. Davies	L. 2,063
1886. E. Whitley, d.	C. unop.
* 1891. On Mr. E. Whitley's death,	
J. A. Willox	C. unop.
1892. J. A. Willox	C. 3,954
P. W. Atkin	GL. 2,165
1895. (Sir) J. A. Willox	C. unop.
West Derby Div. P., 76,971. EL., 11,512.	
1885. Lord Claud J. Hamilton	C. 4,213
M. Guthrie	L. 3,068
1886. Ld. Claud J. Hamilton	C. 3,604
Serjt. Hemphill, Q.C. GL.	2,244
* 1888. Aug. 10. Lord C. J. Hamilton retiring,	
Hon. W. H. Cross, d.	C. unop.
Hon. W. H. Cross, d. C.	4,107
F. R. Smith	GL. 2,925
* 1893. Jan. 10. On Mr. W. H. Cross' death,	
(Rt. Hn.) W. H. Long	C. 3,632
D. Skilton Collin	GL. 2,275
1895. Rt. Hon. W. H. Long	C. 4,622
Oscar Browning	GL. 1,636
Scotland Div. P., 53,723. EL., 6,165.	
1885. T. P. O'Connor	N. 2,724
M. Woodard	I. 1,474
1886. T. P. O'Connor	N. 2,911
A. Earle	LU. 1,431
1892. T. P. O'Connor	N. 2,537
J. F. V. Fitzgerald	C. 1,347
1895. T. P. O'Connor	N. 2,089
W. G. E. Macartney	C. 1,452
Exchange Div. P., 47,704. EL., 6,917.	
1885. L. R. Baily, d.	C. 2,964
Capt. W. H. O'Shea	N. 2,009
T. E. Stephens, (retd.)	L. 33
1886. D. Duncan, d.	GL. 2,920
L. R. Baily, d.	C. 2,750
* 1887. Jan. 26. On Mr. Duncan's death,	
Ralph Neville	GL. 3,217
Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen	LU. 3,210
1892. Ralph Neville, Q.C.	GL. 2,721
J. C. Bigham, Q.C.	LU. 2,655
1895. (Sir) J. C. Bigham, Q.C. LU.	2,884
W. B. Bowring	GL. 2,630
* 1897. Nov. 10. Mr. Bigham being apptd. a Judge,	
C. McArthur	LU. 2,711
Russell Rea	GL. 2,657
Abercromby Div. P., 55,564. EL., 8,556.	
1885. W. F. Lawrence	C. 3,789
Samuel Smith	L. 2,982
1886. W. F. Lawrence	C. 3,583
Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B. GL.	2,844
1892. W. F. Lawrence	C. 3,677
W. B. Bowring	GL. 2,846
1895. W. F. Lawrence	C. unop.

Liverpool—continued.

East Toxteth Div. P., 63,926. EL., 9,148.	
1885. Baron H. de Worms	C. 3,598
J. C. Bigham, Q.C.	L. 2,608
1886. Baron H. de Worms	C. unop.
1892. Rt. Hn. Baron de Worms	C. 3,708
E. Paul	GL. 2,201
1895. Baron H. de Worms	C. 3,628
C. Y. C. Dawson	GL. 1,706
* 1895. Nov. 29. Bn. de Worms being made a Peer,	
A. F. Warr	C. unop.
West Toxteth Div. P., 64,461. EL., 8,392.	
1885. T. B. Royden	C. 3,754
T. Sulherst	L. 1,771
1886. T. B. Royden	C. unop.
1892. R. P. Houston	C. 3,604
E. J. Griffith	GL. 2,479
1895. R. P. Houston	C. 3,610
W. Mulholland, Q.C.	GL. 1,653
Maidstone (1). P., 32,145. EL., 4,865.	
1885. Major A. H. Ross, d.	C. 2,184
Major M. S. Hume	L. 1,839
1886. Major A. H. Ross, d. C.	1,917
Thomas P. Baptie	GL. 1,603
* 1888. Dec. 14. On Major Ross' death,	
F. S. W. Cornwallis	C. 2,050
John Barker	GL. 1,865
1892. F. S. W. Cornwallis	C. 2,443
T. W. Nussey	GL. 1,627
1895. Sir F. Seager Hunt, Bt. C.	unop.
* 1898. Mar. 26. On Sir F. S. Hunt's retirement,	
F. S. W. Cornwallis	C. 2,214
John Barker	GL. 2,036
Manchester, City (6) P., 454,482. EL., 66,490.	
North West Div. P., 67,033. EL., 11,693.	
1885. W. H. Houldsworth	C. 5,834
J. Slagg, d.	L. 5,111
1886. Sir W. H. Houldsworth	C. 5,489
Henry Lee	GL. 4,453
1892. Sir W. H. Houldsworth	C. unop.
1895. Sir W. H. Houldsworth	C. 4,997
T. F. Byrne	GL. 3,526
North Div. P., 76,629. EL., 10,943.	
1885. J. F. Hutton, d.	C. 4,093
C. E. Schwann	L. 3,118
1886. C. E. Schwann	GL. 3,476
J. F. Hutton, d.	C. 3,380
1892. C. E. Schwann	GL. 4,258
J. M. Yates, Q.C.	C. 3,953
1895. C. E. Schwann	GL. 4,327
A. H. A. Morton	C. 3,872
North East Div. P., 72,794. EL., 10,311.	
1885. Rt. Hn. Sir J. Fergusson	C. 4,341
R. P. Blennerhasset	L. 2,893
1886. Sir J. Fergusson, Bt. C.	3,680
C. P. Scott	GL. 3,363
* 1891. Oct. 9. On Sir J. Fergusson accepting office,	
Sir J. Fergusson, Bt. C.	4,058
C. P. Scott	GL. 3,908
1892. Rt. Hn. Sir J. Fergusson	C. 4,239
C. P. Scott	GL. 4,129
1895. Rt. Hn. Sir J. Fergusson	C. 3,961
Edwyn Holt	GL. 3,720
James Johnston	Lab. 546
East Division. P., 85,407. EL., 12,456.	
1885. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour	C. 4,536
A. Hopkinson, Q.C.	L. 3,712
1886. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour	C. 4,164
J. H. Crossfield	GL. 3,516
† 1886. Aug. 11. A. J. Balfour	C. unop.
1892. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour	C. 5,147
Prof. J. E. C. Munro, d. GL.	4,749
† 1895. July 1. A. J. Balfour	C. unop.
1895. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour	C. 5,386
Prof. J. E. C. Munro, d. GL.	4,610

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Manchester—Continued.

South Division. P., 80,051. El., 11,551.	
1885.	Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. L. 3,791
	Dr. P. Royle, d. C. 3,121
1886.	Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. GL. 3,407
	(Sir) Thos. Souler, d. C. 3,072
1892.	Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. GL. 4,245
	Viscount Emlyn C. 4,064
1895.	Rt. Hn. Mq. of Lorne LU. 4,457
	Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. GL. 4,379
South West Division. P., 71,968. El., 9,536.	
1885.	Lord F. S. Hamilton C. 3,929
	Jacob Bright L. 3,362
1886.	Jacob Bright GL. 3,570
	Lord F. S. Hamilton C. 3,459
1892.	(Rt. Hn.) Jacob Bright GL. 3,924
	A. Hopkinson, Q.C. LU. 3,776
1895.	W. J. Galloway C. 3,994
	J. M. Astbury GL. 3,496

Middlesbrough (1). P., 98,899. El., 16,265.	
1885.	Isaac Wilson L. 6,961
	(Sir) Raylton Dixon C. 4,035
1886.	Isaac Wilson GL. unop.
1892.	J. Havelock Wilson Lab. 4,691
	W. S. Robson, Q.C. GL. 4,062
	Hugh Bell LU. 3,333
1895.	J. Havelock Wilson GL. 6,755
	Col. S. A. Sadler C. 4,735

Monmouth District. (Comprising Monmouth, Newport, and Usk.) P. 53,742. El., 8,902.	
1885.	(Sir) E. H. Carbutt L. 2,932
	T. Cordes C. 2,921
1886.	Sir G. Elliot, Bt., d. C. 3,083
	(Sir) E. H. Carbutt GL. 2,568
1892.	A. Spicer GL. 3,430
	Sir G. Elliot, Bt., d. C. 3,137
1895.	A. Spicer GL. 3,743
	E. M. Underdown, Q.C. C. 3,589

Morpeth (1). P., 40,133. El., 8,360.	
1885.	T. Burt L. unop.
1886.	T. Burt GL. unop.
1892.	T. Burt GL. unop.
1895.	T. Burt GL. 3,404
	M. M. Barry C. 1,235

Newcastle-on-Tyne, City (2). P., 186,324. El., 33,595.	
1885.	Joseph Cowen L. 10,489
	John Morley L. 10,129
	C. F. Hamond C. 9,500
* 1886.	Feb. 12. On Mr. Morley accepting office, Rt. Hon. J. Morley L. 11,110
	C. F. Hamond C. 8,449
1886.	Rt. Hon. J. Morley GL. 10,681
	James Craig GL. 10,172
	Sir W. Armstrong, Bt. LU. 9,657
	Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt. C. 9,580
1892.	C. F. Hamond C. 13,823
	Rt. Hon. J. Morley GL. 10,905
	J. Craig GL. 10,686
* 1892.	Aug. 25. On Mr. Morley accepting office, Rt. Hon. J. Morley GL. 12,983
	P. Ralli LU. 11,244
1895.	(Sir) C. F. Hamond C. 12,833
	W. D. Cruddas C. 12,170
	Rt. Hon. J. Morley GL. 11,862
	James Craig GL. 11,154
	F. P. Hammill Lab. 2,302

Newcastle-u.-Lyme (1). P., 54,184. El., 8,885.	
1885.	W. S. Allen L. 4,031
	Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C. C. 2,848
1886.	D. H. Coghill LU. 2,896
	J. B. Brindley GL. 2,752
1892.	William Allen GL. 4,024
	D. H. Coghill LU. 2,936
1895.	William Allen GL. 3,510
	A. M. Lee LU. 3,399

Northampton (2). P., 70,872. El., 11,943.	
1885.	H. Labouchere L. 4,845
	C. Bradlaugh, d. L. 4,315
	H. C. Richards C. 3,890
1886.	H. Labouchere GL. 4,570
	C. Bradlaugh, d. GL. 4,353
	R. Turner, d. LU. 3,850
	T. Hastings Lees C. 3,456
* 1891.	Feb. 18. On the death of Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P. Manfield GL. 5,436
	R. A. Germaine C. 3,723
1892.	H. Labouchere GL. 5,439
	(Sir) M. P. Manfield GL. 5,164
	H. C. Richards C. 3,651
	C. G. A. Drucker C. 3,235
1895.	H. Labouchere GL. 4,884
	C. G. A. Drucker C. 3,820
	E. Harford, d. GL. 3,703
	J. Jacobs C. 3,394
	F. G. Jones Soc. 1,216
	J. M. Robertson Lab. 1,131

Norwich, City (2). P., 100,970. El., 18,416.	
1885.	(Sir) H. Bullard C. 7,279
	J. J. Colman, d. L. 6,666
	(Sir) R. S. Wright L. 6,251
* 1886.	Apr. 7. Mr. Bullard being unsd. on petn., S. Hoare C. unop.
1886.	J. J. Colman, d. GL. 6,295
	S. Hoare C. 6,156
	J. H. Fillett GL. 6,119
	Clare S. Read C. 5,564
1892.	S. Hoare C. 7,718
	J. J. Colman, d. GL. 7,407
	J. Bedford GL. 6,811
1895.	S. Hoare C. 3,166
	Sir H. Bullard, Kt. C. 8,034
	T. Terrell, Q.C. GL. 7,330
	F. W. Verney GL. 7,210

Nottingham City (3). P. 211,705. El. 39,223.	
West Div. P., 82,037. El., 14,906.	
1885.	Col. C. Seely L. 6,669
	Ed. Cope, d. C. 3,797
	John Burns Soc. 598
1886.	H. Broadhurst GL. 5,458
	Col. C. Seely LU. 4,609
1892.	Col. (Sir) C. Seely LU. 5,610
	H. Broadhurst GL. 5,309
1895.	J. H. Yoxall GL. 6,088
	A. G. Sparrow LU. 5,575
East Div. P., 69,181. El., 12,355.	
1885.	Arnold Morley L. 5,239
	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton C. 4,248
1886.	Arnold Morley GL. 4,584
	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton C. 4,418
1892.	Arnold Morley GL. 4,861
	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton C. 4,284
† 1892.	Aug. 24. Arnold Morley GL. unop.
1895.	E. Bond C. 4,900
	Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley GL. 4,735
South Div. P., 60,487. El., 12,032.	
1885.	J. Carvell Williams L. 4,983
	H. S. Wright C. 4,620
1886.	H. S. Wright C. 4,586
	J. Carvell Williams GL. 4,317
1892.	H. S. Wright C. 4,570
	J. F. Moulton, Q.C. GL. 4,487
1895.	Lord H. Bentinck C. 4,802
	F. W. Maude GL. 4,369

Oldham (2). P., 183,871. El., 28,123.	
1885.	J. T. Hibbert L. 12,259
	J. M. Maclean C. 11,992
	Hon. E. L. Stanley L. 11,847
	S. T. Whitehead, d. C. 11,491
1886.	J. M. Maclean C. 11,606
	Elliott Lees C. 11,484
	Rt. Hn. J. T. Hibbert GL. 10,921
	J. M. Cheetham GL. 10,891

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Oldham—Continued.

1892.	J. M. Cheetham	GL.	12,619
	(Sir) J. T. Hibbert	GL.	12,541
	(Sir) Elliott Lees	C.	12,205
	J. M. Maclean	C.	11,952
1895.	R. Ascroft	C.	13,085
	J. F. Oswald, Q.C.	C.	12,465
	Adam Lee	GL.	12,249
	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Hibbert	GL.	12,092

Oxford City (1). P., 45,741. El., 8,007.

1885.	A. W. Hall	C.	3,212
	C. A. Fyffe, d.	L.	2,894
1886.	A. W. Hall	C.	unop.
1892.	Gen. Sir G. Chesney, d.	C.	3,276
	A. R. Souttar	GL.	3,156
* 1895.	April 20. On Sir G. Chesney's death,		
	Viscount Valentia	C.	3,745
	J. F. Little, M.B.	GL.	3,143
1895.	Viscount Valentia	C.	3,625
	T. H. Kingierlee	GL.	2,975
† 1898.	Nov. Visc. Valentia	C.	unop.

Penryn & Falm'th (1). P., 17,533. El., 2,725.

1885.	D. J. Jenkins, d.	L.	1,170
	W. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,069
1886.	W. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,089
	D. J. Jenkins, d.	GL.	998
1892.	W. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,218
	A. D. Scrina	GL.	380
1895.	F. J. Horniman	GL.	1,150
	W. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,101

Peterborough, City. P., 26,464. El., 5,049.

1885.	Hon. J. Fitzwilliam, d.	IL.	1,853
	S. C. Buxton	L.	1,595
1886.	Hon. J. Fitzwilliam, d.	LU.	1,780
	G. G. Greenwood	GL.	1,491
* 1889.	Oct. 7. On the death of Mr. Fitzwilliam,		
	A. C. Morton	GL.	1,893
	R. Purvis	LU.	1,642
1892.	A. C. Morton	GL.	2,037
	R. Purvis	LU.	1,879
1895.	R. Purvis	LU.	2,259
	A. C. Morton	GL.	2,020

Plymouth (2). P., 87,307. El., 13,223.

1885.	Sir E. Bates, Bt., d.	C.	4,354
	E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	4,240
	P. S. Machver, d.	L.	4,132
	Hon. R. B. Brett	L.	3,968
1886.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	4,137
	Sir E. Bates, Bt., d.	C.	4,133
	T. E. Stephens	GL.	3,255
	E. Strachey	GL.	3,175
1892.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	5,081
	Sir W. G. Pearce, Bt.	C.	5,081
	C. Harrison, d.	GL.	4,921
	G. Lidgett	GL.	4,861
1895.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	5,575
	C. Harrison, d.	GL.	5,482
	Hon. E. Hubbard	C.	5,456
	S. F. Mendl	GL.	5,298
* 1898.	Jan. 12. On Mr. C. Harrison's death,		
	S. F. Mendl	GL.	5,966
	Hon. Ivor C. Guest	C.	5,802

Pontefract (1). P., 16,407. El., 2,927.

1885.	Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,111
	Rt. Hon. H. C. Childers, d.	L.	1,075
1886.	Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,156
	C. J. Fleming, Q.C.	GL.	947
1892.	Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,132
	Capt. H. S. L. Wilson	GL.	1,092
* 1893.	Feb. 13. Mr. Winn acceding to peerage,		
	H. J. Reckitt	GL.	1,228
	John Shaw	C.	1,165
* 1893.	June 26. Mr. Reckitt being unseated,		
	T. W. Nussey	GL.	1,191
	(Sir) Elliott Lees	C.	1,159
1895.	T. W. Nussey	GL.	1,245
	J. F. Hope	C.	1,188

Portsmouth (2). P., 159,255. El., 25,819.

1885.	Gen. Sir W. Crossman	L.	8,367
	P. Vanderbyl, d.	L.	8,214
	Hon. T. C. Bruce, d.	C.	7,650
	Rt. Hon. Sir H. D. Wolff	C.	7,595
1886.	Gen. Sir W. Crossman	LU.	8,432
	Sir S. Wilson, d.	C.	8,325
	P. Vanderbyl, d.	GL.	7,196
	John Paker	GL.	7,069
1892.	(Sir) John Baker	GL.	9,643
	W. O. Clough	GL.	9,448
	Gen. Sir G. Willis	C.	9,135
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley	LU.	9,000
1895.	Sir John Baker, Kt.	GL.	10,451
	W. O. Clough	GL.	10,255
	A. C. Harmsworth	C.	9,717
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley	LU.	9,567

Freston (2). P., 111,696. El., 16,656.

1885.	W. E. M. Tomlinson	C.	8,459
	R. W. Hanbury	C.	7,971
	T. W. Russell	L.	5,491
1886.	W. E. M. Tomlinson	C.	7,497
	R. W. Hanbury	C.	7,296
	Capt. J. O. Pilkington	GL.	4,932
	Geo. Potter, d.	GL.	4,771
1892.	(Rt. Hn.) R. W. Hanbury	C.	8,070
	W. E. M. Tomlinson	C.	7,764
	C. J. Weld-Blundell	GL.	6,182
1895.	Rt. Hn. R. W. Hanbury	C.	8,928
	W. E. M. Tomlinson	C.	7,622
	J. Tattersall	GL.	4,781

Reading (1). P., 55,752. El., 9,573.

1885.	C. T. Murdoch, d.	C.	3,513
	Rt. Hn. G. Shaw-Lefevre	L.	3,389
1886.	C. T. Murdoch, d.	C.	3,378
	W. B. Monck	GL.	3,262
1892.	G. W. Palmer	GL.	3,990
	C. T. Murdoch, d.	C.	3,700
1895.	C. T. Murdoch, d.	C.	4,278
	G. W. Palmer	GL.	3,927
* 1898.	July 25. On Mr. Murdoch's death,		
	G. W. Palmer	GL.	4,600
	C. E. Keyser	C.	3,906
	H. Quelch	Soc.	270

Rochdale (1). P., 71,468. El., 12,481.

1885.	T. B. Potter	L.	5,552
	Elliott Lees	C.	4,417
1886.	T. B. Potter	GL.	4,738
	J. A. R. Marriott	C.	3,481
1892.	T. B. Potter	GL.	5,460
	C. M. Roys	C.	4,480
1895.	C. M. Roys	C.	4,781
	W. L. Bright	GL.	4,859
	G. N. Barnes	Lab.	1,251

Rochester, City (1). P., 26,170. El., 4,724.

1885.	Col. Hughes-Hallett	C.	1,627
	J. Passmore Edwards	L.	1,386
1886.	Col. Hughes-Hallett	C.	1,602
	Ald. F. F. Belsey	GL.	1,353
* 1889.	April 16. On Col. H. Hallett's retirement,		
	Hon. E. Knatchbull		
	Hugessen	GL.	1,655
	Ald. H. D. Davies	C.	1,580
1892.	Col. H. D. Davies	C.	2,119
	F. E. Maddison	GL.	1,712
* 1893.	Feb. 8. Col. Davies unseated on Petition,		
	Viscount Cranborne	C.	unop.
1895.	Viscount Cranborne	C.	2,152
	Cecil A. Grenfell	GL.	1,673
St. Helens (1). P., 71,288. El., 10,651.			
1885.	H. Seton-Karr	C.	3,750
	Col. (Sir) D. Gamble	L.	3,693
1886.	H. Seton-Karr	C.	3,621
	A. Sinclair	GL.	3,404
1892.	H. Seton-Karr	C.	4,258
	(Sir) W. R. Kennedy, Q.C.	GL.	4,199
1895.	H. Seton-Karr	C.	4,700
	J. Forster	GL.	4,091

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Salford (3). P., 198,139. El., 30,398.

North Division. P., 61,520. El., 9,340.

1885. E. Hardcastle L. 3,519
(Sir) Arthur Arnold L. 3,343

1886. E. Hardcastle C. 3,326
(Sir) Arthur Arnold GL. 3,169

1892. W. H. Holland GL. 3,686
A. A. Baumann C. 3,399

1895. F. Platt-Higgins C. 3,787
W. H. Holland GL. 3,781

West Division. P., 67,740. El., 11,473.

1885. B. Armitage L. 3,765
Sir W. C. Worsley, Bt., d. C. 3,481

1886. Lees Knowles C. 3,399
B. Armitage GL. 3,283

1892. Lees Knowles C. 4,152
B. Armitage GL. 4,112

1895. Lees Knowles C. 4,354
V. K. Armitage GL. 4,254

South Division. P., 68,879. El., 9,585.

1885. W. Mather L. 3,761
T. G. Bowles C. 3,706

1886. H. H. Howorth C. 3,615
W. Mather GL. 3,489

1892. Sir H. H. Howorth C. 3,406
A. Forrest, d. GL. 3,369
W. K. Hall Lab. 553

1895. Sir H. H. Howorth C. 3,384
A. Forrest, d. GL. 3,310
H. W. Hobart Lab. 813

Salisbury City (1). P., 17,802. El., 2,768.

1885. W. H. Grenfell L. 1,144
C. J. Kennard, d. C. 1,104

1886. E. H. Hulse C. 1,259
W. H. Grenfell GL. 910

1892. E. H. Hulse C. 1,374
(Sir) W. R. Brown GL. 1,136

1895. E. H. Hulse C. 1,404
Sir W. R. Brown, Kt. GL. 1,187

* 1897. Jan. 27. On Mr. Hulse's retirement,
A. H. E. Allhusen C. 1,425
J. M. F. Fuller GL. 1,278

Scarborough (1). P., 38,776. El., 5,490.

1885. Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bt. C. 2,185
John Glover L. 2,048

1886. J. Rowntree GL. 2,122
Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bt. C. 2,020

1892. Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bt. C. 2,293
J. Rowntree GL. 2,122

1895. J. C. Rickett GL. 2,415
Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bt. C. 2,391

Sheffield, City (5). P., 324,248. El., 54,954.

Attercliffe Division. P., 72,462. El., 12,908.

1885. Hon. B. Coleridge L. 4,891
C. E. Brodie Hoare C. 3,633

1886. Hon. B. Coleridge GL. 4,365
F. W. Maude LU. 2,958

1892. Hon. B. Coleridge GL. 5,107
G. Hill Smith C. 3,963

* 1894. July 5. Mr. Coleridge accepting the Chil-
tern Hundreds on becoming a Peer,
J. Batty Langley GL. 4,486
G. Hill Smith C. 3,495
Frank Smith Lab. 1,249

1895. J. Batty Langley GL. unop.

Brightside Division. P., 67,083. El., 11,521.

1885. Rt. Hn. A. J. Mundella, d. L. 4,616
Lord Edmund Talbot C. 3,382

† 1886. Feb. 9. A. J. Mundella, d. GL. unop.

1886. Rt. Hn. A. Mundella, d. GL. 4,250
Lord Edmund Talbot C. 3,398

1892. Rt. Hn. A. Mundella, d. GL. 4,938
H. Bargeave Deane C. 3,661

† 1892. Aug. 23. A. Mundella, d. GL. unop.

1895. Rt. Hn. A. Mundella, d. GL. unop.

* 1897. Aug. 6. On Mr. Mundella's death,
F. Maddison GL. 4,289
J. Fitzalan Hope C. 4,106

Sheffield—Continued.

Central Division. P., 66,461. El., 9,973.

1885. C. E. Howard Vincent C. 4,633
S. Plimsoth, d. L. 3,484
M. L. Hawkes, d. R. 140

1886. C. E. Howard Vincent C. 4,522
J. Hawkins GL. 3,326

1892. C. E. Howard Vincent C. 4,474
R. Cameron GL. 3,618

1895. (Sir) C. E. H. Vincent C. unop.

Hallam Division. P., 54,98 . El. 9,763.

1885. C. B. Stuart-Wortley C. 3,764
Col. Sir Charles Warren L. 3,155

1886. C. B. Stuart-Wortley C. 3,581
T. R. Threlfall GL. 2,612

1892. C. B. Stuart-Wortley C. 4,057
R. Hammond GL. 3,414

1895. (Rt. Hn.) C. B. Stuart-
Wortley C. unop.

Ecclesall Division. P., 63,302. El., 10,789.

1885. E. Ashmead-Bartlett C. 4,171
Cyril J. S. Dodd L. 3,492

1886. E. Ashmead-Bartlett C. 3,930
W. Owen GL. 2,688

1892. (Sir) E. A. Bartlett C. 4,536
R. E. Leader GL. 3,696

1895. Sir E. A. Bartlett C. unop.

Shrewsbury (1). P., 26,967. El., 4,468.

1885. James Watson, d. C. 2,244
C. Waring, d. L. 1,512

1886. James Watson, d. C. 1,826
Maurice Jones GL. 1,269

1892. H. D. Greene, Q.C. C. 1,979
J. B. Batten, d. GL. 1,573

1895. H. D. Greene, Q.C. C. unop.

Southampton (2). P., 93,596. El., 15,676.

1885. A. Giles, d. C. 5,595
Adm. Sir J. Commerell C. 5,307
Henry Lee L. 4,566
E. Jones, d. L. 4,535

1886. A. Giles, d. C. 5,023
Sir J. E. Commerell C. 4,726
J. H. Cooksey, d. GL. 4,384
J. C. McCoan GL. 4,029

* 1888. May 23. On Sir J. Commerell's retirement,
(Sir) F. H. Evans GL. 5,151
A. E. Guest, d. C. 4,266

1892. T. Chamberlayne C. 5,449
(Sir) F. H. Evans GL. 5,182
C. Burt GL. 4,920
A. Giles, d. C. 4,734

1895. T. Chamberlayne C. 5,924
Sir J. B. Simeon, Bt. LU. 5,890
Sir F. H. Evans GL. 5,181
H. G. Wilson GL. 4,178
J. R. Macdonald Lab. 867

* 1896. Feb. 22. Mr. Chamberlayne being uns'd,
Sir F. H. Evans GL. 5,557
G. Candy, Q.C. C. 5,522
C. A. Gibson Soc. 273

South Shields (1). P., 78,431. El., 15,740.

1885. J. C. Stevenson L. 4,064
W. D. Seymour, Q.C., d. C. 3,128

1886. J. C. Stevenson GL. unop.

1892. J. C. Stevenson GL. 4,965
H. H. Wainwright, d. C. 3,958

1895. W. S. Robson, Q.C. GL. 5,057
H. H. Wainwright d. C. 4,924

Stafford (1). P., 20,270. El., 3,458.

1885. C. B. B. McLaren L. 1,532
T. Salt C. 1,485

1886. T. Salt C. 1,528
C. B. B. McLaren GL. 1,485

1892. T. F. C. E. Shaw GL. 1,684
(Sir) D. Straight C. 1,322

1895. T. F. C. E. Shaw GL. 1,568
T. Salt C. 1,556

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Stalybridge (1). P., 44,185. El., 7,308.

1885.	T. H. Sidebottom	C.	3,169
	<i>W. Summers, d.</i>	L.	2,950
1886.	T. H. Sidebottom	C.	3,220
	<i>J. W. Probyn</i>	GL.	2,638
1892.	T. H. Sidebottom	C.	3,280
	<i>J. Macer Wright</i>	GL.	2,943
1895.	T. H. Sidebottom	C.	3,389
	<i>J. Macer Wright</i>	GL.	2,757

Stockport (2) P., 70,253. El., 12,063.

1885.	L. J. Jennings, d.	C.	4,355
	<i>W. Tipping, d.</i>	C.	4,498
	<i>Joseph Leigh</i>	L.	4,486
	<i>C. H. Hopwood, Q.C.</i>	L.	4,132
1886.	L. J. Jennings, d.	C.	4,702
	<i>S. Gedge</i>	C.	4,495
	<i>Joseph Leigh</i>	GL.	4,184
	<i>Sir H. Davey, Q.C.</i>	GL.	3,988
1892.	(Sir) Joseph Leigh	GL.	5,202
	<i>L. J. Jennings, d.</i>	C.	4,986
	<i>Major M. S. Hume</i>	GL.	4,876
	<i>Hon. P. Bowes Lyon</i>	C.	4,681
1893.	February 22. On Mr. Jennings' death,		
	<i>G. Whiteley</i>	C.	5,264
	<i>Major M. S. Hume</i>	GL.	4,799
1895.	<i>G. Whiteley</i>	C.	5,410
	<i>B. V. Melville</i>	C.	5,067
	<i>Sir Joseph Leigh, Bt.</i>	GL.	4,953
	<i>John Roskill</i>	GL.	4,562

Stockton (1). P., 68,895. El., 10,763.

1885.	J. Dodds	L.	4,237
	<i>T. Wrightson</i>	C.	3,133
1886.	J. Dodds	GL.	3,822
	<i>T. Wrightson</i>	C.	2,820
* 1888.	Dec. 21. On Mr. Dodds' retirement,		
	<i>Sir H. Davey, Q.C.</i>	GL.	3,889
	<i>T. Wrightson</i>	C.	3,494
1892.	<i>T. Wrightson</i>	C.	4,788
	<i>Sir H. Davey, Q.C.</i>	GL.	4,477
1895.	<i>Jonathan Samuel</i>	GL.	4,786
	<i>T. Wrightson</i>	C.	4,814

Stoke-on-Trent (1). P., 75,352. El., 12,364.

1885.	W. L. Bright	L.	4,790
	<i>H. Corser</i>	C.	2,800
1886.	W. L. Bright	GL.	3,255
	<i>H. Corser</i>	C.	2,093
* 1890.	Mar. 14. On Mr. Bright's retirement,		
	<i>G. W. Leveson-Gower</i>	GL.	4,157
	<i>W. S. Allen</i>	LU.	2,926
1892.	<i>G. W. Leveson-Gower</i>	GL.	4,629
	<i>S. Waters</i>	C.	2,846
† 1892.	Aug. 23. G. W. L. Gower	GL.	unop.
1895.	<i>D. H. Coghill</i>	LU. now C.	4,396
	<i>G. W. Leveson-Gower</i>	GL.	4,196

Sunderland (2). P., 142,097. El., 24,060.

1885.	S. Storey	L.	8,295
	<i>E. T. Gourley</i>	L.	7,759
	<i>S. P. Austin</i>	C.	6,703
1886.	S. Storey	GL.	6,971
	<i>E. T. Gourley</i>	GL.	6,340
	<i>W. M. Stobart</i>	LU.	6,027
1892.	S. Storey	GL.	9,711
	(Sir) <i>E. T. Gourley</i>	GL.	9,554
	<i>Hon. F. W. Lambton</i>	LU.	8,394
	<i>J. S. G. Pemberton</i>	C.	8,002
1895.	<i>W. T. Doxford</i>	C.	9,833
	<i>Sir E. T. Gourley, Bt.</i>	GL.	8,232
	<i>S. Storey</i>	GL.	8,185

Taunton (1). P., 18,026. El., 3,217.

1885.	S. C. Allsopp, d.	C.	1,361
	<i>Sir Charles Jessel, Bt.</i>	L.	978
1886.	<i>Hon. S. C. Allsopp, d.</i>	C.	unop.
* 1887.	Apr. 23. Mr. S. C. Allsopp becoming a Peer,		
	<i>Hon. A. P. Allsopp</i>	C.	1,426
	<i>J. H. Sanders</i>	GL.	890
1892.	<i>Hon. A. P. Allsopp</i>	C.	1,402
	<i>H. H. Bridgman, d.</i>	GL.	921
1895.	<i>Col. A. C. E. Welby</i>	C.	unop.

Tynemouth (1). P., 46,267. El., 7,873.

1885.	R. S. Donkin	C.	3,027
	<i>J. Spence</i>	L.	2,269
1886.	R. S. Donkin	C.	2,795
	<i>W. T. Raymond</i>	GL.	2,277
1892.	R. S. Donkin	C.	3,121
	<i>J. Annand</i>	GL.	2,783
1895.	R. S. Donkin	C.	3,168
	<i>F. D. Blake</i>	GL.	2,959

Wakefield, City (1). P., 37,269. El., 5,917.

1885.	(Sir) E. Green	C.	2,374
	<i>W. C. B. Beaumont</i>	L.	2,049
1886.	Sir E. Green, Bt.	C.	2,253
	<i>J. J. Cousins, d.</i>	GL.	1,946
1892.	A. H. Charlesworth	C.	2,582
	<i>T. Y. Strachan</i>	GL.	2,178
1895.	<i>Viscount Milton</i>	LU.	2,864
	<i>H. S. L. Wilson</i>	GL.	2,165

Walsall (1). P., 71,791. El., 12,303.

1885.	Sir C. Forster, Bt., d.	L.	5,112
	<i>Frank James</i>	C.	3,435
1886.	Sir C. Forster, Bt., d.	GL.	unop.
* 1891.	Aug. 12. On Sir C. Forster's death,		
	<i>E. T. Holden</i>	GL.	4,899
	<i>Frank James</i>	C.	4,360
1892.	<i>Frank James</i>	C.	5,226
	<i>E. T. Holden</i>	GL.	4,939
* 1893.	Feb. 9. Mr. James unseated on Petition,		
	(Rt. Hn.) <i>Sir A. D. Hayter</i>	GL.	5,235
	<i>Rt. Hn. C. T. Ritchie</i>	C.	5,156
1895.	<i>Sydney Gedge</i>	C.	5,145
	<i>Rt. Hn. Sir A. Hayter, Bt.</i>	GL.	4,823

Warrington (1). P., 55,349. El., 8,913.

1885.	Sir G. Greenall, Bt., d.	C.	4,010
	<i>W. Croxford</i>	L.	3,234
1886.	Sir G. Greenall, Bt., d.	C.	3,717
	<i>J. Croxford</i>	GL.	3,216
1892.	<i>R. Pierpoint</i>	C.	3,843
	<i>A. Houston, Q.C.</i>	GL.	3,258
1895.	<i>R. Pierpoint</i>	C.	4,001
	<i>P. B. Scott</i>	GL.	3,326

Warwick and Leamington (1).

	P., 39,102. El., 5,923.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel	L.	2,644
	(Sir) <i>E. M. Nelson</i>	C.	2,272
1886.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel	LU.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel	LU.	unop.
1895.	May 23. Mr. A. W. Peel being made a Peer,		
	<i>Hcn. A. Lyttelton</i>	LU.	2,815
	<i>J. Duckworth</i>	GL.	2,236
1895.	<i>Hon. A. Lyttelton</i>	LU.	unop.

Wednesbury (1). P., 69,083. El., 11,008.

1885.	<i>Wilson Lloyd</i>	C.	4,623
	<i>Hon. P. Stanhope</i>	L.	4,433
1886.	<i>Hon. P. Stanhope</i>	GL.	4,888
	<i>Wilson Lloyd</i>	C.	4,221
1892.	<i>Wilson Lloyd</i>	C.	4,986
	<i>Hon. P. Stanhope</i>	GL.	4,926
1895.	<i>Walford D. Green</i>	C.	4,924
	<i>C. H. Roberts</i>	GL.	4,733

Westbromwich (1). P., 59,489. El., 9,661.

1885.	<i>J. H. Blades</i>	L.	3,988
	<i>J. E. Spencer</i>	C.	3,171
1886.	<i>J. E. Spencer</i>	C.	3,660
	<i>J. T. Moore</i>	GL.	3,091
1892.	<i>J. E. Spencer</i>	C.	4,474
	<i>T. L. Roberts</i>	GL.	3,429
1895.	<i>J. E. Spencer</i>	C.	unop.

Whitehaven (1). P., 19,217. El., 2,821.

1885.	Rt. Hn. G. C. Bentinck, d.	C.	1,336
	<i>W. C. Gully, Q.C.</i>	L.	1,125
1886.	Rt. Hn. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,216
	<i>H. G. Shee</i>	GL.	1,110

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Whitehaven—Continued.

* 1891. April 24.	n Mr. Bertinck's death,		
	Sir James Bain, Kt. d. C.	..	1,388
	H. G. Shee.....GL.	..	1,105
1892.	T. S. Little.....GL.	..	1,306
	Sir James Bain, Kt. d. C.	..	1,088
1895.	Aug. Helder.....C.	..	1,880
	T. S. Little.....GL.	..	1,114

Wigan

(1).	P., 55,013.	El.	7,941.
1885.	(Sir) F. S. Powell.....C.	..	3,637
	G. H. Lea.....L.	..	2,721
1886.	(Sir) F. S. Powell.....C.	..	3,371
	C. McL. Percy.....GL.	..	2,780
1892.	Sir F. S. Powell, Bt.....C.	..	3,422
	T. Aspinwall.....Lab.	..	3,312
1895.	Sir F. S. Powell, Bt.....C.	..	3,949
	T. Aspinwall.....GL.	..	3,075

Winchester, City (1). P., 19,073. El., 2,566.

1886.	A. L. Tottenham, d.....C.	..	1,153
	Viscount Baring.....L.	..	982
1886.	A. L. Tottenham, d.....C.	..	1,119
	T. N. A. Grove.....GL.	..	788
* 1888. Jan. 12.	On Mr. Tottenham's death,		
	R. Moss.....C.	..	1,364
	P. Vanderbyl, d.....GL.	..	849
1892.	W. H. Myers.....C.	..	1,213
	C. W. Mathews.....GL.	..	859
1895.	W. H. Myers.....C.	..	unop.

Windsor (1). P., 18,893. El., 3,034.

1885.	R. Richardson-Gardner, d. C.	..	1,431
	Hon. H. E. Butler.....L.	..	966
1886.	R. R. Gardner, d.....C.	..	unop.
* 1890. April 2.	On Mr. R. Gardner's retirement,		
	F. T. Barry.....C.	..	1,522
	W. H. Grenfell.....GL.	..	972
1892.	F. T. Barry.....C.	..	unop.
1895.	F. T. Barry.....C.	..	unop.

Wolverhampton (3). P., 174,325. El., 29,354.

West Division. P., 62,718. El., 11,029.			
1885.	(Sir) A. Hickman.....C.	..	3,722
	(Sir) W. C. Plowden.....L.	..	3,569
1886.	Sir W. C. Plowden.....GL.	..	3,706
	Sir A. Hickman, Kt.....C.	..	3,583
1892.	Sir A. Hickman, Kt.....C.	..	4,772
	Sir W. C. Plowden.....GL.	..	3,656
1895.	Sir A. Hickman, Kt.....C.	..	4,770
	G. R. Thorne.....GL.	..	3,947

East Division. P., 54,511. El., 9,181.

1885.	H. H. Fowler.....L.	..	3,935
	Walter Bird.....C.	..	2,648
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler, GL.	..	3,752
	J. Underhill, Q.C., d. C.	..	2,629

Wolverhampton—East Division—Contd.

1892.	Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler, GL.	..	unop.
† 1892. Aug. 23.	(Sir) H. H. Fowler, GL.	..	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Fowler, GL.	..	4,011
	R. E. C. Kettle.....C.	..	2,977
South Division. P., 57,096. El., 9,194.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, d. L.	..	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, d. L.	..	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, d. L.	..	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, d. L.	..	unop.
* 1898.	Feb. 3. On the death of Mr. Villiers,		
	J. L. Gibbons.....L.	..	4,115
	G. R. Thorne.....GL.	..	4,004

Worcester, City (1). P., 42,899. El., 7,786.

1885.	G. H. Allsopp.....C.	..	2,974
	T. R. Hill, d.....L.	..	2,890
1886.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp.....C.	..	2,892
	T. R. Hill, d.....GL.	..	2,749
1892.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp.....C.	..	3,353
	Esme W. Howard.....GL.	..	2,540
	J. T. Rushton.....L.	..	79
1895.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp.....C.	..	3,530
	J. T. Hincks.....GL.	..	2,328

Yarmouth, Great (1). P., 49,313. El., 8,497.

1885.	Sir H. W. Tyler, Kt.....C.	..	2,661
	Capt. C. W. Norton.....L.	..	2,466
1886.	Sir H. W. Tyler, Kt.....C.	..	2,977
	Capt. C. W. Norton.....GL.	..	2,011
1892.	J. M. Moorsom, Q.C.....GL.	..	2,972
	Sir H. W. Tyler, Kt.....C.	..	2,704
1895.	Sir John C. R. Colomb.....C.	..	3,528
	J. M. Moorsom, Q.C.....GL.	..	2,893

York, City (2). P., 66,984. El., 12,157.

1885.	A. E. Pease.....L.	..	5,353
	F. Lockwood, Q.C., d.....L.	..	5,260
	Sir F. Milner, Bt.....C.	..	4,590
	Capt. J. D. Legard.....C.	..	4,377
1886.	A. E. Pease.....GL.	..	4,816
	F. Lockwood, Q.C., d. GL.	..	4,810
	Major J. D. Legard.....C.	..	4,352
	Hon. J. C. Dundas, d. L.	..	4,295
1892.	J. G. Butcher.....C.	..	5,076
	F. Lockwood, Q.C., d. GL.	..	5,030
	A. E. Pease.....GL.	..	4,846
† 1894. Nov. 14.	Sir F. Lock-		
	wood, d.....GL.	..	unop.
1895.	J. G. Butcher.....C.	..	5,516
	Sir F. Lockwood, Q.C., d. GL.	..	5,309
	A. E. Pease.....GL.	..	5,214
* 1898. Jan. 13.	On Sir F. Lockwood's death,		
	Adm. Ld. C. Bersford C	..	5,659
	Sir Chr. Furness, Kt. GL.	..	5,648

WALES—COUNTIES.

19 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1891—996,583. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1893—202,843.

1895: Unionist Votes recorded 55,337
 Gladstonian Liberal Votes recorded 78,298

No. of Electors in 2 uncontested Gladstonian Liberal Constituencies. 19,296

Anglesey (1). P., 50,979. EL., 9,601.

1885.	R. Davies, d.	L.	4,412
	<i>Capt. G. P. Rayner, d.</i>	C.	3,462
1886.	T. P. Lewis, d.	GL.	3,727
	<i>Capt. G. P. Rayner, d.</i>	C.	3,420
1892.	T. P. Lewis, d.	GL.	4,420
	<i>M. Lloyd, Q.C., d.</i>	LU.	2,702
1895.	E. J. Griffith	GL.	4,224
	<i>J. Rice Roberts</i>	C.	3,187

Brecknockshire (1). P., 54,550. EL., 11,664.

1885.	W. Fuller-Maitland	L.	4,784
	<i>Hon. A. J. Morgan</i>	C.	3,282
1886.	W. Fuller-Maitland	GL.	unop.
1892.	W. Fuller-Maitland	GL.	4,676
	<i>Capt. T. Wood</i>	C.	3,418
1895.	C. Morley	GL.	4,594
	<i>Col. T. Wood</i>	C.	3,681

Cardiganshire (1). P., 62,596. EL., 13,271.

1885.	David Davies, d.	L.	5,967
	<i>M. Vaughan Davies</i>	C.	3,644
1886.	W. B. Rowlands, Q.C.	GL.	4,252
	<i>David Davies, d.</i>	LU.	4,243
1892.	W. B. Rowlands, Q.C.	GL.	5,233
	<i>W. Jones</i>	LU.	3,278
† 1893. July 4	W. B. Rowlands	GL.	unop.
	(on appointment as Recorder of Swansea.)		
1895.	M. Vaughan Davies	GL.	4,927
	<i>J. C. Harford</i>	C.	3,748

Carmarthenshire (2).

East Division. P., 49,135. EL., 9,999.

1885.	David Pugh, d.	L.	4,487
	<i>Sir M. O. Lloyd, Bt.</i>	C.	2,122
1886.	David Pugh, d.	GL.	unop.
* 1890. Aug. 8	On the death of Mr. Pugh,		
	Abel Thomas	GL.	unop.
1892.	Abel Thomas	GL.	4,329
	<i>Capt. T. Davies</i>	LU.	1,223
1895.	Abel Thomas	GL.	4,471
	<i>J. E. Richardson</i>	C.	2,466
West Division. P., 46,926.	EL.	3,860.	
1885.	W. R. H. Powell, d.	L.	4,568
	<i>Viscount Emtyn</i>	C.	2,942
1886.	W. R. H. Powell, d.	GL.	4,181
	<i>Sir J. C. Lawrence, d.</i>	LU.	1,916
† 1889. July 17.	On the death of Mr. Powell,		
	J. Ll. Morgan	GL.	4,252
	<i>H. W. Drummond</i>	C.	2,533
1892.	J. Ll. Morgan	GL.	unop.
1895.	J. Ll. Morgan	GL.	4,143
	<i>W. J. Buckley</i>	LU.	3,103

Carnarvonshire (2).

N. or Arfon Division. P., 45,822. EL., 9,219.

1885.	W. Rathbone	L.	4,562
	<i>Col. H. Platt</i>	C.	2,838
1886.	W. Rathbone	GL.	4,072
	<i>Col. H. Platt</i>	C.	2,950
1892.	W. Rathbone	GL.	unop.
1895.	W. Jones	GL.	4,480
	<i>Prof. A. W. Hughes</i>	C.	2,861
S. or Eifion Division. P., 42,826.	EL.	8,843.	
1885.	J. Bryn Roberts	L.	4,635
	<i>(Sir) H. J. Ellis Nanney</i>	C.	2,573
1886.	J. Bryn Roberts	GL.	4,244
	<i>G. Farren</i>	LU.	1,267
1892.	J. Bryn Roberts	GL.	4,567
	<i>W. Humphreys</i>	C.	1,973
1895.	J. Bryn Roberts	GL.	unop.

Denbighshire (2).

Eastern Division. P., 47,317. EL., 10,034.

1885.	Rt. Hon. G. O. Morgan, d.	L.	3,831
	<i>Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt.</i>	C.	3,438
1886.	Rt. Hon. G. O. Morgan, d.	GL.	3,536
	<i>Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt.</i>	C.	3,510
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir G. Morgan, d.	GL.	4,188
	<i>Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt.</i>	C.	3,423
1895.	Sir G. O. Morgan, d.	GL.	4,899
	<i>H. St. J. Raikes</i>	C.	3,115
* 1897. Sep. 28.	On the death of Sir G. O. Morgan,		
	Samuel Moss	GL.	5,175
	<i>Hon. G. T. Kenyon</i>	C.	2,848
Western Division. P., 46,417.	EL.	9,604.	
1885.	Col. W. C. West	L.	4,586
	<i>Maj. C. S. Mainwaring</i>	C.	2,992
1886.	Col. W. C. West	LU.	unop.
1892.	J. H. Roberts	GL.	4,612
	<i>Col. W. C. West</i>	LU.	2,797
1895.	J. H. Roberts	GL.	4,481
	<i>T. A. Wynne-Edwards</i>	C.	2,878

Flintshire (1). P., 53,084. EL., 10,531.

1885.	Lord Richard Grosvenor	L.	4,768
	<i>Hon. H. R. Lloyd-Mostyn</i>	C.	3,132
* 1889. Mar. 3.	Ld. R. Grosvenor retiring (peerage),		
	Samuel Smith	L.	4,248
	<i>P. P. Pennant</i>	C.	2,738
1886.	Samuel Smith	GL.	unop.
1892.	Samuel Smith	GL.	4,597
	<i>Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bt.</i>	LU.	3,145
1895.	Samuel Smith	GL.	4,376
	<i>Col. H. R. L. Howard</i>	C.	3,925

Glamorganshire (5).

Eastern Div. P., 72,465. EL., 15,131.

1885.	Alfred Thomas	L.	4,886
	<i>G. L. Clark</i>	C.	2,086
1886.	Alfred Thomas	GL.	unop.
1892.	Alfred Thomas	GL.	5,764
	<i>H. C. Lewis</i>	C.	2,797
1895.	Alfred Thomas	GL.	6,055
	<i>C. J. Jackson</i>	C.	3,909

Rhondda Div. P., 68,720. EL., 11,749.

1885.	W. Abraham	Lab.	3,859
	<i>F. L. Davis</i>	L.	2,992
1886.	W. Abraham	GL.	unop.
1892.	W. Abraham	GL.	unop.
1895.	W. Abraham	GL.	unop.

W. or Gower Div. P., 55,261. EL., 11,843.

1885.	F. A. Yeo, d.	L.	5,560
	<i>H. N. Miers</i>	C.	2,103
1886.	F. A. Yeo, d.	GL.	unop.
* 1888. Mar. 27.	On the death of Mr. Yeo,		
	D. Randell	GL.	3,964
	<i>(Sir) J. T. D. Llewellyn</i>	C.	3,368
1892.	D. Randell	GL.	unop.
1895.	D. Randell	GL.	6,074
	<i>C. H. Glascombe</i>	C.	2,256

Mid Division. P., 60,968. EL., 12,965.

1885.	C. R. M. Talbot, d.	L.	unop.
1886.	C. R. M. Talbot, d.	LU.	unop.
* 1890. Feb. 20.	On Mr. Talbot's death,		
	S. T. Evans	GL.	unop.
1892.	S. T. Evans	GL.	5,941
	<i>F. C. Grove</i>	C.	1,725
1895.	S. T. Evans	GL.	5,612
	<i>J. E. Vaughan</i>	C.	2,935

WALES—COUNTIES—Continued.

Glamorganshire—Continued.

Southern Div. P., 75,337. EL., 16,180.	
1886.	A. J. Williams L. 8,945
	(Sir) J. T. D. Llewelyn C. 3,861
1886.	A. J. Williams GL. .. 3,497
	James Mowatt LU. .. 2,177
1892.	A. J. Williams GL. 4,743
	Sir M. Morgan, Kt., d. C. 8,825
1895.	Maj. Wyndham-Quin C. .. 5,747
	A. J. Williams GL. .. 4,922

Merionethshire (1). P., 49,204. EL., 9,806.

1885.	H. Robertson, d. L. 8,784
	W. R. M. Wynne C. 2,200
	M. Lloyd, Q.C., d. L. 1,907
1886.	T. E. Ellis GL. .. 4,127
	John Vaughan C. .. 2,860
1892.	T. E. Ellis GL. 5,175
	H. Owen, d. C. 1,987
† 1892.	Aug. 26. T. E. Ellis .. GL. .. unop.
1895.	T. E. Ellis GL. 5,173
	C. E. J. Owen C. 2,232

Montgomeryshire (1). P., 40,214. EL., 8,030.

1885.	Stuart Rendel L. 4,044
	C. W. W. Wynn, d. C. 3,889
1886.	Stuart Rendel GL. .. 3,799
	Capt. D. H. Mytton .. C. .. 3,220
1892.	Stuart Rendel GL. 3,662
	Capt. D. H. Mytton C. 2,847

Montgomeryshire—Continued.

* 1894.	Mar. 29. Mr. Rendel being made a Peer, A. C. Humphreys Owen GL. .. 3,440
	R. W. W. Wynn C. .. 3,215
1895.	A. C. Humphreys Owen GL. 3,442
	R. W. W. Wynn C. 3,415

Pembrokeshire (1). P., 53,921. EL., 11,061.

1885.	(Sir) W. Davies, d. L. 4,999
	(Sir) C. E. G. Philipps .. C. 3,738
1888.	(Sir) W. Davies, d. GL. .. 4,099
	Sir C. E. G. Philipps C. .. 3,983
1892.	W. R. M. Davies GL. 4,800
	Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bt. C. 3,701
1895.	W. R. M. Davies GL. .. 4,550
	A. S. Davies C. .. 3,970

* 1898. Feb. 15. Mr. Davies being appointed Attorney-General of the Bahamas, J. Wynford-Phillips .. GL. 5,070
Hon. Hugh Campbell .. C. 3,406

Radnorshire (1). P., 21,791. EL., 5,102.

1885.	Hon. A. H. Walsh C. 1,880
	C. C. Rogers L. 1,818
1886.	Hon. A. H. Walsh .. C. .. 1,910
	Sir R. Green-Price, Bt., d. GL. .. 1,668
1892.	F. Edwards GL. 1,978
	Capt. J. A. Bradney .. C. 1,740
1895.	(Sir) P. C. J. Milbank C. .. 1,949
	F. Edwards GL. .. 1,870

WALES—BOROUGHES.

11 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1891—521,427. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1897—86,979.

1895 :	Unionist Votes recorded	32,903
	Gladstonian Liberal Votes recorded	36,207
	Independent Labour Votes recorded	2,677
	No uncontested Elections	

Cardiff District (1). (Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrissant.) P., 192,163. EL., 21,287.

1885.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B. L. 5,569
	(Sir) H. Harben C. 5,429
* 1886.	Feb. 27. On Sir E. Reed accepting office, Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B. L. .. 5,708
	(Sir) J. T. D. Llewelyn C. .. 4,845
1886.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B. GL. 5,807
	Hon. H. R. Brand LU. 4,965
1892.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B. GL. .. 7,226
	(Sir) John Gunn LU. .. 6,540
1895.	J. M. Maclean C. 8,886
	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B. .. GL. 7,562

Carnarvon District (1). (Bangor, Carnarvon, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli.) P., 29,577. EL., 5,096.

1885.	(Sir) L. Jones-Parry, d. L. 1,923
	E. Swetenham, Q.C., d. C. 1,858
1886.	E. Swetenham, Q.C. d. C. .. 1,820
	Sir L. Jones-Parry, d. GL. .. 1,684
* 1890.	April 10. On Mr. Swetenham's death, D. Lloyd-George .. GL. .. 1,963
	H. J. Ellis Nanney .. C. .. 1,945
1892.	D. Lloyd-George GL. 2,154
	Sir J. H. Puleston, Kt., C. 1,958
1895.	D. Lloyd-George GL. .. 2,265
	(Sir) H. J. Ellis Nanney C. .. 2,071

Carmarthen District (1). (Carmarthen and Llanelly.) P., 84,513. EL., 5,432.

1885.	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt. L. 2,884
	J. S. Tregonyng C. 1,281
1886.	Sir A. C. Stepney, Bt. GL. .. 2,120
	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt. LU. .. 1,898
1892.	Major E. R. Jones GL. 2,412
	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt. LU. 2,187
1895.	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt. LU. .. 2,443
	Major E. R. Jones .. GL. .. 2,391

Denbigh District (1). (Denbigh, Holt, Ruthin, & Wrexham.) P., 24,216. EL., 3,998.

1885.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon C. 1,761
	Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bt. ... L. 1,455
1886.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon .. C. .. 1,657
	J. E. Barlow GL. .. 1,446
1892.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon C. 1,664
	T. Howell Williams .. GL. 1,566
1895.	W. T. Howell C. .. 1,838
	W. H. Morgan GL. .. 1,604

WALES BOROUGHS—Continued.

Flint District (1). (Caerwrlle, Caerwys, Flint, Holywell, Mold, Overton, Rhuddlan, and St. Asaph.) P., 23,251. EL., 3,683.		
1885.	J. Roberts, d. L.	1,835
	P. P. Pennant C.	1,713
1886.	J. Roberts, d. GL.	1,827
	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt. LU.	1,408
1892.	J. H. Lewis GL.	1,883
	P. P. Pennant C.	1,524
1895.	J. H. Lewis GL.	1,828
	P. P. Pennant C.	1,663
Merthyr Tydfil (2). P., 104,008. EL., 17,981.		
1885.	H. Richard, d. L.	unop.
	C. H. James, d. L.	unop.
1886.	H. Richard, d. GL.	unop.
	C. H. James, d. GL.	unop.
1888.	Mar. 14. On Mr. James' retirement, D. A. Thomas GL.	unop.
* 1888.	Oct. 26. On Mr. Richard's death, W. Pritchard Morgan GL.	7,149
	R. F. Griffiths GL.	4,956
1892.	D. A. Thomas GL.	11,948
	W. P. Morgan GL.	11,756
	B. F. Williams, Q.C. C.	2,304
1895.	D. A. Thomas GL.	9,250
	W. P. Morgan GL.	8,564
	H. C. Lewis C.	6,525
	A. Upward Lab.	659
Montgomery District (1). (Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Montgomery, Newtown, and Welshpool.) P., 17,789. EL., 3,106.		
1885.	(Sir) P. Pryce-Jones C.	1,409
	Hon. F. Hanbury-Tracy L.	1,326
1886.	Hon. F. H. Tracy GL.	1,424
	(Sir) P. Pryce Jones C.	1,251
1892.	Sir P. Pryce Jones, Kt. C.	1,406
	Hon. F. H. Tracy GL.	1,238
1895.	Major E. Pryce Jones C.	1,435
	O. C. Phillips GL.	1,351

Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dist.

(1). (Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Milford, Narberth, Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston.) P., 35,204. EL., 6,519.		
1885.	H. G. Allen, Q.C. L.	2,418
	Adm. R. C. Mayne, d. C.	2,150
1886.	Adm. R. C. Mayne, d. LU.	2,305
	(Sir) Lewis Morris GL.	2,083
1892.	C. F. E. Aller GL.	2,580
	General J. W. Laurie C.	2,385
1895.	Gen. J. W. Laurie C.	2,719
	C. F. E. Allen GL.	2,550

Swansea (2).

Swansea Town. P., 57,566. EL., 9,175.		
1885.	L. L. Dillwyn, d. L.	3,660
	W. H. Meredyth C.	2,520
1886.	L. L. Dillwyn, d. GL.	3,040
	A. J. Lambert LU.	1,740
1892.	R. J. D. Burnie GL.	3,733
	Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Bt. C.	3,011
1895.	Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn C.	3,977
	R. J. D. Burnie GL.	3,556

Swansea District. (Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, Neath, and part of Swansea.) P., 63,140. EL., 10,752.

1885.	Sir H. H. Vivian, Bt., d. L.	unop.
1886.	Sir H. H. Vivian, d. LU.	unop.
1892.	Sir H. H. Vivian, Bt. d. GL.	5,959
	H. Monger C.	933
* 1893.	June 19. Sir H. Vivian being made a Peer, W. Williams GL.	unop.
1895.	D. B. Jones, Q.C. GL.	3,850
	E. H. Hedley Lab.	2,018
	Col. J. R. Wright C.	1,851

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES.

39 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1891—2,205,093. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1898—363,954.

1895:	Unionist Votes recorded	126,368
	Gladstonian Liberal Votes recorded	135,168
	Independent Labour Votes recorded	430

,, Number of Electors in 3 uncontested Unionist Constituencies; 19,682.

Aberdeenshire (2).

East Division. P., 79,928. EL., 12,142.		
1885.	P. Esslemont, d. L.	6,509
	W. W. Gordon C.	3,155
1886.	P. Esslemont, d. GL.	4,952
	W. H. Lumsden C.	2,544
1892.	P. Esslemont, d. GL.	5,116
	Col. F. S. Russell C.	3,492
* 1892.	Dec. 10. Mr. Esslemont being appointed Chairman of the Scotch Fishery Board, T. R. Buchanan GL.	4,243
	Col. (Gen.) F. S. Russell C.	2,917
1895.	T. R. Buchanan GL.	4,723
	W. Smith LU.	3,308
West Division. P., 65,210. EL., 10,431.		
1885.	Dr. E. Farquharson L.	4,248
	F. H. Irvine, d. C.	2,010
	Quintin Kerr L.	1,530
1886.	Dr. E. Farquharson GL.	3,854
	F. H. Irvine, d. C.	1,657
1892.	Dr. E. Farquharson GL.	3,720
	Sir A. H. Grant, Bt. C.	3,640
1895.	Dr. E. Farquharson GL.	4,187
	Sir A. H. Grant, Bt. C.	3,967

Argyllshire (1). P., 61,183. EL., 10,158.

1885.	D. H. Macfarlane Crf.	3,340
	(Sir) W. Mackinnon, d. IC.	2,856
	J. S. Mc'Caig L.	670
1886.	Col. J. W. Malcolm C.	3,658
	D. H. Macfarlane GL.	3,045
1892.	(Sir) D. H. Macfarlane GL.	3,666
	Col. J. W. Malcolm C.	3,586
1895.	D. N. Nicol C.	3,970
	Sir D. H. Macfarlane GL.	3,835

Ayrshire (2).

North Division. P., 75,801. EL., 13,270.		
1885.	Hon. H. F. Elliot L.	5,700
	R. W. Cochran-Patrick, d. C.	4,740
1886.	Hon. H. F. Elliot LU.	unop.
1892.	Hon. T. H. Cochrane . LU.	5,346
	Sir W. Wedderburn, Bt. GL.	4,898
1895.	Hon. T. H. Cochrane LU.	5,612
	W. Robertson GL.	4,902

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Ayrshire—Continued.

South Division. P., 88,785. EL., 15,567.

1885.	E. Wason.....	L.	7,357
	<i>Sir Claud Alexander, Bt. C.</i>		5,946
1886.	Hon. G. R. Vernon.....	GL.	6,123
	E. Wason.....	GL.	6,118
1892.	E. Wason.....	GL.	6,585
	<i>Sir W. Arrol, Kt.</i>		6,388
1895.	<i>Sir W. Arrol, Kt.</i>	LU.	6,875
	E. Wason.....	GL.	6,325

Banffshire (1). P., 52,668. EL., 7,899.

1885.	R. W. Duff, d.....	L.	3,740
	<i>M. T. S. Darling</i>		2,008
* 1886.	Feb. 13. R. W. Duff, d.....	L.	unop.
1886.	R. W. Duff, d.....	GL.	2,538
	<i>Sir Charles Grant</i>		1,394
1892.	(Rt. Hn. Sir) R. W. Duff GL.....		2,293
	<i>M. M. Barry</i>		1,424
* 1893.	Mar. 15. Rt. Hon. (Sir) R. W. Duff, d.....		
	being appointed Gov. of N. S. Wales,		
	<i>Sir W. Wedderburn, Bt. GL.</i>		3,166
	<i>J. A. Grant</i>		2,395
1895.	<i>Sir W. Wedderburn, Bt. GL.</i>		2,977
	<i>J. A. Grant</i>		2,467

Berwickshire (1). P., 32,368. EL., 5,525.

1885.	Hon. E. Marjoribanks	L.	3,758
	<i>Col. Milne-Home</i>		1,225
† 1886.	Feb. 13. E. Marjoribanks	L.	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. E. Marjoribanks	GL.	2,778
	<i>R. H. Elliot</i>		1,177
1892.	Rt. Hn. E. Marjoribanks	GL.	2,704
	<i>C. B. Balfour</i>		1,956
* 1894.	Mar. 29. Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks		
	becoming a peer,		
	<i>H. J. Tennant</i>		2,722
	<i>C. B. Balfour</i>		2,157
1895.	<i>H. J. Tennant</i>		2,673
	<i>C. B. Balfour</i>		2,166

Buteeshire (1). P., 18,217. EL., 3,387.

1885.	J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C.	C.	1,874
	<i>R. A. Maclean</i>		1,090
1886.	Rt. Hon. J. P. B.		
	Robertson, Q.C.		1,364
	<i>Rev. N. McNeill</i>		819
† 1886.	Aug. 12. J. P. B. Robertson	C.	unop.
* 1891.	Oct. 9. Mr. Robertson app'd. Ld. Jus. Gen.		
	<i>A. Graham Murray, Q.C. C.</i>		1,835
	<i>J. McCulloch</i>		990
1892.	<i>A. Graham Murray, Q.C. C.</i>		1,466
	<i>R. E. M. Smith</i>		1,013
1895.	(Rt. Hon.) <i>A. G. Murray, C.</i>		unop.

Caithness-shire (1). P., 28,587. EL., 4,174.

1885.	Dr. G. B. Clark.....	Crf.	2,110
	<i>Capt. C. G. Sinclair</i>		1,218
1886.	Dr. G. B. Clark.....	GL.	2,084
	<i>R. Niven</i>		584
1892.	Dr. G. B. Clark.....	GL.	2,134
	<i>Sir W. J. Bell, Kt.</i>		698
1895.	Dr. G. B. Clark.....	GL.	1,828
	<i>John Cowper</i>		528

Clackmannan and Kinross (1). P., 44,309. EL., 7,794.

1885.	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour	L.	unop.
† 1886.	Feb. 13. J. B. Balfour	L.	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour	GL.	3,159
	<i>C. C. Bethune</i>		1,944
1892.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour	GL.	3,541
	<i>Dr. J. E. T. Aitchison</i>		1,927
† 1892.	Aug. 25. J. B. Balfour	GL.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour	GL.	3,133
	<i>G. Younger</i>		2,588

Dumbarshire (1). P., 77,446. EL., 13,192.

1885.	A. Orr-Ewing, d.....	C.	4,514
	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>R. T. Reid, Q.C.</i>		4,357
1886.	<i>Sir A. Orr-Ewing, Bt., d.</i>	C.	4,249
	<i>R. C. Munro-Ferguson</i>		4,217
1892.	<i>Captain J. Sinclair</i>	GL.	5,249
	<i>A. Wylie</i>		4,966
1895.	<i>A. Wylie</i>	C.	5,375
	<i>Capt. J. Sinclair</i>	GL.	5,342

Dumfriesshire (1). P., 55,290. EL., 9,217.

1885.	<i>Sir R. Jardine, Bt., d.</i>	L.	4,857
	<i>Earl of Dalkeith, d.</i>		3,566
1886.	<i>Sir R. Jardine, Bt., d.</i>	LU.	4,106
	<i>Thos. McKie</i>		3,252
1892.	<i>W. J. Maxwell, jun.</i>	LU.	4,123
	<i>Thos. McKie</i>	GL.	3,849
1895.	<i>A. R. Souttar</i>	GL.	3,965
	<i>W. J. Maxwell</i>	LU.	3,952

Edinburghshire (1). P., 86,839. EL., 14,008.

1885.	Rt. Hn. W. E. Gladstone, d. L.	7,879	
	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>C. Dalrymple</i>	C.	3,948
† 1886.	Feb. 10. W. E. Gladstone, d. L.	unop.	
1886.	<i>W. E. Gladstone, d.</i>	GL.	unop.
1892.	<i>W. E. Gladstone, d.</i>	GL.	5,845
	<i>Col. A. G. Wauchope</i>	C.	5,155
† 1892.	Aug. 24. W. E. Gladstone, d. GL.	unop.	
1895.	<i>Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bt. GL.</i>		6,090
	<i>Maj. Hn. N. Dalrymple</i>	LU.	5,631

Elgin and Nairn (1). P., 37,613. EL., 5,994.

1885.	<i>Sir G. M. Grant, Bt.</i>	L.	1,612
	<i>H. F. A. Brodie, d.</i>	C.	1,456
	<i>C. H. Anderson, Q.C. d. IL.</i>		1,565
1886.	<i>C. H. Anderson, Q.C. d. GL.</i>		1,991
	<i>Sir G. M. Grant, Bt.</i>	LU.	1,872
* 1889.	Oct. 8. On Mr. Anderson's death,		
	<i>J. S. Keay</i>	GL.	2,573
	<i>C. B. Logan</i>	LU.	2,044
1892.	<i>J. S. Keay</i>	GL.	2,533
	<i>Sir W. C. Gull, Bt.</i>	LU.	1,978
1895.	(Hon.) <i>J. E. Gordon</i>	C.	2,147
	<i>J. S. Keay</i>	GL.	2,019

Fifehire (2).

East Division.		P., 50,996. EL., 9,641.	
1885.	<i>J. Boyd Kinnear</i>	L.	4,533
	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>J. C. Gilmour</i>		2,577
1886.	<i>H. H. Asquith</i>	GL.	2,863
	<i>J. Boyd Kinnear</i>	LU.	2,489
1892.	<i>H. H. Asquith, Q.C.</i>	GL.	3,743
	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>J. C. Gilmour</i>		3,449
† 1892.	Aug. 25. <i>H. H. Asquith</i>	GL.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. <i>H. H. Asquith</i>	GL.	4,332
	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>J. C. Gilmour</i>		3,616
West Division.		P., 58,458. EL., 11,148.	
1885.	<i>Hon. R. P. Bruce, d.</i>	L.	unop.
1886.	<i>Hon. R. P. Bruce, d.</i>	GL.	unop.
* 1889.	July 5. On Mr. Bruce's retirement,		
	<i>A. Birrell</i>	GL.	3,551
	<i>R. G. E. Wemyss</i>	LU.	2,758
1892.	<i>A. Birrell</i>	GL.	5,215
	<i>R. Yellowlees</i>	LU.	1,633
1895.	<i>A. Birrell, Q.C.</i>	GL.	4,719
	<i>R. G. E. Wemyss</i>	LU.	2,965

Forfarshire (1). P., 67,515. EL., 12,394.

1885.	<i>J. W. Barclay</i>	L.	6,157
	<i>W. A. Lindsay</i>	C.	1,851
1886.	<i>J. W. Barclay</i>	LU.	3,889
	<i>D. C. Guthrie</i>	GL.	3,432
1892.	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>J. Rigby, Q.C.</i>	GL.	4,943
	<i>J. W. Barclay</i>	LU.	4,077
† 1892.	Aug. 24. <i>J. Rigby, Q.C.</i>	GL.	unop.
* 1894.	Nov. 17. <i>Sir J. Rigby</i> app'd. Ld. Justice,		
	<i>Maj. Hon. C. M. Ramsay C.</i>		5,145
	<i>Henry Robson</i>	GL.	4,859
1895.	<i>J. M. White</i>	GL.	5,159
	<i>Maj. Hon. C. M. Ramsay C.</i>		4,718
† 1897.	Jan. 30. On Mr. White's retirement,		
	<i>Capt. J. Sinclair</i>	GL.	5,423
	<i>Maj. Hon. C. M. Ramsay C.</i>		4,965

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Haddingtonshire (1). P., 37,429. EL., 6,417.

1885.	E. B. Haldane	..... L.	3,478
	Lord Elcho	..... C.	1,945
1886.	B. B. Haldane	..... GL.	2,677
	P. Myburgh, Q.C., d. LU.	.....	1,714
1892.	R. B. Haldane, Q.C.	GL.	2,551
	Master of Polwarth	C.	2,255
1895.	E. B. Haldane, Q.C. GL.	..	2,774
	Master of Polwarth	C.	2,194

Inverness-shire (1). P., 69,829. EL., 8,814.

1885.	C. F. Mackintosh	Crf.	3,555
	Reginald MacLeod	C.	2,031
	Sir K. Mackenzie, Bt.	L.	1,897
1886.	C. F. Mackintosh	LU.	unop.
1892.	Dr. D. MacGregor	GL.	3,035
	C. F. Mackintosh	LU.	2,706
* 1895.	June 13. On Dr. MacGregor's retirement,		
	J. E. B. Baillie	C.	3,164
	D. Macrae	GL.	2,514
1895.	J. E. B. Baillie	C.	2,991
	N. J. D. Kennedy	GL.	2,891

Kincardineshire (1). P., 34,488. EL., 6,208.

1885.	Gen. Sir G. Balfour, d. L.	3,160	
	D. S. Porteous	C.	1,267
1886.	Gen. Sir G. Balfour, d. GL.	unop.	
1892.	J. W. Crombie	GL.	2,444
	J. Stephen	GL.	1,376
1895.	J. W. Crombie	GL.	2,603
	Hon. C. J. Trefusis	C.	2,040

Kirkcudbrightshire (1). P., 32,670. EL., 5,844.

1885.	M. J. Stewart	C.	2,526
	A. Young, d.	L.	2,492
1886.	M. J. Stewart	C.	2,471
	A. Young, d.	GL.	2,406
1892.	(Sir) M. J. Stewart	C.	2,485
	A. Young, d.	GL.	2,454
1895.	Sir M. J. McT. Stewart C.	..	2,664
	J. A. Duncan	GL.	2,494

Lanarkshire (6).

Govan Division. P., 78,512. EL., 13,269.			
1885.	(Sir) W. Pearce, d.	C.	3,677
	J. B. Burleigh	L.	3,522
	D. G. Hoey (ret'd.)	L.	11
1886.	Sir W. Pearce, Bt., d. C.	..	3,574
	(Rt. Hon.) T. A. Dickson GL.	..	3,212
* 1889.	Feb. 18. On Sir W. Pearce's death,		
	John Wilson	GL.	4,420
	Sir J. Pender, Kt., d.	LU.	3,349
1892.	John Wilson	GL.	4,329
	N. Spens	C.	3,829
1895.	John Wilson	GL.	4,290
	G. Ferguson	LU.	4,029
	A. Haddow	Lab.	430

Partick Division. P., 77,136. EL., 14,523.			
1885.	A. Craig-Sellar, d.	L.	3,726
	Lord H. Lennox, d.	C.	3,385
	John Murdoch	Ind.	74
1886.	A. Craig-Sellar, d.	LU.	3,745
	R. A. Maclean	GL.	2,944
* 1890.	Feb. 11. On Mr. Craig-Sellar's death,		
	J. Parker-Smith	LU.	4,148
	Sir C. Tennant, Bt.	GL.	3,929
1892.	J. Parker-Smith	LU.	5,005
	E. P. Tennant	GL.	4,273
1895.	J. Parker-Smith	LU.	5,551
	W. Lyon Mackenzie	GL.	4,344

North-West Division. P., 75,019. EL., 13,038.			
1885.	John Baird	C.	4,545
	R. B. C. Graham	L.	3,442
1886.	R. B. C. Graham	GL.	4,080
	John Baird	C.	3,698
1892.	G. A. L. Whitelaw	C.	4,770
	Col. J. C. Reade	GL.	4,689
1895.	J. G. Holburn	GL.	5,244
	G. A. L. Whitelaw	C.	5,147

Lanarkshire—Continued.**North-East Division.** P., 85,035. EL., 15,030.

1885.	D. Crawford	L.	4,564
	J. C. Cunningham	C.	4,405
1886.	D. Crawford	GL.	4,289
	Sir T. E. Colebrooke, d. LU.	..	3,990
1892.	D. Crawford	GL.	5,281
	A. Whitelaw	C.	5,184
1895.	J. Colville	GL.	6,228
	A. Whitelaw	C.	5,751

Mid Division. P., 71,258. EL., 12,219.			
1885.	S. Mason, d.	L.	2,375
	W. R. Boufield	C.	2,679
	J. C. Forrest	L.	1,913
1886.	S. Mason, d.	GL.	3,779
	Shand Harvey	LU.	2,909
* 1888.	Apr. 27. On Mr. Mason's retirement,		
	J. Wynford-Phillips	GL.	3,847
	W. R. Boufield	C.	2,917
	J. Keir Hardie	Lab.	617
1892.	J. W. Phillips	GL.	4,611
	Col. Harrington Stuart C.	..	3,489
* 1894.	April 5th. On Mr. W. Phillips' retirement,		
	J. Caldwell	GL.	3,965
	Col. Harrington Stuart C.	3,635	
	R. Smillie	Lab.	1,221
1895.	J. Caldwell	GL.	4,447
	C. K. Mackenzie	LU.	4,376

South Division. P., 52,082. EL., 9,164.

1885.	J. G. C. Hamilton	L.	4,583
	J. H. C. Hozier	C.	3,245
1886.	J. H. C. Hozier	C.	3,577
	J. G. C. Hamilton	GL.	3,569
1892.	J. H. C. Hozier	C.	4,032
	T. C. H. Hedderwick	GL.	3,664
1895.	(Hon.) J. H. C. Hozier C.	..	4,053
	R. Lambie	GL.	3,823

Linlithgowshire (1). P., 46,995. EL., 8,153.

1885.	P. McLagan	L.	3,801
	Capt. T. Hope	C.	1,606
1886.	P. McLagan	GL.	2,543
	Capt. T. Hope	C.	1,810
1892.	P. McLagan	GL.	2,870
	Capt. T. Hope	C.	2,709

* 1898.	June 15. On Mr. McLagan's retirement,		
	Capt. T. Hope	C.	3,240
	A. Ure	GL.	3,071
1895.	A. Ure, Q.C.	GL.	3,760
	Capt. T. Hope	C.	3,153

Orkney and Shetland (1). P., 54,807.

EL., 7,550.			
1885.	L. Lyell	L.	3,352
	Hon. C. T. Dundas	C.	1,940
1886.	L. Lyell	GL.	2,853
	Henry Hoare	LU.	1,882
1892.	(Sir) L. Lyell	GL.	2,624
	W. Younger	LU.	1,617
1895.	Sir L. Lyell, Bt.	GL.	2,361
	R. W. M. Fullarton, d. LU.	..	1,580

Peebles and Selkirk (1). P., 19,074.

EL., 3,617.			
1885.	Sir C. Tennant, Bt.	L.	1,746
	Sir G. G. Montgomery C.	1,038	
1886.	W. Thorburn	LU.	1,375
	Sir C. Tennant, Bt.	GL.	1,325
1892.	W. Thorburn	LU.	1,603
	Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bt. GL.	1,367	
1895.	W. Thorburn	LU.	1,563
	Master of Elibank	GL.	1,509

Perthshire (2).

East Division. P., 43,645. EL., 7,576.			
1885.	R. S. Menzies, d.	L.	4,222
	A. Graham Murray	C.	2,421
1886.	R. S. Menzies, d.	GL.	3,504
	J. R. Holland	LU.	2,195
* 1889.	Feb. 19. On Mr. Menzies' death,		
	Sir J. Kinloch, Bt.	GL.	4,005
	W. L. Boase	C.	2,289

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Perthshire—East Division—Continued.

1892.	Sir J. Kinloch, Bt.	GL.	..	3,533
	<i>W. L. Boase</i>			2,484
1895.	Sir J. Kinloch, Bt.	GL.	3,410	
	<i>W. L. Boase</i>	C.	2,536	
	West Division. P., 47,916. El., 8,156.			
1885.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. L.	C.	3,736	
	<i>Col. H. E. D. Moray</i>	C.	3,290	
1886.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. LU.	..	3,269	
	<i>G. W. T. Omond</i>	GL.	..	2,329
1892.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. LU.	..	3,422	
	<i>A. Ure</i>	GL.	3,053	
1895.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. LU.	..	3,379	
	<i>J. D. Hope</i>	GL.	..	3,087

Renfrewshire (2).

	East Division. P., 66,137. El., 11,821.			
1885.	J. Finlayson	L.	3,642	
	<i>A. Gilmour, jun.</i>	C.	3,144	
1886.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart C.	..	3,806	
	<i>J. Samuelson</i>	GL.	..	2,438
1892.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart	C.	4,484	
	<i>J. G. Murdoch</i>	GL.	3,397	
1895.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart		unop.	
	West Division. P., 56,622. El., 9,219.			
1885.	Sir Archd. Campbell, Bt. C.	3,613		
	<i>Harry Smith</i>	L.	2,980	
1886.	Sir Arch. Campbell, Bt. C.	..	3,434	
	<i>W. Dunn</i>	GL.	..	2,881
1892.	C. B. Renshaw	C.	3,773	
	<i>R. Wallace</i>	GL.	3,322	
1895.	C. B. Renshaw	C.	3,909	
	<i>Capt. D. V. Pirie</i>	GL.	..	3,306

Ross and Cromarty (1). P., 71,432.

	El., 7,877.			
1885.	Dr. R. McDonald, d. Crf.	4,942		
	<i>R. C. Munro-Ferguson</i>	L.	2,925	
1886.	Dr. R. McDonald, d. GL.	..	4,263	
	<i>J. P. Grant</i>	LU.	..	1,197
1892.	J. G. Weir	GL.	3,171	
	<i>N. McLean</i>	LU.	2,413	
1895.	J. G. Weir	GL.	..	3,272
	<i>Major R. Jackson</i>	C.	..	2,409

Roxburghshire (1). P., 34,537. El., 6,001.

1885.	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot	L.	3,419	
	<i>C. B. Balfour</i>	C.	1,964	
1886.	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot LU.	..	2,570	
	<i>Hon. M. Napier</i>	GL.	..	2,142
1892.	Hon. M. Napier	GL.	2,672	
	<i>Hon. A. R. D. Elliot</i>	LU.	2,514	
1895.	Earl of Dalkeith	C.	..	2,929
	<i>Hon. M. Napier</i>	GL.	..	2,368

Stirlingshire (1). P., 86,298. El., 15,826.

1885.	J. C. Bolton	L.	6,454	
	<i>M. H. Shaw-Stewart</i>	C.	3,988	
1886.	J. C. Bolton	GL.	..	5,067
	<i>Ernest Noel</i>	LU.	..	4,360
1892.	W. Jacks	GL.	5,296	
	<i>Ernest Noel</i>	LU.	4,550	
	<i>R. Chisholm Robertson</i>	Lab.	663	
1895.	J. M'Killop	C.	..	5,916
	<i>W. Jacks</i>	GL.	..	5,489

Sutherlandshire (1). P., 21,267. El., 2,557.

1885.	Marquis of Stafford	L.	1,701	
	<i>Angus Sutherland</i>	Crf.	1,058	
1886.	Angus Sutherland	GL.	..	1,463
	<i>R. W. McL. Fullarton, d. LU.</i>	583
1892.	A. Sutherland	GL.	1,453	
	<i>J. Mackay</i>	LU.	607	
* 1894.	Oct. 28. Mr. Sutherland being appointed Chairman of the Scotch Fishery Board, John McLeod	GL.	..	unop.
1895.	John McLeod	GL.	1,035	
	<i>J. A. Swanston</i>	LU.	590	

Wigtownshire (1). P., 35,989. El., 5,602.

1885.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.	2,704		
	<i>Hon. H. H. Dalrymple</i>	L.	2,625	
1886.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.	..	2,920	
	<i>J. P. Coldstream</i>	GL.	..	1,719
† 1886.	Aug. 12. Sir H. Maxwell C. unop.			
1892.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.	..	2,895	
	<i>J. P. Coldstream</i>	GL.	..	1,670
1895.	(Rt. Hn.) Sir H. E. Maxwell C. unop.			

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS.

31 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1891—1,823,010. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1898—231,464.

1895 :	Unionist Votes recorded	83,439
	Gladstonian Liberal Votes recorded	93,803
	Labour Votes recorded	4,447

„ Number of Electors in 1 uncontested Unionist Constituency 8,452
 Number of Electors in 1 uncontested Gladstonian Constituency 7,580

Aberdeen City (2). P., 121,623. El., 20,677.

	North Division. P., 59,992. El., 9,736.			
1885.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. L.	4,794		
	<i>B. F. McGeagh</i>	C.	894	
	<i>J. W. Thom</i>	L.	177	
1886.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. GL.	..	unop.	
1892.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. GL.	4,462		
	<i>B. F. Lee</i>	LU.	870	
1895.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. GL.	..	4,156	
	<i>J. L. Mahon</i>	Lab.	608	
* 1896.	May 1. On Dr. Hunter's retirement, Capt. D. V. Pirie	GL.	2,909	
	<i>Tom Mann</i>	Lab.	2,479	
	South Division. P., 61,631. El., 10,891.			
1885.	J. Bryce	L.	4,548	
	<i>Colin Mackenzie</i>	C.	1,455	
1886.	J. Bryce	GL.	..	unop.
1892.	J. Bryce	GL.	3,513	
	<i>J. G. McCullagh, d.</i>	LU.	1,768	
	<i>H. H. Champion</i>	Lab.	991	
† 1892.	Aug. 23. Rt. Hn. J. Bryce GL.	..	unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hon. J. Bryce	GL.	3,985	
	<i>(Sir) David Stewart</i>	C.	3,121	

Ayr Dist. (1). (Ayr, Campbeltown, Inveraray, Irvine and Oban.) P., 46,200. El., 7,707.

1885.	E. F. F. Campbell, d.	L.	2,460	
	<i>Malcolm Low</i>	C.	2,118	
1886.	E. F. F. Campbell, d. LU.	..	2,673	
	<i>Capt. J. Sinclair</i>	GL.	..	1,493
* 1888.	June 15. On the death of Mr. Campbell, Rev. J. Sinclair	GL.	2,321	
	<i>(Rt.) Hon. E. Ashley</i>	LU.	2,268	
* 1890.	March 25. On Mr. Sinclair's retirement, J. Somervell	C.	2,610	
	<i>E. Routledge</i>	GL.	..	2,480
1892.	W. Birkmyre	GL.	2,760	
	<i>J. Somervell</i>	C.	2,753	
1895.	C. L. Orr-Ewing	C.	3,057	
	<i>W. Birkmyre</i>	GL.	..	2,722

Dumfries District (1). (Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcubright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar.) P., 28,183. El., 3,640.

1885.	Ernest Noel	L.	1,546	
	<i>M. W. Mattinson</i>	C.	1,363	
1886.	R. T. Reid, Q. C.	GL.	..	1,547
	<i>M. W. Mattinson</i>	C.	..	1,217

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS—Continued.

Dumfries District—Continued.

1892.	(Sir) R. T. Reid, Q.C.	GL.	1,698
	<i>Sir A. N. Agnew, Bt.</i>	LU.	1,166
† 1894.	May 7. (Sir) R. T. Reid	GL.	unop.
1895.	Sir E. T. Reid, Q.C.	GL.	1,785
	<i>W. Murray</i>	LU.	1,185

Dundee (2). P., 153,051. EL., 18,330.

1885.	C. C. Lacaita	GL.	8,261
	E. Robertson	L.	7,187
	A. H. Moncur	L.	6,279
	<i>E. Jenkins</i>	C.	5,149
1886.	E. Robertson	GL.	8,286
	C. C. Lacaita	GL.	8,216
	<i>B. de C. Nizon</i>	LU.	8,545
	<i>Gen. Sir H. Daly, d.</i>	LU.	8,346
* 1888.	Feb. 16. On Mr. Lacaita's retirement,		
	J. F. B. Firth, d.	GL.	7,856
	<i>Gen. Sir H. Daly, d.</i>	LU.	4,217
* 1889.	Sept. 25. On Mr. Firth's death,		
	(Sir) John Leng	GL.	unop.
1892.	(Sir) John Leng	GL.	8,484
	E. Robertson	GL.	8,191
	(Sir) W. O. Dalgleish	C.	5,659
	<i>W. C. Smith</i>	LU.	5,066
	<i>J. McDonald</i>	Lab.	854
† 1892.	Sept. 9. E. Robertson	GL.	unop.
1895.	E. Robertson, Q.C.	GL.	7,602
	Sir John Leng, Kt.	GL.	7,592
	<i>W. C. Smith</i>	LU.	5,390
	<i>E. Jenkins</i>	C.	4,818
	<i>J. McDonald</i>	Lab.	1,818

Edinburgh City (4). P., 261,225. EL., 39,943.

	East Division. P., 61,931. EL., 10,359.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen	L.	4,387
	<i>B. F. C. Costelloe</i>	L.	1,929
1886.	Dr. R. Wallace	GL.	8,694
	<i>Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen</i>	LU.	2,253
1892.	Dr. R. Wallace	GL.	8,969
	<i>R. W. McL. Fullarton, d.</i>	LU.	2,809
1895.	Dr. R. Wallace	GL.	3,499
	<i>H. G. Younger</i>	LU.	3,050
	West Division. P., 53,565. EL., 8,677.		
1885.	T. R. Buchanan	L.	3,800
	<i>G. A. Jamieson</i>	C.	2,625
1886.	T. R. Buchanan	LU.	3,083
	<i>R. Wallace</i>	GL.	2,393
* 1888.	Feb. 18. On Mr. Buchanan's retirement,		
	T. R. Buchanan	GL.	3,298
	<i>T. Raleigh</i>	LU.	3,244
1892.	Viscount Wolmer	LU.	3,728
	<i>T. R. Buchanan</i>	GL.	3,216
* 1895.	May 29. Visc. Wolmer becoming a peer,		
	L. McIver	LU.	3,783
	<i>Master of Elibank</i>	GL.	3,075
1895.	(Sir) L. McIver	LU.	unop.
	Central Division. P., 63,932. EL., 7,678.		
1885.	John Wilson, d.	L.	2,930
	<i>J. H. Renton, d.</i>	L.	1,683
	<i>Major Hon. J. S. Napier</i>	C.	1,606
	<i>A. W. Black, d.</i>	B.	770
1886.	W. McEwan	GL.	3,760
	<i>John Wilson, d.</i>	LU.	2,236
1892.	W. McEwan	GL.	3,783
	<i>A. K. Connell</i>	LU.	1,758
	<i>John Wilson</i>	Lab.	434
1895.	W. McEwan	GL.	unop.
	South Division. P., 82,337. EL., 13,229.		
1885.	Sir G. Harrison, d.	L.	4,278
	<i>T. Raleigh</i>	L.	2,874
* 1886.	Jan. 29. On the death of Sir G. Harrison,		
	<i>Rt. Hon. H. C. Childers, d.</i>	L.	4,029
	<i>Master of Polwarth</i>	C.	1,730
† 1886.	Feb. 9. H. C. Childers, d.	L.	unop.
1886.	<i>Rt. Hon. H. C. Childers, d.</i>	GL.	3,778
	<i>R. Purvis</i>	LU.	2,191
1892.	H. W. Paul	GL.	4,692
	(Sir) L. McIver	LU.	4,261
1895.	Robert Cox	LU.	4,802
	<i>H. W. Paul</i>	GL.	4,708

Elgin District (1). (Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverurie, Kintore, and Peterhead.) P., 33,292. EL., 4,663.

1885.	A. Asher, Q.C.	L.	unop.
* 1886.	Feb. 12. A. Asher, Q.C.	L.	unop.
1886.	A. Asher, Q.C.	GL.	unop.
1892.	A. Asher, Q.C.	GL.	1,668
	<i>J. A. Grant</i>	C.	1,127
† 1892.	Aug. 25. A. Asher, Q.C.	GL.	unop.
1895.	A. Asher, Q.C.	GL.	1,853
	<i>C. T. Gordon</i>	LU.	1,161

Falkirk District (1). (Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark and Linlithgow.) P., 65,346. EL., 9,629.

1885.	J. Bamsay, d.	L.	3,104
	<i>S. L. Mason</i>	C.	2,204
	<i>J. G. Weir</i>	Lab.	814
	<i>John Roskill</i>	L.	74
1886.	W. P. Sinclair	LU.	2,712
	<i>Harry Smith</i>	GL.	2,693
1892.	Harry Smith	GL.	3,816
	<i>W. P. Sinclair</i>	LU.	3,177
1895.	John Wilson	LU.	4,075
	<i>Harry Smith</i>	GL.	3,822

Glasgow City (7). P., 564,931. EL., 88,596. Bridgeton Division. P., 81,396. EL., 11,148.

1885.	(Sir) E. R. Russell	L.	3,601
	<i>E. V. A. Matland</i>	C.	3,478
	<i>W. Forsyth</i>	Lab.	978
1886.	(Sir) E. R. Russell	GL.	4,364
	<i>Colin Mackenzie</i>	C.	3,567
* 1887.	Aug. 2. On Mr. Russell's retirement,		
	Rt. Hon. Sir G. Trevelyan	GL.	4,654
	<i>Rt. Hon. E. Ashley</i>	LU.	3,253
1892.	Sir G. O. Trevelyan	GL.	4,729
	<i>W. C. Maughan</i>	C.	3,351
† 1892.	Aug. 24. Sir G. Trevelyan	GL.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. Sir G. Trevelyan	GL.	3,161
	<i>C. Scott Dickson, Q.C.</i>	C.	2,719
	<i>Prof. J. R. Watson</i>	Lab.	609
* 1897.	Feb. 15. On Sir G. Trevelyan's retirement,		
	Sir C. Cameron, Bt., M.D.	GL.	4,506
	<i>C. Scott Dickson, Q.C.</i>	C.	4,381

Camelachie Division. P., 71,157. EL., 10,409.

1885.	Hugh Watt	L.	4,047
	<i>T. A. Reid</i>	C.	2,883
	<i>James Martin</i>	L.	177
1886.	Hugh Watt	GL.	3,467
	<i>J. B. Burleigh</i>	LU.	3,308
1892.	A. Cross	LU.	3,455
	<i>J. McCulloch</i>	GL.	3,084
	<i>R. B. C. Graham</i>	Lab.	906
	<i>Hugh Watt</i>	GL.	179
1895.	A. Cross	LU.	3,198
	<i>S. Chisholm</i>	GL.	2,497
	<i>R. Smillie</i>	Lab.	696

College Division. P., 98,047. EL., 15,690.

1885.	Dr. (Sir) C. Cameron	L.	5,662
	<i>Sir W. Cunningham, d.</i>	C.	4,189
1886.	Dr. (Sir) C. Cameron	GL.	4,890
	<i>R. V. Campbell</i>	LU.	4,225
1892.	Dr. (Sir) C. Cameron	GL.	5,804
	<i>Sir J. Stirling Maxwell</i>	C.	4,758
	<i>R. Brodie</i>	Lab.	225
1895.	Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bt. C.	L.	5,364
	<i>Sir C. Cameron, Bt.</i>	GL.	4,219

Tradeston Division. P., 70,649. EL., 9,851.

1885.	A. C. Corbett	L.	4,354
	<i>J. Somervell</i>	C.	3,240
	<i>W. McG. Greaves</i>	Ind.	86
1886.	A. C. Corbett	LU.	3,878
	<i>Prof. McKilloch</i>	GL.	3,174
1892.	A. C. Corbett	LU.	3,366
	<i>J. Caldwell</i>	GL.	3,197
	<i>J. B. Burleigh</i>	Lab.	783
1895.	A. C. Corbett	LU.	3,373
	<i>G. Green</i>	GL.	2,568
	<i>Frank S. Smith</i>	Lab.	368

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS—Continued.

Glasgow City—Continued.

St. Rollox Division. P., 94,569. EL, 15,766.	
1885. J. McCulloch L. 4,950	
(Sir) J. N. Cuthbertson C. 4,824	
1886. J. Caldwell LU. 4,788	
P. S. MacIver, d. GL. 4,669	
1892. Sir J. M. Carmichael Bt. GL. 6,247	
Hon. H. F. Elliot LU. 4,891	
1895. F. Faithfull Begg C. 4,561	
Sir J. M. Carmichael, Bt. GL. 4,200	
J. E. Woolcott Lab. 405	
Central Division. P., 75,379. EL, 15,327.	
1885. G. Beith L. 5,848	
J. G. A. Baird C. 4,779	
1886. J. G. A. Baird C. 5,780	
G. Beith GL. 4,423	
1892. J. G. A. Baird C. 6,121	
W. Menzies GL. 5,245	
1895. J. G. A. Baird C. 5,621	
E. A. Adam GL. 3,792	

Blackfriars & Hutchesontown Division.
P., 73,874. EL, 10,405.

1885. Mitchell Henry L. 3,759	
W. C. Maughan C. 3,137	
J. Shaw Maxwell Crf. 1,156	
1886. A. D. Provand GL. 4,201	
Mitchell Henry LU. 3,837	
1892. A. D. Provand GL. 4,146	
A. Stuart, jun. C. 3,065	
1895. A. D. Provand GL. 3,108	
A. Stuart, jun. LU. 2,727	
J. Shaw Maxwell Lab. 448	

Greenock (1). P., 63,096. EL, 7,493.

1885. T. Sutherland L. 3,057	
John Scott C. 2,954	
J. M. Davidson Ind. 65	
1886. (Sir) T. Sutherland LU. 2,905	
Harold Wright GL. 2,208	
1892. J. Bruce GL. 3,084	
Sir T. Sutherland LU. 2,990	
July 28. On petition, return amended:	
Sir T. Sutherland LU. 2,942	
J. Bruce GL. 2,887	
1895. Sir T. Sutherland LU. 3,571	
A. E. Fletcher GL. 2,753	

Hawick District (1). (Hawick, Galashiels, and Selkirk.) P., 42,244. EL, 6,253.

1885. Rt. Hon. G. O. Trevelyan L. unop.	
† 1886. Feb. 10 Sir G. Trevelyan L. unop.	
1886. A. L. Brown GL. 2,523	
Sir G. O. Trevelyan LU. 2,493	
1892. T. Shaw GL. 3,004	
R. F. Watson LU. 2,639	
* 1894. Mar. 27. On Mr. Shaw accepting office,	
Thomas Shaw, Q.C. GL. 3,203	
R. W. M. Fullarton, d. LU. 2,556	
1895. Thomas Shaw, Q.C. GL. 3,083	
J. Sanderson LU. 2,531	

Inverness District (1). (Inverness, Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn.) P., 28,071. EL, 3,963.

1885. R. B. Finlay, Q.C. L. 1,709	
W. S. B. McLaren L. 1,546	
1886. R. B. Finlay, Q.C. LU. 1,619	
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, d. GL. 1,346	
1892. G. Beith GL. 1,615	
R. B. Finlay, Q.C. LU. 1,562	
1895. R. B. Finlay, Q.C. LU. 1,846	
H. Bell GL. 1,596	
† 1895. Aug. 31. (Sir) R. B. Finlay LU. unop.	

Kilmarnock District (1). (Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen.) P., 79,828. EL, 12,890.

1885. P. Sturrock C. 3,645	
J. Dick Peddie, d. L. 3,513	
Viscount Dalrymple L. 1,862	
J. S. Storr (retd.) C. 55	

Kilmarnock District—Continued.

1886. S. Williamson GL. 4,664	
P. Sturrock C. 3,780	
1892. S. Williamson GL. 5,110	
C. Scott Dickson C. 4,385	
1895. Col. J. McA. Denny C. 5,432	
S. Williamson GL. 5,061	

Kirkcaldy District (1). (Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn.) P., 38,901. EL, 6,396.

1885. Sir G. Campbell, d. L. 2,180	
J. M. Inglis I. 1,504	
H. T. Munro, jun. C. 746	
1886. Sir G. Campbell, d. GL. 2,014	
Thos. Barclay LU. 911	
* 1892. March 11. On Sir G. Campbell's death,	
J. H. Dalziel GL. 2,567	
Robert Coz LU. 1,631	
1892. J. H. Dalziel GL. 2,741	
J. Chisholm C. 959	
1895. J. H. Dalziel GL. 3,078	
C. G. Kekewich C. 1,122	

Leith District (1). (Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh.) P., 84,770. EL, 15,675.

1885. W. Jacks L. 6,365	
W. D. Thorburn C. 2,485	
1886. Rt. Hon. W. E. Glad-	
stone, d. GL. unop.	
* 1886. Aug. 20. On Mr. Gladstone electing to	
sit for Midlothian,	
R. C. M. Ferguson GL. 4,294	
D. R. MacGregor LU. 1,527	
W. Jacks LU. 1,499	
H. Munster, d. L. 3	
1892. R. C. M. Ferguson GL. 5,738	
W. A. Bell LU. 4,095	
* 1894. March 26. Mr. Ferguson accepting office,	
R. C. M. Ferguson GL. 5,823	
W. A. Bell LU. 4,692	
1895. R. C. M. Ferguson GL. 5,819	
John Wilson C. 4,494	

Montrose District (1). (Comprising Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie.) P., 63,055. EL, 8,916.

1885. J. S. Will, Q.C. L. 3,832	
R. Gordon L. 2,779	
A. Mackie, d. C. 763	
1886. J. S. Will, Q.C. GL. 3,357	
A. Patton, d. LU. 2,088	
1892. J. S. Will, Q.C. GL. 3,941	
R. A. Lockhart LU. 2,090	
1895. J. S. Will, Q.C. GL. 3,594	
G. W. Baxter LU. 2,462	
* 1896. Feb. 22. On Mr. Will's retirement,	
Rt. Hon. J. Morley GL. 4,565	
John Wilson C. 2,572	

Paisley (1). P., 66,418. EL, 9,934.

1885. W. B. Barbour, d. L. 3,390	
R. M. McKerrill C. 2,523	
1886. W. B. Barbour, d. GL. 3,057	
J. Parker Smith LU. 2,491	
* 1891. June 1. On Mr. Barbour's death,	
W. Dunn GL. 4,146	
R. M. McKerrill C. 2,807	
1892. (Sir) W. Dunn GL. 4,262	
C. N. Johnston C. 2,441	
1895. Sir W. Dunn, Bt. GL. 4,404	
A. Moffatt C. 3,062	

Perth City (1). P., 29,899. EL, 4,756.

1885. C. S. Parker L. 1,652	
J. Chisholm C. 1,099	
A. McDougall L. 967	
1886. C. S. Parker GL. 1,578	
W. Fowler LU. 1,120	
1892. W. Whitelaw C. 1,388	
C. S. Parker GL. 1,171	
J. Woolen Lab. 907	
1895. R. Wallace, Q.C. GL. 2,137	
W. Whitelaw C. 1,763	

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS—Continued.

St. Andrews District (1). (St. Andrews, Anstruther E. & W., Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem.) P., 18,941. EL., 3,147.

1885.	Sir R. Anstruther, Bt., d. L.	1,256	
	<i>S. Williamson</i>	L. 1,256	
	(Seat awarded to Sir R. Anstruther.)		
1886.	H. T. Anstruther	LU. ..	1,192
	<i>Sir Thomas Brassey</i>	GL. ..	716
1892.	H. T. Anstruther	LU. 1,066	
	<i>J. M. White</i>	GL. 954	
1895.	H. T. Anstruther	LU. ..	1,185
	<i>J. Paton</i>	GL. ..	989

Stirling District (1). (Stirling, Culross, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and S. Queensferry.) P., 39,987. EL., 6,253.

1885.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	L. unop.	
† 1886.	Feb. 10. Rt. Hn. H. Campbell-Bannerman	L. unop.	
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	GL. ..	2,440
	<i>Sir J. Pender, Kt., d. LU.</i>	..	1,471

Stirling District—Continued.

1892.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	GL. 2,791	
	<i>W. T. Hughes</i>	LU. 1,695	
† 1892.	Aug. 25. Rt. Hn. (Sir) H. Campbell-Bannerman	GL. ..	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	GL. 2,783	
	<i>S. C. Macaskie</i>	C. 1,656	

Wick District (1). (Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Tain.) P., 18,103. EL., 2,603.

1885.	J. McD. Cameron	Crf. 913	
	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>J. Pender, d.</i>	L. 868	
1886.	J. McD. Cameron	GL. ..	910
	<i>J. D. Pender</i>	LU. ..	686
1892.	Sir J. Pender, Kt., d. LU.	952	
	<i>J. McD. Cameron</i>	GL. 825	
1895.	Sir J. Pender, Kt., d. LU.	..	913
	<i>T. C. H. Hedderwick</i>	GL. ..	889
* 1896.	June 2. On Sir J. Pender's retirement, <i>T. C. H. Hedderwick</i>	GL. 1,054	
	<i>W. C. Smith</i>	LU. 842	

IRELAND—COUNTIES.

85 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1891—3,907,025. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1898—603,494.

1895:	Unionist Votes recorded	50,162
	Gladstonian Liberal Votes recorded	12,600
	Nationalist Votes recorded	82,294
	Parnellite Votes recorded,	36,794
"	Number of Electors in 9 uncontested Unionist constituencies	82,541
	Number of Electors in 42 uncontested Nationalist Constituencies	236,738

NOTE.—Members who adhered to Mr. Parnell after the disruption of the Nationalist Party in December, 1890, are marked PN.

Antrim (4).

North Division. P., 51,056. EL., 8,802.			
1885.	E. Macnaghten, Q.C.	C. 3,233	
	<i>W. P. Sinclair</i>	L. 2,149	
	<i>J. Pinkerton</i>	N. 1,915	
1886.	E. Macnaghten, Q.C.	C. ..	4,429
	<i>S. C. McElroy</i>	GL. ..	1,910
* 1887.	Feb. 11. Mr. Macnaghten appointed a Lord of Appeal, Sir C. E. Lewis, Bt., d. C.	3,558	
	<i>S. C. McElroy</i>	GL. 2,526	
	<i>W. A. Trail</i>	LU. 424	
1892.	C. C. Connor	C. ..	4,666
	<i>W. H. Dodd, Q.C.</i>	GL. ..	2,027
1895.	Gen. Hugh MacCallmont	C. unop.	
* 1898.	Oct. Gen. MacCallmont appointed to command Cork district.		
Mid Division. P., 50,197. EL., 7,969.			
1885.	Hon. R. T. O'Neill	C. 3,832	
	(<i>Rt. Hn.</i>) <i>T. A. Dickson</i> L.	2,713	
1886.	Hon. R. T. O'Neill	C. ..	4,631
	<i>J. H. McKelvey</i>	N. ..	983
1892.	Hon. R. T. O'Neill	C. unop.	
1895.	Hon. R. T. O'Neill	C. ..	unop.
East Division. P., 51,772. EL., 8,781.			
1885.	Capt. J. M. McCallmont	C. 4,180	
	<i>M. R. Dalway</i>	L. 2,105	
1886.	Capt. J. M. McCallmont	C. ..	unop.
1892.	Capt. J. M. McCallmont	C. unop.	
1895.	Capt. J. M. McCallmont	C. ..	unop.

Antrim—continued.

South Division. P., 51,875. EL., 10,549.			
1885.	W. G. E. Macartney	C. 5,047	
	<i>J. D. Barbour</i>	L. 3,680	
1886.	W. G. E. Macartney	C. ..	unop.
1892.	W. G. E. Macartney	C. unop.	
1895.	W. G. E. Macartney	C. ..	unop.

Armagh County (3).

Mid Division. P., 45,873. EL., 7,217.			
1885.	Professor J. McKane, d. C.	4,173	
	<i>E. Leamy</i>	N. 2,607	
* 1886.	Feb. 1. On the death of Prof. McKane, Sir J. P. Corry, Bt., d. C.	3,930	
	(<i>Rt. Hn.</i>) <i>T. A. Dickson</i> L.	2,974	
1886.	Sir J. P. Corry, Bt., d. C.	4,160	
	<i>R. R. Gardner</i>	N. 2,522	
* 1891.	Dec. 17. On the death of Sir J. P. Corry, D. P. Barton, Q.C.	C. ..	unop.
1892.	D. P. Barton, Q.C.	C. unop.	
1895.	D. P. Barton, Q.C.	C. ..	unop.
† 1898.	D. P. Barton, Q.C.	C. unop.	
North Division. P., 48,455. EL., 11,089.			
1885.	Major E. J. Saunderson	C. 4,192	
	<i>T. Shillington</i>	L. 2,373	
1886.	Col. E. J. Saunderson	C. ..	4,570
	<i>J. W. Williamson</i>	N. ..	1,677
1892.	Col. E. J. Saunderson	C. unop.	
1895.	Col. E. J. Saunderson	C. ..	unop.
South Division. P., 43,143. EL., 7,051.			
1885.	A. Blane	N. unop.	
1886.	A. Blane	PN. ..	unop.
1892.	E. McHugh	N. 3,439	
	<i>C. L. Falkiner, Q.C.</i>	C. 2,242	
	<i>A. Blane</i>	PN. 59	
1895.	E. McHugh	N. ..	3,378
	<i>W. McM. Kavanagh</i> ..	C. ..	1,995

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Carlow County (1). P., 40,899. El., 6,057.

1885.	E. D. Gray, d.	N.	4,801
	<i>Sir T. P. Butler, Bt.</i>	C.	751
* 1886.	Jan. 29. Mr. Gray electing for Dublin,		
	John A. Blake, d.	N.	unop.
1888.	John A. Blake, d.	N.	unop.
* 1887.	Aug. 24. On the death of Mr. Blake,		
	O'Gorman Mahon, d.	N.	unop.
* 1891.	July 7. On the death of the O'G. Mahon		
	J. Hammond	N.	3,747
	A. J. Kettle	PN.	1,532
1892.	J. Hammond	N.	3,738
	R. M. McMahon	LU.	813
1895.	J. Hammond	N.	3,091
	S. J. C. Duckett	C.	685

Cavan (2).

East Division. P., 53,929. El., 9,489.			
1885.	T. O'Hanlon, d.	N.	unop.
1888.	T. O'Hanlon, d.	PN.	unop.
1892.	S. Young	N.	6,024
	H. B. Clements	C.	1,360
1895.	S. Young	N.	unop.
West Division. P., 57,750. El., 10,285.			
1885.	J. G. Biggar, d.	N.	6,425
	Samuel Sanderson	C.	1,779
1888.	J. G. Biggar, d.	N.	unop.
* 1890.	Mar. 26. On the death of Mr. Biggar,		
	E. F. V. Knox	N.	unop.
1892.	E. F. V. Knox	N.	6,458
	Major N. J. Everard	C.	1,950
1895.	E. F. V. Knox	N.	unop.
* 1895.	Aug. 22. Mr. Knox electing to sit for		
	Londonderry,		
	J. P. Farrell	N.	unop.

Clare (2).

East Division. P., 61,341. El., 9,723.			
1885.	J. R. Cox	N.	6,224
	Hon. L. W. O'Brien	C.	289
1886.	J. R. Cox	N.	unop.
1892.	W. H. K. Redmond	PN.	3,203
	J. R. Cox	N.	2,759
1895.	W. H. K. Redmond	PN.	3,315
	P. A. McHugh	N.	3,257
West Division. P., 62,518. El., 9,478.			
1885.	J. Jordan	N.	6,763
	R. W. C. Reeves	C.	289
1886.	J. Jordan	N.	unop.
1892.	J. R. Maguire	PN.	3,878
	Dr. B. O'Connor	N.	2,371
1895.	Major J. E. Jameson	N.	3,376
	J. R. Maguire	PN.	2,973

Cork County (7).

North Division. P., 48,917. El., 7,362.			
1885.	J. C. Flynn	N.	4,982
	T. Walsh	L.	102
1886.	J. C. Flynn	N.	unop.
1892.	J. C. Flynn	N.	unop.
1895.	J. C. Flynn	N.	unop.
North-East Division. P., 49,837. El., 8,292.			
1885.	E. Leamy	N.	unop.
1888.	E. Leamy	PN.	unop.
* 1887.	May 16. On Mr. Leamy's retirement,		
	W. O'Brien	N.	unop.
1892.	W. O'Brien	N.	unop.
* 1893.	Feb. 8. Mr. O'Brien selecting Cork,		
	M. Davitt	N.	unop.
* 1893.	June 23. On Mr. Davitt's retirement,		
	being adjudicated a bankrupt,		
	W. Abraham	N.	unop.
1895.	W. Abraham	N.	unop.
Mid Division. P., 49,594. El., 8,134.			
1885.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner	N.	5,033
	A. Patton, d.	Loy.	106
1886.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner	N.	unop.
1892.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner	N.	unop.
1895.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner	N.	unop.

Cork County—Continued.

East Division. P., 45,284. El., 6,481.			
1885.	W. J. Lane	N.	4,314
	H. Villiers Stuart, d.	L.	266
1886.	W. J. Lane	N.	unop.
1892.	Capt. A. J. Donelan	N.	unop.
1895.	Capt. A. J. Donelan	N.	unop.
West Division. P., 50,186. El., 6,242.			
1885.	James Gilhooly	N.	3,920
	J. W. Payne	C.	373
1886.	James Gilhooly	N.	unop.
1892.	James Gilhooly	N.	3,155
	Somers Payne	U.	329
1895.	James Gilhooly	N.	unop.
South Division. P., 46,289. El., 6,877.			
1885.	Dr. J. E. Kenny	N.	4,823
	F. McCarthy Connor	C.	195
1886.	Dr. J. E. Kenny	PN.	unop.
1892.	E. Barry	N.	unop.
1895.	E. Barry	N.	unop.
South-East Division. P., 45,663. El., 9,803.			
1885.	John Hooper, d.	N.	4,620
	<i>Sir A. R. Warren, Bt.</i>	C.	661
1886.	John Hooper, d.	N.	unop.
* 1889.	June 3. On Mr. Hooper's retirement,		
	J. Morrogh	N.	unop.
1892.	J. Morrogh	N.	4,109
	J. W. P. Sheares	C.	692
* 1893.	June 23. On Mr. Morrogh's retirement,		
	A. Commins	N.	unop.
1895.	A. Commins	N.	unop.

Donegal (4).

East Division. P., 45,459. El., 6,488.			
1885.	Arthur O'Connor	N.	4,089
	(<i>Sir</i>) T. Lea	L.	2,992
1886.	Arthur O'Connor	N.	3,972
	T. B. Stoney	C.	2,551
1892.	Arthur O'Connor	N.	3,546
	E. T. Herdman	LU.	2,783
1895.	A. O'Connor	N.	3,392
	E. T. Herdman	LU.	2,72
West Division. P., 46,931. El., 6,289.			
1885.	Patrick O'Hea	N.	unop.
1886.	Patrick O'Hea	N.	unop.
* 1890.	May 30. On Mr. O'Hea's retirement,		
	J. J. Dalton	PN.	unop.
1892.	T. D. Sullivan	N.	unop.
1895.	T. D. Sullivan	N.	unop.
North Division. P., 46,379. El., 5,965.			
1885.	J. E. O'Doherty	N.	4,597
	Col. H. H. A. Stewart	Loy.	952
1886.	J. E. O'Doherty	N.	4,263
	Col. H. H. A. Stewart	C.	914
* 1890.	June 25. On Mr. O'Doherty's retirement,		
	J. Rochfort Maguire	PN.	unop.
1892.	J. Mains	N.	3,819
	D. B. McCorkell	LU.	1,108
1895.	T. Curran	N.	unop.
South Division. P., 46,442. El., 6,272.			
1885.	B. Kelly, d.	N.	5,055
	A. H. Foster	C.	1,369
1886.	B. Kelly, d.	N.	4,917
	A. H. Foster	C.	1,399
* 1887.	Feb. 2. On the death of Mr. Kelly,		
	J. G. S. Macneill	N.	4,604
	H. Munster, d.	IL.	933
1892.	J. G. S. Macneill	N.	3,930
	H. W. Stubbs	C.	1,400
1895.	J. G. S. Macneill	N.	3,614
	H. W. Stubbs	C.	1,313

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Down (4).

South Division. P., 51,771. El., 8,727.	
1885.	J. F. Small N. 4,995
	W. H. Kiskey, Q.C. C. 8,748
1886.	M. McCartan N. .. 4,786
	R. S. Corbett LU. .. 8,816
1892.	M. McCartan N. 4,207
	J. W. Craig, Q.C. LU. 8,636
	E. Magenis PN. 42
1895.	M. McCartan N. .. 4,057
	Dr. T. Rowan LU. .. 8,378
North Division. P., 54,114. El., 9,702.	
1885.	Colonel T. Waring, d. ... C. 4,815
	J. S. Brown L. 2,841
1886.	Col. T. Waring, d. ... C. .. 4,959
	R. M. McNabb N. .. 964
1892.	Col. T. Waring, d. ... C. unop.
1895.	Col. T. Waring, d. ... C. unop.
* 1898.	Sep. 7. On the death of Col. Waring, J. Blakiston-Houston... C. 3,381.
	T. L. Corbett C. 3,101.
East Division. P., 52,270. El., 8,755.	
1885.	Capt. R. B. W. Ker ... C. unop.
1886.	Capt. R. B. W. Ker ... C. .. 5,093
	H. McGrath N. .. 2,561
* 1890.	May 25. On Capt. Ker's retirement, J. A. Rentoul C. unop.
1892.	J. A. Rentoul C. unop.
1895.	J. A. Rentoul, Q.C. ... C. unop.
West Division. P., 50,781. El., 9,304.	
1885.	Lord Arthur W. Hill ... C. unop.
1886.	Lord Arthur W. Hill ... C. .. 6,589
	J. B. McHugh N. .. 1,199
† 1886.	Aug. 13. Lord A. W. Hill C. unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill C. unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill C. unop.
* 1898.	July 19. On Lord A. Hill's retirement, Capt. A. Hill C. unop.

Dublin County (2).

North Division. P., 75,097. El., 12,096.	
1885.	J. J. Clancy N. 7,560
	Capt. R. Caldbeck C. 1,425
1886.	John J. Clancy PN. unop.
1892.	John J. Clancy PN. 3,991
	J. Mooney N. 2,696
	E. H. Woods C. 1,631
1895.	J. J. Clancy PN. .. 4,520
	D. J. Wilson C. .. 2,280
South Division. P., 75,118. El., 11,792.	
1885.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde N. 5,114
	Rt. Hon. I. T. Hamilton, d. C. 3,736
1886.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde N. .. 5,022
	J. T. Pim I.U. .. 3,254
1892.	Hon. H. C. Plunkett ... C. 4,371
	Dr. Ffrench-Mullen, d. PN. 2,261
	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt. N. 1,452
1895.	(Rt.) Hon. H. C. Plunkett C. .. 4,901
	E. Haviland Burke ... PN. .. 2,962

Fermanagh (2).

North Division. P., 37,756. El., 5,325.	
1885.	W. H. K. Redmond ... N. 3,255
	J. C. Bloomfield, d. ... C. 8,222
1886.	W. H. K. Redmond PN. .. 3,128
	W. H. Archdale ... C. .. 2,862
1892.	R. M. Dane C. 2,879
	J. Jordan N. 2,562
1895.	R. M. Dane, Q.C. C. .. 2,782
	G. R. Leeper GL. .. 2,406
* 1898.	Nov. 1. Mr. Dane app'd. Co. Ct. Judge, E. M. Archdale C. 2,568
	E. Thompson IC. 2,091
South Division. P., 36,281. El., 5,329.	
1885.	H. Campbell N. 3,574
	F. T. Brooke C. 2,181
1886.	H. Campbell PN. .. 3,553
	F. T. Brooke C. .. 2,320
1892.	P. McGilligan N. 2,941
	A. Patton, d. LU. 2,320
1895.	J. Jordan N. .. 2,792
	Sir A. D. Brooke, Bt. C. .. 2,096

Galway County (4).

North Division. P., 51,902. El., 9,344.	
1885.	Col. J. P. Nolan N. unop.
1886.	Col. J. P. Nolan PN. unop.
1892.	Col. J. P. Nolan PN. 2,040
	Dr. C. K. D. Tassner ... N. 1,651
1895.	D. Kilbride N. .. 2,590
	Col. J. P. Nolan PN. .. 2,025
South Division. P., 46,111. El., 5,182.	
1885.	David Sheehy N. unop.
1886.	David Sheehy N. unop.
1892.	David Sheehy N. 2,623
	J. P. McCarthy PN. 1,411
1895.	David Sheehy N. unop.
W. or Connemara Div. P., 50,362. El., 7,356.	
1885.	P. J. Foley N. unop.
1886.	P. J. Foley N. unop.
1892.	P. J. Foley N. 2,637
	J. A. Joyce PN. 598
1895.	W. O'Malley N. unop.
East Division. P., 48,939. El., 6,669.	
1885.	M. Harris, d. N. 4,866
	Hon. R. A. Nugent ... C. 852
1886.	M. Harris, d. N. unop.
* 1890.	May 14. On Mr. Harris's death, John Roche N. unop.
1892.	John Roche N. .. 3,382
	J. Lyman PN. .. 974
1895.	John Roche N. unop.

Kerry (4).

North Div. P., 43,559. El., 5,598.	
1885.	J. Stack, d. N. unop.
1886.	J. Stack, d. N. unop.
1892.	T. Sexton N. 2,858
	E. Haviland Burke ... PN. 776
1895.	T. Sexton N. unop.
* 1896.	April 24. On Mr. Sexton's retirement, M. J. Flavin N. unop.
South Division. P., 45,498. El., 4,277.	
1885.	J. O'Connor N. 2,742
	D. J. O'Connell Loy. 133
1886.	J. O'Connor N. unop.
* 1887.	Sept. 21. On Mr. O'Connor's retirement, D. Kilbride N. unop.
1892.	D. Kilbride N. .. 2,096
	J. D. Foley PN. .. 225
	R. G. A. Winn C. .. 86
1895.	D. Kilbride N. unop.
* 1895.	Sep. 4. Mr. Kilbride selecting N. Galway, T. J. Farrell N. .. 1,209
	W. M. Murphy N. .. 474
West Division. P., 45,814. El., 5,671.	
1885.	E. Harrington N. 2,607
	Col. W. Rowan C. 262
1886.	E. Harrington PN. unop.
1892.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt. N. 2,490
	E. Harrington PN. 1,143
	R. E. Palmer C. 43
1895.	Sir T. H. Esmonde, Bt. N. unop.
East Division. P., 44,048. El., 5,834.	
1885.	J. D. Sheehan N. 3,169
	C. H. de G. Robertson ... C. 30
1886.	J. D. Sheehan N. unop.
1892.	J. D. Sheehan N. 2,600
	J. McGillicuddy C. 253
1895.	Michael Davitt N. unop.
* 1896.	Mar. 27. Mr. Davitt selecting S. Mayo, Hon. J. B. Roche N. 1,961
	J. McGillicuddy C. 680

Kildare (2). North Div. P., 32,191. El., 5,182.

1885.	J. L. Carew N. 3,168
	Baron de Robeck C. 467
1886.	J. L. Carew PN. unop.
1892.	P. J. Kennedy N. 2,153
	J. L. Carew PN. 1,707
1895.	C. J. Engledow N. .. 1,944
	J. L. Carew PN. .. 1,712

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Kildare—Continued.

South Division. P., 37,797. EL., 5,732.	
1885. J. Leahy, <i>d.</i>	N. unop.
1886. J. Leahy, <i>d.</i>	PN. .. unop.
1892. M. J. Minch	N. 2,642
J. Leahy, <i>d.</i>	PN. 975
1895. M. J. Minch	N. .. unop.

Kilkenny County (2).

North Division. P., 35,804. EL., 5,472.	
1885. E. P. M. Marum, <i>d.</i>	N. 4,084
Hon. C. B. Bellew	C. 174
1886. E. P. M. Marum, <i>d.</i>	N. .. unop.
* 1890. Dec. 22. On the death of Mr. Marum, Sir J. P. Hennessy, <i>d.</i>	N. 2,527
V. Scully	PN. 1,365
* 1891. Oct. 29. On the death of Sir J. Hennessy, P. McDermott	N. .. unop.
1892. P. McDermott	N. 2,898
W. McM. Kavanagh	C. 314
1895. P. McDermott	N. .. unop.
South Division. P., 33,027. EL., 5,597.	
1885. P. A. Chance	N. 4,088
R. De la Poer	C. 222
1886. P. A. Chance	N. .. unop.
1892. P. A. Chance	N. 3,346
R. De la Poer	C. 253
* 1894. Sept. 7. On Mr. Chance's retirement, S. Morris	N. .. unop.
1895. S. Morris	N. unop.

King's County (2).

Birr Division. P., 33,846. EL., 4,835.	
1885. B. C. Molloy	N. 3,408
Capt. T. S. W. Bernard	C. 760
1886. B. C. Molloy	N. .. 3,266
Capt. T. S. W. Bernard	C. 611
1892. B. C. Molloy	N. 3,279
W. T. Trench	C. 670
1895. B. C. Molloy	N. .. unop.
Tullamore Div. P., 31,562. EL., 4,933.	
1885. J. F. Fox	N. 3,700
W. Hussey Walsh	Loy. 323
1886. J. F. Fox	N. .. unop.
1892. J. F. Fox	N. unop.
1895. J. F. Fox	N. .. unop.

Leitrim (2).

North Division. P., 40,585. EL., 6,170.	
1885. M. Conway	N. 4,686
G. L. Tottenham	C. 541
1886. M. Conway	PN. .. unop.
1892. P. A. McHugh	N. 4,502
C. L. Tottenham	C. 645
1895. P. A. McHugh	N. .. unop.
South Division. P., 37,794. EL., 7,008.	
1885. L. P. Hayden, <i>d.</i>	N. 4,525
J. O. Lavender	C. 489
1886. L. P. Hayden, <i>d.</i>	PN. .. unop.
1892. J. Tully	N. 4,241
R. O'Brien	C. 516
1895. J. Tully	N. .. unop.

Limerick County (2).

East Division. P., 55,452. EL., 7,492.	
1885. J. Finucane	N. unop.
1886. J. Finucane	N. .. unop.
1892. J. Finucane	N. 2,903
W. Nunan	PN. 1,174
1895. J. Finucane	N. .. unop.
West Division. P., 56,763. EL., 6,859.	
1885. W. Abraham	N. unop.
1886. W. Abraham	N. .. unop.
1892. M. Austin	N. 3,257
H. Harrison	PN. 516
1895. M. Austin	N. .. unop.

Londerry County (2).

North Division. P., 59,788. EL., 10,920.	
1885. H. L. Mulholland	C. 5,180
Rt. Hon. S. Walker, Q.C. L.	C. 8,017
1886. H. L. Mulholland	C. .. unop.
1892. (Hon.) H. L. Mulholland	C. 5,490
Dr. T. Greer	GL. 2,300
1895. Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson C. ..	.. 4,763
A. Houston, Q.C.	GL. .. 2,538
South Division. P., 58,985. EL., 8,594.	
1885. Timothy M. Healy	N. 4,723
Col. Hugh McCalmont	C. 2,341
W. Findlater	L. 1,816
1886. (Sir) Thomas Lea	LU. .. 4,737
Timothy M. Healy	N. .. 4,629
1892. (Sir) Thomas Lea	LU. 4,554
Rt. Hon. S. Walker, Q.C. N. ..	.. 4,053
1895. Sir Thomas Lea, Bt. LU. ..	.. 4,485
Sergt. W. H. Dodd, Q.C. GL. ..	.. 4,068

Longford County (2).

North Division. P., 26,902. EL., 4,225.	
1885. Justin McCarthy	N. 2,549
J. M. Wilson	C. 163
1886. Justin McCarthy	N. .. unop.
* 1887. Feb. 5. Mr. McCarthy electing to sit for Londerry, T. M. Healy	N. unop.
1892. Justin McCarthy	N. .. 2,741
J. M. Wilson	C. .. 203
1895. Justin McCarthy	N. unop.
South Division. P., 25,651. EL., 4,448.	
1885. L. Connolly	N. 3,046
James Wilson	L. 321
1886. L. Connolly	PN. .. unop.
* 1888. June 30. On Mr. Connolly's retirement, J. G. Fitzgerald	PN. unop.
1892. Hon. E. Blake, Q.C. N. ..	.. 2,544
G. H. Miller	LU. .. 347
1895. Hon. E. Blake, Q.C. N. ..	.. unop.

Louth (2).

North Division. P., 37,536. EL., 5,211.	
1885. Joseph Nolan	N. 2,581
P. Callan	IN. 1,451
1886. Joseph Nolan	PN. .. unop.
1892. Timothy M. Healy	N. 2,298
P. Callan	IN. 1,569
1895. Timothy M. Healy	N. .. 2,294
Joseph Nolan	PN. .. 1,433
South Division. P., 33,316. EL., 5,063.	
1885. T. P. Gill	N. unop.
1886. T. P. Gill	N. .. unop.
1892. Dr. D. Ambrose, <i>d.</i>	N. 2,451
J. Nolan	PN. 1,126
1895. Dr. D. Ambrose, <i>d.</i>	N. .. 2,006
J. G. Fitzgerald	PN. .. 1,044
* 1896. Mar. 19. On Dr. Ambrose's death, R. McGhee	N. 1,626
Col. J. P. Nolan	PN. 1,249
P. Callan	IN. 469

Mayo (4).

North Division. P., 52,830. EL., 6,872.	
1885. D. Crilly	N. unop.
1886. D. Crilly	N. .. unop.
1892. D. Crilly	N. 2,201
B. Egan	PN. 1,397
1895. D. Crilly	N. .. 1,937
B. Egan	PN. .. 1,316
South Division. P., 56,398. EL., 9,696.	
1885. J. F. X. O'Brien	N. 4,953
G. O. Malley, Q.C.	C. 75
1886. J. F. X. O'Brien	N. .. unop.
1892. J. F. X. O'Brien	N. unop.
1895. June. Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien resigned and was elected for Cork City.	
1895. Michael Davitt	N. .. unop.

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Mayo—Continued.

East Division. P., 52,689. El., 6,729.			
1885.	John Dillon	N.	unop.
1886.	John Dillon	N.	unop.
1892.	John Dillon	N.	2,464
	<i>J. FitzGibbon</i>	PN.	257
1895.	John Dillon	N.	unop.
West Division. P., 56,539. El., 10,273.			
1885.	John Deasy, <i>d.</i>	N.	4,790
	<i>R. V. Stoney</i>	C.	181
1886.	John Deasy, <i>d.</i>	N.	unop.
1892.	John Deasy, <i>d.</i>	N.	3,456
	<i>J. O' C. Power</i>	GL.	611
* 1893.	Aug. 8. On Mr. Deasy's retirement, Dr. R. Ambrose	N.	unop.
1895.	Dr. R. Ambrose	N.	unop.

Meath (2).

North Division. P., 39,894. El., 5,372.			
1885.	K. I. O'Doherty	N.	unop.
1886.	P. Mahony	N.	unop.
1892.	M. Davitt	N.	2,549
	<i>P. Mahony</i>	PN.	2,146
* 1893.	Feb. 21. Mr. Davitt unseated on petition, J. Gibney	N.	2,635
	<i>P. Mahony</i>	PN.	2,876
1895.	J. Gibney	N.	2,324
	<i>J. Sweetman</i>	PN.	2,292
South Division. P., 37,222. El., 6,084.			
1885.	E. Sheil	N.	unop.
1886.	E. Sheil	N.	unop.
1892.	P. Fullam	N.	2,212
	<i>J. J. Dalton</i>	PN.	2,199
* 1893.	Feb. 18. Mr. Fullam unseated on petition, J. Jordan	N.	2,707
	<i>J. J. Dalton</i>	PN.	2,638
1895.	J. H. Parnell	N.	2,380
	<i>J. Jordan</i>	N.	2,337

Monaghan (2).

North Division. P., 43,479. El., 6,663.			
1885.	T. M. Healy	N.	4,055
	<i>Sir John Leslie, Bt.</i>	C.	2,685
* 1886.	Feb. 11. Mr. Healy electing to sit for S. Londonderry, P. O'Brien	N.	4,032
	<i>J. C. Hall</i>	C.	2,634
1886.	P. O'Brien	N.	3,962
	<i>Sir John Leslie, Bt.</i>	C.	2,491
1892.	C. Diamond	N.	3,697
	<i>H. W. Jackson</i>	C.	2,260
1895.	D. MacAleese	N.	3,377
	<i>Hon. P. Westerra</i>	C.	2,094
South Division. P., 42,610. El., 6,484.			
1885.	Sir J. N. McKenna, Bt.	N.	4,785
	<i>S. E. Shirley</i>	C.	963
1886.	Sir J. N. McKenna	N.	4,715
	<i>Hon. P. Westerra</i>	C.	1,009
1892.	F. O'Driscoll	N.	4,243
	<i>M. M. Rutherford</i>	C.	1,007
1895.	James Daly	N.	3,887
	<i>Major W. Tenison</i>	C.	1,017

Queen's County (2).

Leix Division. P., 32,503. El., 5,041.			
1885.	R. G. Lalor	N.	3,750
	<i>Capt. R. G. Cosby</i>	C.	507
1886.	R. G. Lalor, <i>d.</i>	N.	3,523
	<i>Capt. R. G. Cosby</i>	C.	408
1892.	Dr. M. A. McDonnell	N.	3,261
	<i>Lt.-Col. R. G. Cosby</i>	C.	513
1895.	Dr. M. A. McDonnell	N.	unop.
Ossory Division. P., 32,136. El., 5,193.			
1885.	A. O'Connor	N.	3,959
	<i>R. Calbeck</i>	C.	293
* 1886.	Feb. 12. Mr. O'Connor electing to sit for E. Donegal, S. O'Mara	N.	unop.

Queen's County—Ossory Division—Contd

1886.	W. A. Macdonald	N.	unop.
1892.	E. Crean	N.	3,666
	<i>R. Staples, d.</i>	C.	523
1895.	E. Crean	N.	2,986
	<i>Col. H. Poe</i>	C.	630
	<i>W. A. Macdonald</i>	PN.	383

Roscommon (2).

North Division. P., 56,894. El., 8,961.			
1885.	J. J. O'Kelly	N.	4,664
	<i>P. Mullany</i>	IN.	1,433
	<i>Col. C. Robertson</i>	C.	366
1886.	J. J. O'Kelly	N.	unop.
1892.	M. McD. Bodkin	N.	3,251
	<i>J. J. O'Kelly</i>	PN.	3,199
1895.	J. J. O'Kelly	PN.	3,411
	<i>T. J. Condon</i>	N.	2,935
South Division. P., 57,800. El., 9,148.			
1885.	A. Commis	N.	6,083
	<i>W. J. Talbot</i>	C.	338
1886.	A. Commis	N.	unop.
1892.	L. P. Hayden, <i>d.</i>	PN.	3,815
	<i>A. Commis</i>	N.	2,244
1895.	L. P. Hayden, <i>d.</i>	PN.	3,898
	<i>John Dillon</i>	N.	2,444
* 1897.	July 15. On the death of Mr. L. Hayden, J. P. Hayden	PN.	unop.

Sligo County (2).

North Division. P., 48,458. El., 7,956.			
1885.	P. McDonald, <i>d.</i>	N.	5,216
	<i>Col. J. Ffolliott, d.</i>	C.	772
1886.	P. McDonald, <i>d.</i>	N.	unop.
* 1891.	April 2. On the death of Mr. McDonald, B. Colley	N.	3,261
	<i>V. E. Dillon</i>	PN.	2,493
1892.	B. Colley	N.	4,262
	<i>O. S. Wynne</i>	C.	958
1895.	B. Colley	N.	3,274
	<i>H. Harrison</i>	PN.	1,281
	<i>Sir M. Crofton, Bt.</i>	C.	772
South Division. P., 49,880. El., 7,175.			
1885.	Thomas Sexton	N.	5,151
	<i>A. Perceval</i>	C.	541
1886.	Thomas Sexton	N.	unop.
* 1887.	Feb. 7. Mr. Sexton selecting W. Belfast, E. J. Kennedy	N.	unop.
* 1888.	July 6. On Mr. Kennedy's retirement, E. Leamy	N.	unop.
1892.	T. Curran	N.	4,300
	<i>Col. J. Ffolliott, d.</i>	C.	543
1895.	T. Curran	N.	3,717
	<i>James Campbell</i>	C.	522

Tipperary (4).

North Division. P., 43,009. El., 6,208.			
1885.	P. J. O'Brien	N.	4,789
	<i>H. Eustace</i>	C.	252
1886.	P. J. O'Brien	N.	unop.
1892.	P. J. O'Brien	N.	4,064
	<i>Hon. C. A. Trench</i>	C.	462
1895.	P. J. O'Brien	N.	unop.
South Division. P., 39,914. El., 5,675.			
1885.	John O'Connor	N.	3,572
	<i>Col. C. Barton</i>	C.	122
1886.	John O'Connor	N.	unop.
1892.	F. Mandeville	N.	2,571
	<i>John O'Connor</i>	PN.	773
1895.	F. Mandeville	N.	1,723
	<i>Count A. Moore</i>	PN.	1,222
Mid Division. P., 45,208. El., 6,732.			
1885.	T. Mayne	N.	3,804
	<i>G. E. Ryan</i>	C.	255
1886.	T. Mayne	N.	unop.
* 1890.	May 15. On Mr. Mayne's retirement, H. Harrison	PN.	unop.
1892.	J. W. McCarthy, <i>d.</i>	N.	3,284
	<i>M. Conway</i>	PN.	887
	<i>W. C. H. Armstrong</i>	C.	346

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Tipperary—Mid Division—Continued.

* 1893.	Feb. 24.	On Mr. McCarthy's death,		
		J. F. Hogan	N.	unop.
1895.		J. F. Hogan	N.	unop.
East Division. P., 44,761. EL., 6,202.				
1885.		T. J. Condon	N.	4,004
		Major Fitz-Gibbon	Trant C.	192
1886.		T. J. Condon	N.	unop.
1892.		T. J. Condon	N.	2,998
		P. R. Dennehy	PN.	891
1895.		T. J. Condon	N.	unop.

Tyrone (4).

Mid Division. P., 43,221. EL., 7,897.				
1885.		M. J. Kenny	N.	4,299
		H. H. Moore	C.	2,657
1886.		M. J. Kenny	N.	4,145
		H. H. Moore	C.	2,475
1892.		M. J. Kenny	N.	3,667
		E. Thompson	C.	2,598
		Count G. N. Plunkett	PN.	123
1895.		G. Murnaghan	N.	3,759
		E. Thompson	C.	2,252
East Division. P., 44,730. EL., 6,985.				
1885.		W. J. Reynolds	N.	8,919
		J. M. Stuart	C.	3,361
1886.		W. J. Reynolds	N.	3,843
		Matthew G. Megaw	LU.	3,375
1892.		W. J. Reynolds	N.	3,430
		T. L. Corbett	C.	3,322
1895.		P. C. Doogan	N.	3,413
		T. L. Corbett	C.	3,261
North Division. P., 42,412. EL., 5,910.				
1885.		Lord E. Hamilton	C.	3,345
		John Dillon	N.	2,922
1886.		Lord E. Hamilton	C.	3,219
		J. O. Wylie	N.	2,867
1892.		Lord F. S. Hamilton	C.	3,045
		Prof. J. B. Dougherty	N.	2,996
1895.		Rt. Hon. C. H. Hemphill	IGL.	2,948
		W. Wilson	C.	2,867
South Division. P., 40,915. EL., 6,363.				
1885.		W. O'Brien	N.	3,435
		Capt. Somerset Maxwell	C.	3,382
1886.		T. W. Russell	LU.	3,481
		W. O'Brien	N.	3,382
1892.		T. W. Russell	LU.	3,468
		Rt. Hon. T. A. Dickson	N.	3,096
1895.		T. W. Russell	LU.	3,239
		T. Shillington	GL.	3,046

Waterford County (2).

East Division. P., 37,435. EL., 4,967.				
1885.		P. J. Power	N.	3,291
		Capt. W. de la Poer	C.	314
1886.		P. J. Power	N.	unop.
1892.		P. J. Power	N.	2,562
		E. Leamy	PN.	1,043
1895.		P. J. Power	N.	unop.
West Division. P., 38,072. EL., 4,899.				
1885.		J. D. Pyne, d.	N.	3,746
		Sir R. F. Keane, Bt., d. C.		859
1886.		J. D. Pyne, d.	N.	unop.
* 1890.	Feb. 24.	Mr. Pyne having been accidentally drowned, Nov. 14, 1888,		
		A. Webb	N.	unop.
1892.		A. Webb	N.	unop.
1895.		A. Webb	N.	unop.
* 1895.	Sept. 11.	On Mr. Webb's retirement,		
		J. J. Shee	N.	unop.

Westmeath (2).

North Division. P., 33,715. EL., 5,115.				
1885.		J. Tuite	N.	3,648
		John Wilson	Loy.	255
1886.		J. Tuite	N.	unop.
1892.		J. Tuite	N.	2,378
		A. Blane	PN.	379
1895.		J. Tuite	N.	unop.
South Division. P., 31,813. EL., 5,146.				
1885.		D. Sullivan	N.	3,618
		H. Southwood Smith	Loy.	200
1886.		D. Sullivan	N.	unop.
1892.		D. Sullivan	N.	2,535
		C. P. O'Donoghue	PN.	1,080
1895.		D. Sullivan	N.	unop.

Wexford (2).

North Division. P., 55,465. EL., 8,635.				
1885.		J. E. Redmond	N.	6,531
		Viscount Stopford	C.	917
1886.		J. E. Redmond	PN.	unop.
* 1892.	March 11.	Mr. Redmond having resigned in October, 1891, to contest Cork City,		
		T. J. Healy	N.	unop.
1892.		T. J. Healy	N.	5,723
		Col. J. R. Magrath	C.	859
1895.		T. J. Healy	N.	4,689
		J. B. Falconer	C.	786
South Division. P., 56,071. EL., 8,378.				
1885.		J. Barry	N.	unop.
1886.		J. Barry	N.	unop.
1892.		J. Barry	N.	5,104
		Capt. S. Barrett-Hamilton	C.	554
* 1893.	November 30.	Mr. J. Barry retiring,		
		P. Ffrench	N.	unop.
1895.		P. Ffrench	N.	unop.

Wicklow (2).

East Division. P., 30,710. EL., 4,414.				
1885.		W. J. Corbet	N.	3,385
		Col. C. G. Tottenham	C.	1,000
1886.		W. J. Corbet	N.	3,101
		Col. C. G. Tottenham	C.	984
1892.		J. Sweetman	N.	1,433
		Capt. R. C. Halpin, d.	C.	1,225
		W. J. Corbet	PN.	1,115
* 1895.	Ap. 28.	Mr. Sweetman, then resigning,		
		E. P. O'Kelly	N.	1,253
		J. Sweetman	PN.	1,191
		Col. C. G. Tottenham	C.	1,166
1895.		W. J. Corbet	PN.	1,295
		Col. C. G. Tottenham	C.	1,208
		F. A. O'Keeffe	N.	1,127
West Division. P., 31,224. EL., 4,474.				
1885.		G. M. Byrne	N.	3,721
		W. F. Hume-Dick, d.	C.	871
1886.		G. M. Byrne	PN.	3,531
		W. F. Hume-Dick, d. C.		856
1892.		Jas. O'Connor	N.	2,582
		Col. R. P. Saunders	LU.	784
		J. H. Parnell	PN.	546
1895.		Jas. O'Connor	N.	unop.

IRELAND—CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

16 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1891—799,137. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1898—112,234.

1895: Unionist Votes recorded..... 6,678
 Nationalist Votes recorded..... 10,825
 Parnellite Votes recorded..... 11,233

„ Number of Electors in 4 uncontested Unionist Constituencies 39,664
 Number of Electors in 4 uncontested Parnellite Constituencies 35,814

Belfast, City (4). P., 273,055. EL., 43,550.

East Division. P., 85,484. EL., 15,413.	
1885.	E. S. W. De Cobain... C. 3,038
	<i>Sir J. P. Corry, Bt., d.</i> C. 2,929
	<i>R. W. Murray</i> L. 870
1886.	E. S. W. De Cobain... C. .. 5,055
	<i>R. McCalmont</i> N. .. 1,239
* 1892.	Mar. 9. On expulsion of Mr. De Cobain, G. W. Wolff..... C. 4,748
	<i>Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C.</i> IC. 2,607
1892.	G. W. Wolff..... C. .. unop.
1895.	G. W. Wolff..... C. unop.
West Division. P., 61,548. EL., 9,104.	
1885.	(Sir) J. H. Haslett..... C. 3,780
	<i>T. Sexton</i> N. 3,743
1886.	T. Sexton..... N. .. 3,832
	(Sir) J. H. Haslett..... C. .. 3,729
1892.	H. O. Arnold-Forster LU. 4,266
	<i>T. Sexton</i> N. 3,427
1895.	H. O. Arnold-Forster LU. .. unop.
North Division. P., 67,494. EL., 10,058.	
1885.	W. Ewart, d..... C. 3,915
	<i>A. Bowman</i> L. 1,330
1886.	(Sir) W. Ewart, d..... C. .. 4,522
	<i>J. Dempsey</i> N. .. 732
* 1889.	Aug. 12. On the death of Sir W. Ewart, Sir E. J. Harland, Bt., d. C. unop.
1892.	Sir E. J. Harland, Bt., d. C. .. unop.
1895.	Sir E. J. Harland, Bt., d. C. unop.
* 1896.	Jan. 22. On the death of Sir E. Harland, Sir J. H. Haslett, Bt., C. .. 3,595
	<i>Adam Turner</i> IC. .. 3,484
South Division. P., 68,529. EL., 8,975.	
1885.	W. Johnston..... C. 3,610
	<i>J. W. Workman</i> L. 990
	<i>Dr. R. Seeds</i> C. 871
1886.	W. Johnston..... C. .. 4,542
	<i>A. McErlean</i> N. .. 657
1892.	W. Johnston..... C. unop.
1895.	W. Johnston..... C. .. unop.

Cork City (2). P., 96,391. EL., 13,381.

1885.	C. S. Parnell, d..... N. 6,716
	Maurice Healy..... N. 6,536
	<i>Joseph Pike</i> C. 1,464
	<i>Capt. Bainbridge, R.N.</i> C. 1,401
1886.	C. S. Parnell, d..... N. .. unop.
	Maurice Healy..... N. .. unop.
* 1891.	Nov. 6. On the death of Mr. Parnell, M. Flavin..... N. 3,669
	<i>J. E. Redmond</i> PN. 2,157
	<i>Capt. Sarsfield</i> C. 1,161
1892.	W. O'Brien..... N. .. 5,273
	M. Healy..... N. .. 4,759
	<i>W. H. K. Redmond</i> PN. .. 3,186
	<i>D. Horgan</i> PN. .. 3,077
* 1895.	June 27. On Mr. W. O'Brien's retirement, J. F. X. O'Brien..... N. 4,309
	<i>A. Roche</i> PN. 4,132
1895.	J. F. X. O'Brien..... N. .. 5,327
	M. Healy..... N. .. 5,169
	<i>A. Roche</i> PN. .. 4,994
	<i>J. C. Blake</i> PN. .. 4,966

Dublin City (4). P., 278,896. EL., 35,782.

St. Patrick's Div. P., 65,084. EL., 7,998.	
1885.	W. M. Murphy..... N. 5,330
	<i>M. E. Dockrell</i> C. 1,162
1892.	W. M. Murphy..... N. .. unop.
1896.	W. Field..... PN. 3,694
	<i>W. M. Murphy</i> N. 1,110
1895.	W. Field..... PN. .. unop.
College Green Div. P., 70,972. EL., 9,401.	
1885.	T. D. Sullivan..... N. 6,548
	<i>D. Sherlock</i> L. 1,618
1886.	T. D. Sullivan..... N. .. unop.
1892.	Dr. J. E. Kenny..... PN. 2,568
	<i>Sir H. Cochrane, Kt.</i> LU. 1,441
	<i>T. D. Sullivan</i> N. 1,628
1895.	Dr. J. E. Kenny..... PN. .. unop.
* 1896.	April 6. On Dr. Kenny's retirement, J. L. Carew..... PN. unop.
Harbour Div. P., 69,723. EL., 9,648.	
1885.	T. C. Harrington..... N. 6,717
	<i>Sir R. Blennerhasset, Bt. L.</i> 1,628
1886.	T. C. Harrington..... PN. .. unop.
1892.	T. C. Harrington..... PN. 4,482
	<i>J. McDonnell</i> N. 1,376
1895.	T. C. Harrington..... PN. .. unop.
St. Stephen's Div. P., 73,167. EL., 3,735.	
1885.	E. D. Gray, d..... N. 5,277
	<i>Sir E. C. Guinness, Bt.</i> C. 3,334
1886.	E. D. Gray, d..... N. .. 5,008
	<i>Sir E. Sullivan, Bt.</i> LU. .. 2,565
* 1888.	May 12. On the death of Mr. Gray, (Bt. Hn.) T. A. Dickson N. 4,819
	(Sir) R. Sexton..... C. 2,932
1892.	W. Kenny, Q.C. LU. .. 2,893
	(Rt. Hon.) J. M. Meade PN. .. 2,878
	<i>W. Pearson</i> N. .. 616
1895.	W. Kenny, Q.C. LU. 3,661
	<i>Count G. N. Plunkett</i> PN. 3,205
* 1895.	Sep. 2. On Mr. Kenny accepting office, W. Kenny, Q.C. LU. .. 3,325
	<i>P. Mahony</i> PN. .. 2,833
* 1898.	Jan. 21. Mr. Kenny being app'd. a Judge, J. H. M. Campbell, Q.C. C. 3,525
	<i>Count G. N. Plunkett</i> PN. 3,387
Galway Town (1). P., 16,942. EL., 1,991.	
1885.	T. P. O'Connor..... N. 1,335
	<i>T. G. P. Hallett</i> Loy. 164
* 1886.	Feb. 11. Mr. O'Connor electing to sit for Liverpool (Scotland Division), Capt. W. H. O'Shea..... N. .. 942
	<i>M. A. Lynch (retd.)</i> N. .. 54
1886.	J. Pinkerton..... N. unop.
1892.	J. Pinkerton..... N. .. 644
	<i>A. Lynch</i> PN. .. 593
1895.	J. Pinkerton..... N. 596
	<i>E. Leamy</i> PN. 465
	<i>M. H. F. Morris</i> C. 395

IRELAND—CITIES AND BOROUGHS—Continued.

Kilkenny. (1). P., 13,323. EL., 1,934.

1885.	J. F. Smithwick	..... N.	unop.
1886.	Thos. Quinn, d.	..... N.	unop.
1892.	T. B. Curran	..... N.	744
	J. O'Connor	..... PN.	604
1895.	P. O'Brien	..... PN.	681
	J. P. Farrell	..... N.	667

Limerick City (1). P., 45,909. EL., 5,035.

1885.	H. J. Gill	..... N.	3,098
	(Str) J. Spaight, d.	..... C.	685
	H. J. Gill	..... N.	unop.
* 1888.	April 17. On Mr. Gill's retirement,		
	F. A. O'Keeffe	..... N.	unop.
1892.	F. A. O'Keeffe	..... N.	1,878
	P. O'Brien	..... PN.	1,490
1895.	John Daly	..... PN.	unop.
* 1895.	Sept. 11. John Daly, a convict, being		
	declared ineligible and seat vacated,		
	F. A. O'Keeffe	..... N.	1,851
	Joseph Nolan	..... PN.	1,764

Londonderry City (1). P., 32,893. EL., 4,723.

1885.	C. E. Lewis, d.	..... C.	1,824
	Justin McCarthy	..... N.	1,792
1886.	(Str) C. E. Lewis, d.	..... C.	1,781
	Justin McCarthy	..... N.	1,778
„	Oct. 25. Mr. Lewis unseated on petition,		
	and seat awarded to Mr. McCarthy.		
1892.	John Ross, Q.C.	..... C.	1,986
	Justin McCarthy	..... N.	1,960
1895.	E. F. V. Knox	..... N.	2,033
	John Ross, Q.C.	..... C.	1,994

Newry (1) P., 13,605. EL., 1,894.

1885.	J. H. McCarthy	..... N.	unop.
1886.	J. H. McCarthy	..... N.	1,183
	R. C. Saunders	..... LU.	716
1892.	P. G. H. Carvill	..... N.	907
	H. Thomson	..... C.	744
	R. Johnston	..... PN.	54
1895.	P. G. H. Carvill	..... N.	973
	H. Thomson	..... C.	628

Waterford (1). P., 27,623. EL., 3,994.

1885.	R. Power, d.	..... N.	2,420
	F. G. Bloomfield	..... C.	276
1886.	R. Power, d.	..... PN.	unop.
* 1891.	Dec. 17. On the death of Mr. Power,		
	J. E. Redmond	..... PN.	1,775
	M. Davitt	..... N.	1,229
1892.	J. E. Redmond	..... PN.	1,676
	D. Sheehy	..... N.	1,293
1895.	J. E. Redmond	..... PN.	1,788
	T. J. Farrell	..... N.	1,229

UNIVERSITIES.

9 MEMBERS. ELECTORS, 1898—40,333. NO CONTESTS IN 1895.

ENGLAND.

Cambridge University (2). El., 6,778.

1885. Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford Hope, d. C. unop.
 Rt. Hn. H. C. Raikes, d. C. unop.
 1886. Rt. Hn. A. J. Beresford Hope, d. C. .. unop.
 Rt. Hn. H. C. Raikes d.C. .. unop.
 † 1886. Aug. 13. H. C. Raikes, d. C. .. unop.
 * 1887. Nov. 17. On the death of Mr. Hope, Sir G. G. Stokes, Bt. C. unop.
 * 1891. Oct. 9. On the death of Mr. Raikes, Prof. R. C. Jebb C. .. unop.
 1892. Prof. R. C. Jebb C. unop.
 Rt. Hn. Sir J. E. Gorst C. unop.
 1895. Prof. R. C. Jebb C. .. unop.
 Rt. Hn. Sir J. E. Gorst C. .. unop.

London University (1). El., 4,177.

1885. Sir J. Lubbock, Bt. L. unop.
 1886. (Right Hon.) Sir J. Lubbock, Bt. LU. .. 1,341
 F. Harrison GL. .. 516
 1892. Rt. Hn. Sir J. Lubbock LU. unop.
 1895. Rt. Hn. Sir J. Lubbock LU. .. unop.

Oxford University (2). El., 6,167.

1885. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Mowbray C. unop.
 J. G. Talbot C. unop.
 1886. Right Hon. Sir J. Mowbray, Bt. C. .. unop.
 J. G. Talbot C. .. unop.
 1892. Rt. Hn. Sir J. R. Mowbray C. unop.
 J. G. Talbot C. unop.
 1895. Rt. Hn. Sir J. Mowbray C. .. unop.
 (Rt. Hn.) J. G. Talbot C. .. unop.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh (8,087) and **St. Andrews** (1,474) **Universities.** El., 9,651.

1885. Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald. C. 2,840
 Sir J. E. Erichsen, d. L. 2,453
 1886. Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald. C. .. unop.

Scotland—Edin. & St. Andrew's Univ.—Con.

1886. Aug. 13. Rt. Hn. J. H. A. Macdonald C. unop.
 * 1888. Nov. 6. Mr. Macdonald being appointed Lord Justice Clerk, M. T. S. Darling C. unop.
 * 1890. Nov. 12. Mr. Darling being appointed a Lord of Session, Rt. Hn. Sir C. Pearson, Q.C. C. .. unop.
 1892. Rt. Hn. Sir C. Pearson, Q.C. C. unop.
 1895. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Pearson C. .. unop.
 * 1896. May 12. Sir C. Pearson being appointed a Lord of Session, Sir W. O. Priestley, Kt. ... C. unop.

Glasgow (5,406) and **Aberdeen** (3,710) **Universities.** El., 9,116.

1885. J. A. Campbell. C. unop.
 1886. J. A. Campbell. C. .. unop.
 1892. J. A. Campbell C. unop.
 1895. J. A. Campbell C. .. unop.

IRELAND.

Dublin University (2). El., 4,534.

1885. Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket C. unop.
 Rt. Hon. H. Holmes, Q.C. C. unop.
 1886. Rt. Hn. D. R. Plunket C. .. 1,871
 Rt. Hn. H. Holmes C. .. 1,867
 E. H. Johnston N. .. 57
 E. P. S. Counsell N. .. 56
 † 1886. Aug. 13. Hn. D. R. Plunket C. unop.
 † " Rt. Hon. H. Holmes C. unop.
 * 1887. July 12. Mr. Holmes being app'd a Judge, Sergeant D. H. Madden C. 1,376
 Hon. R. C. Parsons C. 712
 † 1888. Feb. 3. D. H. Madden C. .. unop.
 1892. Rt. Hn. D. R. Plunket C. 2,188
 E. H. Carson, Q.C. C. 1,809
 Col. J. C. Lowry, d. C. 897
 1895. Rt. Hn. D. R. Plunket C. .. unop.
 (Rt. Hn.) E. Carson, Q.C. C. .. unop.
 * 1895. Dec. 2-6. Mr. Plunket being made a Peer, (Rt. Hn.) W. E. H. Lecky, L.U. 1,757
 G. Wright, Q.C. C. 1,011

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.

The population of the United Kingdom in 1891 was 37,740,283, and the total number of Members of the House of Commons is 670.

Dividing the population by the number of members, each member should represent a population of 56,391. As it is, however—

England, with a population of 27,483,008, has only 465 members, or one member for every 59,103 persons.

Wales, with a population of 1,518,010, has thirty members, or one member for every 50,600 persons.

Scotland, with a population of 4,083,108, has seventy-two members, or one member for every 56,001 persons.

Ireland, with a population of 4,706,162, has 108 members, or one member for every 45,692 persons.

At the proper proportion of one member to represent 56,391 people—

England should have 488 members, not 465, as at present.

Wales should have 27 members, not 30 as at present.

Scotland should have 72 members, as at present.

Ireland should have 83 members, not 108 as at present.

ELECTORAL STATISTICS.

MEMBERS, POPULATION, AND ELECTORS.

Constituencies.	Members.	Population		Electors,	GROWTH OF THE ELECTORATE 1885-98.														
		1891.	1898.								1885-6	1892	1895	1896	1897	1898			
ENGLAND—					Total.	5,707,531													
COUNTIES	234	13,849,818	2,703,125	2,703,125	Ireland.	737,758	744,816	736,553	734,880	722,107	730,313								
METROPOLITAN BOROUGHs	62	4,539,030	637,455	637,455	Scotland.	560,580	606,403	636,097	647,173	653,573	664,095								
PROVINCIAL BOROUGHs	164	9,094,160	1,496,698	1,496,698	Wales.	244,213	261,842	271,107	288,398	285,424	289,822								
UNIVERSITIES....	5	..	17,122	17,122	England.	4,132,411	4,508,246	4,682,698	4,750,420	4,792,970	4,854,400								
TOTAL....	465	27,483,008	4,854,400	4,854,400	Electors.	1885-6	1892	1895	1896	1897	1898								
WALES—																			
COUNTIES	19	996,583	202,843	202,843															
BOROUGHs	11	621,427	86,979	86,979															
TOTAL..	30	1,518,010	289,822	289,822															
SCOTLAND—																			
COUNTIES	39	2,205,093	363,954	363,954															
BURGHs	81	1,828,010	231,464	231,464															
UNIVERSITIES ..	2	..	18,677	18,677															
TOTAL..	72	4,033,103	664,095	664,095															
IRELAND—																			
COUNTIES	85	3,907,025	603,494	603,494															
BOROUGHs	16	799,137	112,284	112,284															
UNIVERSITIES ..	2	..	4,534	4,534															
TOTAL..	103	4,706,162	720,312	720,312															
TOTAL FOR UNI- TED KINGDOM	670	*37,740,283	6,528,629	6,528,629															

* Before the Franchise Act of 1884.

The Electors on the Registers for 1898 were classified as follows:—

Owners.	Occupiers.	Lodgers.	Freemen, &c.	Universities.	Total Electors.	Inhabited Houses, 1891.
†559,419	5,730,686	139,783	58,408	40,338	6,528,629	7,139,643.

* Estimated population 1898—40,188,927.

† This total includes a large number of occupiers who are also owners, but whose names are only on the ownership lists.

The number of Local Government Electors in England and Wales in 1897 was 5,326,879, of whom 729,768 were women.

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1895.

A.—NUMBER OF VOTES RECORDED AT CONTESTED ELECTIONS. *

	Unionist.	Gladstonian.	Indept. Labour.	Nationalist.	Parnellite.
ENGLAND—					
Counties	705,792	680,574	1,693	—	—
Metropolitan Boroughs ..	186,173	146,911	5,186	—	—
Provincial Boroughs ..	523,925	474,432	20,006	2,089	—
Total ..	1,425,890	1,301,917	32,886		
WALES—					
Counties	55,387	78,298	—	—	—
Boroughs	32,903	36,207	2,677	—	—
Total ..	88,240	114,500			
SCOTLAND—					
Counties	126,344	135,036	430	—	—
Boroughs	83,489	93,803	4,447	—	—
Total ..	209,783	228,839	4,877		
IRELAND—					
Counties	50,162	12,600	—	82,294	36,794
Boroughs	6,678	—	—	10,825	11,223
Total ..	56,840	12,600		93,119	48,017
UNITED KINGDOM— ..	1,780,753	1,657,856	40,389	95,208	48,017
Aggregate Unionist Votes ..	<u>1,780,753</u>	Anti-Unionist Votes ..	<u>1,841,470</u>		

B.—NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN UNCONTESTED CONSTITUENCIES.

	Unionist.	Gladstonian.	Nationalist.	Parnellite.
ENGLAND—				
Counties	834,746	77,886	—	—
Metropolitan Boroughs ..	119,323	—	—	—
Provincial Boroughs ..	161,638	22,677	—	—
Total ..	1,115,702	100,563		
WALES—				
Counties	—	19,296	—	—
Boroughs	—	—	—	—
Total ..		19,296		
SCOTLAND—				
Counties	19,682	—	—	—
Boroughs	8,462	7,580	—	—
Total ..	28,134	7,580		
IRELAND—				
Counties	82,541	—	286,788	—
Boroughs	39,664	—	—	33,814
Total ..	122,205		286,788	33,814
Universities	39,191	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,305,232	127,439	286,788	33,814
			<u>448,041</u>	

SUMMARY.

A. Unionist Votes recorded	1,780,753	Anti-Unionist Votes recorded ..	1,841,470
B. Electors in 128 uncontested Unionist Constituencies	1,305,232	Electors in 57 uncontested Anti- Unionist Constituencies ..	448,041
Total estimated Unionist strength ..	<u>3,085,985</u>	Estimated Anti-Unionist strength	<u>2,289,511</u>

Estimated Unionist majority over all opponents 796,474

* In constituencies returning two members, the votes recorded for the highest candidate on each side are taken.

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1895—Continued.

PARTY GAINS AND LOSSES.

At the Dissolution of Parliament in July, 1895, the Gladstonian-Liberal party, including the Nationalists and Parnellites, held a nominal majority of 28. At the General Election which followed, they lost 110 seats, 83 to Conservatives and 27 to Liberal Unionists. On the other hand they gained 20 seats, 15 from Conservatives, and five from Liberal Unionists. The net loss of the Rosebery Government was therefore 90 seats, counting 180 on a division, and deducting their previous majority of 28, the result was to produce a Unionist majority of 152.

The gains and losses on each side were as follows:—

UNIONIST GAINS (110).

ENGLAND, 91 seats.

Bedford (C.)	Hartlepool (L.U.)	Rochdale (C.)
Bedfordshire, N. (L.U.)	Hull, E. (C.)	Salford, N. (C.)
Bethnal Green, N.E. (C.)	Kensington, N. (C.)	Shoreditch, Haggerston (C.)
Boston (C.)	Lambeth, N. (L.U.)	Somerset, Frome (C.)
Bradford, Central (L.U.)	" Kennington (C.)	" N. (C.)
" East (C.)	Lancashire, Darwen (C.)	Southampton (L.U.)
" West (C.)	" Eccles (C.)	Southwark, Bermondsey (C.)
Bristol, N. (L.U.)	" Gorton (C.)	Stockport (C.)
Bucks., N. (C.)	" Heywood (L.U.)	Stoke-on-Trent (L.U., now C.)
Camberwell, N. (C.)	" Ince (C.)	Suffolk, N.W. (C.)
Camb., E. (C.)	" Lancaster (C.)	" S.E. (C.)
" W. (C.)	" Middleton (C.)	Sunderland (C.)
" N. (C.)	" N. Lonsdale (L.U.)	Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley (C.)
Cheshire, Crewe (C.)	" Radcliffe (C.)	" Limehouse (C.)
Cornwall, N.W. (L.U.)	Lincoln (L.U.)	" St. George's, E. (C.)
Coventry (C.)	Lincolnsh., Spalding (L.U.)	Walsall (C.)
Cumberland, W. (C.)	Liverpool, Exchange (L.U.)	Warwickshire, S.E. (C.)
Darlington (L.U.)	Manchester, S. (L.U.)	West Ham, N. (C.)
Derby (C.)	" S.W. (C.)	" S. (C.)
" (C.)	Newcastle-on-Tyne (C.)	Whitehaven (C.)
Derbyshire, S. (C.)	Northampton (C.)	Wilts., E. (C.)
Devon, N.W. (L.U.)	Northamptonshire, Mid (C.)	" N. (L.U.)
Durham, S.E. (L.U.)	" S. (C.)	" W. (C.)
Essex, E. (C.)	Norwich (C.)	Worcestershire, N. (L.U.)
Finsbury, E. (C.)	Nottingham, E. (C.)	Yarmouth (C.)
" Central (C.)	Oldham (C.)	Yorkshire, Doncaster (C.)
Gloucester (L.U.)	" (C.)	" Otley (C.)
Gloucestershire, E. (C.)	Oxfordshire, N. (C.)	" Shipley (L.U.)
" Mid (C.)	" Mid (C.)	" Skipton (L.U.)
Hackney, S. (C.)	Peterborough (L.U.)	
Halifax (C.)	Reading (C.)	

WALES, 6 seats.

Cardiff (C.)	Glamorgan, S. (C.)	Radnorshire (C.)
Carmarthen (L.U.)	Pembroke District (C.)	Swansea Town (C.)

SCOTLAND, 18 seats.

Argyllshire (C.)	Elgin and Nairn (C.)	Inverness District (L.U.)
Ayr District (C.)	Falkirk District (L.U.)	Kilmarnock District (C.)
Ayrshire, S. (L.U.)	Glasgow, St. Rollox (C.)	Roxburghshire (C.)
Dumbartonshire (C.)	" College (C.)	Stirlingshire (C.)
Edinburgh, S. (L.U.)		

GLADSTONIAN-LIBERAL AND NATIONALIST GAINS (20).

ENGLAND, 18 seats.

Bolton (G.L.)	Lincolnshire, Brigg (G.L.)	Plymouth (G.L.)
Grimsby (G.L.)	Norfolk, Mid (G.L.)	Scarborough (G.L.)
Huddersfield (G.L.)	Nottingham, W. (G.L.)	Staffordshire, Lichfield (G.L.)
Ipswich (G.L.)	Fenryn and Falmouth (G.L.)	Stockton (G.L.)
Lancashire, Prestwich (G.L.)		

SCOTLAND, 5 seats.

Dumfries County (G.L.)	Lanark, N.W. (G.L.)	Perth (G.L.)
Forfar County (G.L.)	Linlithgow County (G.L.)	

IRELAND, 2 seats.

Londonderry (N.)		Tyrone, N. (G.L.)
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The transference of seats from one wing of the Unionist party to the other affected five constituencies. Three seats, Bury, Hythe, and N. St. Pancras, previously held by Liberal Unionists were filled by Conservatives; and two seats, West Marylebone and Wakefield, which previously returned Conservatives, returned Liberal Unionists.

In Ireland five seats previously held by Anti-Parnellites were captured by the Parnellites, viz., Kilkenny, South Meath, N. Roscommon, E. Wicklow, and Limerick (since recovered). The Anti-Parnellites, on the other hand, gained three seats, N. Galway and W. Clare from the Parnellites, and Londonderry from the Conservatives.

COST OF GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The expenses incurred by candidates at the General Elections, including the returning officers' charges, are stated in Parliamentary returns as follows:—

*1880.....	£1,736,781.
1885.....	£1,026,645.
1886.....	£624,086.
1892.....	£958,592.
1895.....	£773,838.

* Before the operation of the Corrupt Practices Act of 1883.

THE ILLITERATE VOTE, 1895.

	Electors who voted as "Illiterates."	Total No. of votes Polled.	Proportion of Illiterates to Total votes.
England	25,610	2,976,848	1 in 116
Wales	2,911	219,978	1 in 73
Scotland	4,062	447,591	1 in 110
Ireland	40,857	220,506	1 in 5
United Kingdom	72,940	3,858,923†	1 in 53

† From Parliamentary Paper 84 of 1896. These figures differ from those given on page 180, as a different, and less accurate, method of enumeration has been adopted in the Parliamentary return.

BYE-ELECTIONS, 1868-98.

MINISTERIAL GAINS AND LOSSES.

1—MR. GLADSTONE, 1868-74.

LOSSES, 30.

1869—Wareham	1872—Galway Co.
Edinburgh Glasgow University.	Londonderry
Stafford	North Notts.
Dumfries Co.	Oldham
1870—Colchester	Tamworth
Shrewsbury	North-West Yorks.
Southwark	South-West Yorks.
West Surrey	1873—Dover
Isle of Wight	Exeter
1871—Durham	Gloucester
Hereford	Greenwich
Newry	Hull
Plymouth	Renfrewshire
East Surrey	Shaftesbury
Truro	1874—Stroud

GAINS, 6.

1869—Horsham
Taunton
1870—Bridgnorth
Dublin
Norwich
Nottingham

Net loss 24 seats.

3—MR. GLADSTONE, 1880-5.

LOSSES, 25.

1880—Wigtown District	1882—Salisbury
Sandwich	1883—Southampton
Oxford City	York
Evesham	Mallow (Nat.)
Louth	Monaghan Co.
Buteshire	1884—Brighton
Berwick	Cambridgeshire
Liverpool	Athlone (Nat.)
1881—Coventry	South Warwick
St. Ives	1885—West Gloucester
Knaresborough	Wakefield
North Durham	
North Lincoln	
Stafford	

GAINS, 6.

1880—Bandon
1881—East Cumberland
1882—Liverpool
1883—Ipswich
Hastings
1885—Antrim

Net loss 19 seats.

5—GLADSTONE-ROSEBERRY MINISTRIES, 1892-5.

LOSSES, 9.

1893—Huddersfield	Walsall
Linlithgow	Pontefract
Hereford	Northumberland, Hexham
Great Grimsby	
1894—Forfarshire	
Lincolnshire, Brigg	
1895—Norfolk, Mid	Colchester
Walworth	
Inverness Co.	

Net loss 5 seats.

2—LORD BEACONSFIELD, 1874-80.

LOSSES, 15.

1875—Norwich	1877—Oldham
Manchester	Grimsby
Leominster	1878—Tamworth
Brecon Co.	Newcastle-
1876—Carmarthen	under-Lyme
Cumberland, E.	Maldon
Frome	1879—Glasgow
Leitrim	Donegal

GAINS, 10.

1874—Northampton	1877—Wilton
Oxford	1878—Worcester
Boston	Co. Down
1875—Tipperary	New Ross
1876—Cork	1880—Southwark

Net loss 5 seats.

4—LORD SALISBURY, 1886-92.

LOSSES, 22.

GAINS, 2.

1886—Nil.	
1887—Lincolnshire, Spalding	
Cheshire, Northwich	
Burnley	
Coventry	
1888—Edinburgh, W.	Yorks.,
Southampton	[Doncaster
Ayr District	
1889—Lanark, Govan	
Kennington	
Rochester	
Peterborough	
North Bucks.	
1890—North St. Pancras	Ayr District
Carnarvon	
Barrow	
Lancashire, Eccles	
1891—Hartlepool	
Suffolk, Stowmarket	
Leicestershire, Harborough	
Camb, Wisbech	
Devon, South Molton	
1892—Lancashire, Rossendale	

Net loss 20 seats.

6—LORD SALISBURY, 1895-98.

LOSSES, 11.

GAINS, 3.

1896—Southampton	
Somerset, Frome	
Wick Dt.	
1897—Essex, S.W.	
Lancs, Middleton.	
1898—Durham, S.E.	York
Wilts, N.	Durham
T. Ham. Stepney	Grimsby
Norfolk, S.	
Reading	
Lancs., Southport	

Net loss 8 seats.

BYE-ELECTIONS, 1895-8.

VOTES RECORDED AT CONTESTED BYE-ELECTIONS SINCE THE
GENERAL ELECTION OF 1895.

Constituency.	Polls at Bye-Elections.		Last Previous Poll.	
	Unionist.	G.L.	Unionist.	G.L.
1896 —St. Pancras, South	2,681	1,875	2,498	1,228
Lambeth, Brixton	4,498	2,131	4,198	2,199
Staffordshire, Lichfield	3,955	4,488	3,858	3,902
Southampton	5,522	5,557	5,955	5,167
Montrose District	2,572	4,565	2,462	3,594
Kerry, East	680	1,961	258	2,600
Somerset, Frome	4,768	5,062	5,043	4,660
Wick District	842	1,054	918	889
*Bradford, East	4,921	4,526	5,843	5,139
1897 —Yorkshire, Cleveland... ..	4,080	5,508	4,175	4,762
Salisbury	1,425	1,278	1,404	1,187
Forfarshire	4,965	5,423	4,718	5,159
Essex, Romford	8,156	8,031	8,257	6,430
Essex, Walthamstow	6,239	6,518	6,876	4,523
Glasgow, Bridgeton	4,881	4,506	2,719	3,161
Surrey, Chertsey	4,845	3,977	4,589	2,751
*Halifax	5,252	5,664	5,475	5,085
Hampshire, Petersfield	3,748	3,328	3,912	3,008
Sheffield, Brightside... ..	4,106	4,289	3,661	4,988
Denbighshire, East	2,848	5,175	3,115	4,399
*Yorkshire, Barnsley	3,454	6,744	4,653	6,820
Lancashire, Middleton	5,664	5,994	5,926	5,061
Liverpool, Exchange... ..	2,711	2,657	2,884	2,680
Deptford	5,317	4,998	5,654	4,425
1898 —Plymouth	5,802	5,966	5,575	5,482
York	5,659	5,648	5,516	5,809
Dublin, St. Stephen's	3,525	3,887	3,325	2,883
Durham, S.E.	6,011	6,286	5,978	5,864
Pembrokeshire	3,406	5,070	3,970	4,550
Wilts., N.	5,135	5,624	4,679	4,689
Tower Hamlets, Stepney	2,472	2,492	2,346	1,876
Maidstone	2,214	2,036	2,448	1,627
Berks., E.	4,726	3,690	4,986	2,788
Staffordshire, W.	4,769	3,993	5,227	2,879
Norfolk, S.	3,296	4,626	4,281	3,445
Herts., E.	4,118	3,850	4,276	2,818
Durham	1,167	1,102	1,110	1,111
Gravesend	2,372	1,955	2,405	1,218
*Reading... ..	3,906	4,600	4,278	3,927
*Gt. Grimsby	4,940	3,189	4,166	4,847
Cornwall, N. E.	2,863	3,951	2,975	3,683
Lancashire, Southport	4,828	5,100	5,162	4,399
Darlington	3,497	2,809	3,354	2,697
Total	172,276	180,173	175,028	159,614

Unionist seats not contested, 1895-8: W. Marylebone; Mid Armagh; Birmingham, Edgbaston; Notts., Newark; W. Down; N. Down; Lancashire, Ormskirk.

* Excluding votes recorded for Labour and other independent candidates at the bye-elections.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES, 1885-1898.

THE FOLLOWING LIST CONTAINS THE NAMES OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND CANDIDATES, FROM THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1885 TO THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

* Members of the existing Parliament; † Members and Candidates who subsequently became Peers; ‡ Members, &c., since promoted to Non-Parliamentary Offices; Unsuccessful candidatures are in italics; *d.* signifies decease.

- Abraham, J.*.....*Cornwall, S.E.*
 **Abraham, W.*.....*Glamorgan, Rhondda.*
 **Abraham, W.*.....*Cork, N.E.*
 ".....*Limerick, W.*
Ackers, B. St. J......*Gloucestersh., S.*
 **Acland, Rt. Hon. A.* *Yorks, Rotherham.*
Acland, Sir C. T. D. *Cornwall, N.E.*
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir
T. Dyke, Bt., d....*Somerset, W.*
 **Acland-Hood, Sir A.* *Somerset, W.*
Adam, R. A......*Glasgow, Central.*
Adams, W......*Staffordsh. W.*
 †*Addison, John, Q.C.* *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Adey, Gen. Sir J. M. *Bath.*
 †*Agar-Ellis, Hon. L. G.*
 (*Visc. Clifden*).....*Northants, E.*
Agg-Gardner, J. T....*Cheltenham.*
Agnew, Sir A. N., Bt. *Dumfries Dt.*
Agnew, Sir W., Bt....*Lancs., Stretford.*
 ".....*Lancs., Prestwich.*
Ainslie, W. G., d....*Lancs., N. Lon-dale.*
Ainsworth, D......*Cumberland, W.*
Ainsworth, J. S....*Barrow.*
 **Aird, John*.....*Paddington, N.*
Aitchison, D......*Clackmannan, &c.*
 **Akers-Douglas, Rt.*
Hon. A......*Kent, E.*
Alexander, Sir C., Bt. *Ayrshire, S.*
 **Allan, W.*.....*Gateshead.*
Allen, A. A......*Gloucestersh., S.*
Allen, C. F. E......*Pembroke Dt.*
Allen, C. P......*Gloucestersh., Mid.*
Allen, H. G., Q.C....*Pembroke Dt.*
 **Allen, W.*.....*Newcastle-u-Lyme.*
Allen, W. S......*Newcastle. Stoke.*
 **Allhusen, A. H. E.*...*Salisbury.*
 **Allison, R. A.*.....*Cumberland, N.*
Allsopp, Hon. A. P....*Taunton.*
 **Allsopp, Hon. G. H.* *Worcester.*
 †*Allsopp, Hon. S. C.*
 (*Lord Hindlip*), *d.*...*Taunton.*
Ambrose, D., M.D....*d. Louth. S.*
 **Ambrose, R., M.D.*...*Mayo, S.*
 **Ambrose, W., Q.C.*...*Middlesex, Harrow.*
 †*Amherst, W. A. T.*
 (*Lord Amherst of H.*) *Norfolk, S.W.*
Anderson, C. H., d....*Elgin and Nairn.*
Anderson, J. H......*Yorks, Holderness.*
Annard, J......*Tynemouth.*
 †*Anson, Viscount*
 (*E. of Lichfield*) *Staffs., Lichfield.*
 **Anstruther, H. T.*...*St. Andrews Dt.*
Anstruther, Col. R. L. *Suffolk, S.E.*
Anstruther, Sir R., d. *St. Andrews Dt.*
- **Arch, Joseph*.....*Norfolk, N.W.*
 **Archdale, E. M.*.....*Fermanagh, N.*
Archdale, W. H......*Fermanagh, N.*
Arkwright, F. C....*Derbyshire, W.*
Armitage, B......*Salford, W.*
Armitage, V. K......*Lancs., Eccles.*
 ".....*Salford, W.*
Armitage, W......*Yorks, Holmfirth.*
Armstrong W. C. H. *Tipperary, Mid.*
 †*Armstrong, Sir W.*
 (*Lord Armstrong*) *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
 **Arnold, Alfred*.....*Halifax.*
Arnold, Sir Arthur. *Dorset, N. Salford, N.*
 **Arnold-Forster, H.O.* *Belfast, W.*
 ".....*Darlington.*
 ".....*Dewsbury.*
 **Arrol, Sir W., Kt.*...*Ayrshire, S.*
 **Ascroft, R.*.....*Oldham.*
 **Asher, A., Q.C.*.....*Elgin Dt.*
Ashley, Rt. Hon. E....*Ayr Dt. Dorset, N.*
 ".....*Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
 ".....*I. of Wight. Portsmd.*
 **Ashmead-Bartlett,*
Sir Ellis, Kt......*Sheffield, Ecclesall.*
 **Ashton, T. G.*.....*Bedfordshire, S.*
 ".....*Cheshire, Hyde.*
Ashworth, Wm......*Durham, Chester-le-*
Aspinwall, T......*Wigan.* [*Street.*]
 **Asquith, Rt. Hon.*
H. H., Q.C......*Fife, E.*
Astbury, J. M., Q.C. *Manchester, S.W.*
 **Atherley-Jones, L.A.* *Durham, N. W.*
Atkin, P. W......*Liverpool, Everton.*
 **Atkinson, Rt. Hon. J.* *Londonderry, N.*
Aubrey, W. H. S....*Canterbury, Devon,*
 ".....*Hackney, N.* [*E.*]
 **Austin, Sir John, Bt.* *Yorks, Osgoldcross.*
 **Austin, Michael*.....*Limerick, W.*
Austin, S. P......*Sunderland.*
Aylmer, Capt. J.E.F. *Bethnal Green, S.W.*
Ayrton, Rt. Hn. A., d. *Mile End.*
 **Baden-Powell, Sir G.* *Liverpool, Kirkdale.*
 †*Baggallay, E.*.....*Brixton.*
 **Bagot, Capt. J. F.*...*Westmorland, S.*
Bagot-Chester, Col. *Suffolk, N.*
 **Bailey, James*.....*Walworth.*
Bailey, J. C......*Yorks, Sowerby.*
Bailey, Sir J. R., Bt. *Hereford.*
 ".....*Herefordshire, S.*
 **Baillie, J. E. B.*.....*Inverness Co.*
Baily, L. R., d......*L'pool, Exchange.*
Bain, Sir Jas., Kt. d. *Whitehaven.*
Bainbridge, Capt....*Cork.*
 **Bainbridge, E. M.*...*Linc., W. Lindsey.*

- Baines, H. S., d.* *Leeds, N.*
 *Baird, J. G. A. *Glasgow, Central.*
 Baird, John *Lanark, N.W.*
Bairstow, W. *Yorks, Keighley.*
 *Baker, Sir John, Kt. *Portsmouth.*
 Baker, L. J. *Somerset, Frome.*
 " *Surrey, N.W.*
 *Balcarres, Lord *Lancs., Chorley.*
 *Baldwin, A. *Worcestershire, W.*
 *Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. Manchest. E.
 Balfour, C. B. *Berwickshire.*
 " *Roazburghshire.*
 Balfour, Sir G., d. *Kincardine.*
 *Balfour, Rt. Hon. G. W. Leeds, Central.
 *Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B. Clackmannan.
 Balfour, Jabez S. *Burnley, Croydon.*
 " *Newington, Walw'th.*
 " *Yorks, Doncaster.*
Ball, G. M. *Sussex, E.*
 Ballantine, W. H. W. Coventry.
Ballard, E. *Bethnal Green, N.E.*
 *Banbury, F. G. *Camberw., Peckham.*
 *Banes, G. E. *West Ham, S.*
Banks, Rev. E. G. *Kent, Thanet.*
Bappte, T. P. *Bath, Maidstone.*
Barber, W., Q.C., d. *Wilts, E.*
Barbour, J. D. *Antrim, S.*
 Barbour, W. B., d. *Paisley.*
 Barclay, J. W. *Forfarshire.*
Barclay, T. *Kirkcaldy Dt.*
Barham, G. *Islington, W.*
 Baring, T. C., d. *London, Essex, S.W.*
 Baring, Viscount. *Beds, N. Winchester.*
Barker, John *Maidstone.*
 *Barlow, J. E. *Somerset, Frome.*
 " *Cheshire, Knutsford.*
 " *Denbigh Dt.*
Barnard, E. B., d. *Essex, E. and W.*
Barneby, W. H. *Hereford.*
 Barnes, A. *Derbysh., Chesterf'd.*
Barnes, F. E. *Surrey, S.E.*
 *Barnes, F. G. *Kent, N.E.*
 " *Derbysh., Chesterf'd.*
Barnes, G. N. *Kent, Maidstone.*
Barnett, W. D. *Fulham.*
 Barran, Sir John, Bt. *Yorks, Otley.*
 " *Leeds, Central.*
Barratt, F. L. *Devon, Torquay.*
Barrow, J. B. *Derbyshire, Mid.*
 Barrow, R. V. *Southw'k, Bermd'sey.*
Barrow, S. *Cornwall, W., Kent,*
 " *Sussex, N.W. [N.E.]*
 *Barry, E. *Cork, S.*
 *Barry, F. T. *Windsor.*
 Barry, John *Wexford, S.*
Barry, M. M. *Morpeth, Banffshire.*
 *Bartley, G. C. T. *Islington, N.*
Barton, Col. C. *Tipperary, S.*
 Barton, D. P., Q.C. *Armagh, Mid.*
 Bass, H. A., d. *Staffordshire, W.*
 †Bass, Sir M. A. (Lord
 Burton) *Staffs., Burton.*
Bate, Roger *Cheshr., Eddisbury.*
Bateman, G. *Finsbury, Holborn.*
 Bates, Sir E., Bt., d. *Plymouth.*
 *Bathurst, Hon. A. B. *Glocestersh., E.*
Batten, H. C. G. *Dorset, W.*
Batten, J. B., d. *Shrewsbury.*
 Baumann, A. A. *Camberw., Peckham.*
 " *Salford, W.*
Baumgarten, Capt. E. *Derbysh., Ilkeston.*
- Baxter, G. W.* *Montrose Dt.*
 Bayley, E. H. *Camberwell, N.*
 *Bayley, Thos. *Derbysh., Chesterf'd.*
 " *Yorks, Barksdon Ash.*
 *Beach, W. W. B. *Hants, W.*
 *Beach, Rt. Hon Sir
 M. Hicks, Bt. *Bristol, W.*
 Beadel, W. J., d. *Essex, Mid.*
Beale, E. J. *St. Pancras, S.*
Beale, W. P., Q.C. *Aston Manor.*
 " *Birmingham, Centl.*
 " *Warwickshire, N.*
Beatty, O. H. *Chelsea.*
 Beaufoy, M. H. *Lambeth, Kenningtn.*
 Beaumont, H. F. *Yorks, Colne Valley.*
Beaumont, H. G. *King's Lynn.*
 Beaumont, W. B. *North'nd, Tyneside.*
 *Beaumont, W. C. B. *North'nd, Tyneside.*
 " *Wakefield.*
 *Beckett, E. W. *Yorks, Whitby.*
 Beckett, W., d. *Notts, Bassetlaw.*
 Bective, Earl of, d. *Westmorland, S.*
Beddall, A. *Southwark, W.*
Bedford, J. *Norwich.*
Beesly, Prof. E. S. *Westminster.*
 " *Marylebone, E.*
 *Begg, F. Faithfull. *Glasgow, St. Rollox.*
 " *Lambeth, Kenningtn.*
 Beith, G. *Inverness Dt.*
 " *Glasgow, Central.*
Bell, Henry *Inverness Dt.*
Bell, Hugh *Middlesbrough.*
Bell, W. A. *Leith Dt.*
Bell, Sir W. J., Kt. *Gaitthness Co.*
 †Bellew, Hn. C. B. (Ld.) *Kilkenny, N.*
Belsey, F. F. *Kent, N.E. Rochester.*
 *Bemrose, Sir H. H. *Derby.*
 Benn, J. W. *T. Hamlets, St.*
 " *George's E. Deptf'd.*
Bennett, Sir John, d. *Wilts, N.*
 Bennett, Joseph *Lincs., Gainsboro'.*
Benskin, T. *Bethnal Green, S.W.*
 Benson, G. R. *Oxon, Mid.*
Bentinck, F. C. *Carlisle.*
 Bentinck, Rt. Hon.
 G. C., d. *Whitehaven.*
 *Bentinck, Lord H. *Nottingham, S.*
 " *Norfolk, N.W.*
 Bentinck, W. G. C. *Penryn & F.*
 *Beresford, Lord Chas. York. *Maryleb'ne, E.*
 Beresford-Hope, Rt.
 Hon. A. J., d. *Cambridge Univ.*
Beresford-Hope, P. *Lamb'th. Kenning'tn.*
Bernard, Capt. T. S. *King's Co., Birr.*
 *Bethell, Com. G. R. *Yorks, Holderness.*
Bethell, J. H. *Essex, S.*
Bethune, C. C. *Clackmannan and K.*
Bevan, Thomas *Gravesend.*
 *Bhowaggee, Sir M.
 M., K.C.I.E. *Bethnal Green, N.E.*
 Bickersteth, R. *Salop, N.*
 " *Leicester.*
 Bickford-Smith, W. *Cornwall, Truro.*
 *Biddulph, M. *Herefordshire, S.*
 Biggar, J. G., d. *Cavan, W.*
Biggs, R. H. W. *Cheltenham.*
 †Bigham, Sir J. C. *L'pool, Exchange.*
 " *E. Toxteth.*
 *Bigwood, J. *Midd'x, Brentford.*
 " *Finsbury, E.*
 *Bill, C. *Staffs., Leek.*

- Billany, N.* *Hull, Central.*
 **Billson, A.* *Halifax.*
 " *Devon, N.W.*
 " *Bradford, East.*
Bird, Walter *Wolverhampton, E.*
Birkbeck, Sir E., Bt. *Norfolk, E.*
Birkmyre, W. *Ayr District.*
 **Birrell, A., Q.C.* *Fifeshire, W.*
 " *Lancs., Widnes.*
 " *Liverpool, Walton.*
Bissell, J. B. *Bristol, E.*
Black, A. W., d. *Edinburgh, Central.*
Blades, J. H. *West Bromwich.*
Blaine, Sir R. S., d. *Bath.*
 **Blake, Hon. E., Q.C.* *Longford, S.*
Blake, F. D. *Tynemouth.*
Blake, J. A., d. *Curlew Co.*
Blake, J. C. *Cork City.*
Blake, T. *Gloucester, Forest.*
 **Blakiston-Houston, J.* *Down, N.*
Blane, A. *Armagh, S.*
 " *Westmeath, N.*
Blaydes, W. *Cheltenham.*
 †*Blennerhasset, Sir R.* *Dublin, Harbour.*
Blennerhasset, R. P. *Manchester, N.E.*
Bloomfield, F. G. *Waterford.*
Bloomfield, J. C., d. *Fermanagh, N.*
Bloor, Eli. *Birmingham, N.*
 **Blundell, Col. H. B. H.* *Lancs., Ince.*
Blunt, W. S. *Camberwell, N.*
 " *Deptford, Kidderm'r.*
Blyth, James *Yorks, Barnsley.*
Boase, W. L. *Perthshire, E.*
Bodkin, M. McD. *Roscommon, N.*
 **Bolitho, T. B.* *Cornwall, W.*
Bolton, J. C. *Stirlingshire.*
 **Bolton, T. D.* *Derbyshire, N.E.*
 †*Bolton, T. H.* *St. Pancras, N.*
 †*Bompas, H. M., Q.C.* *St. Hans, New Forest.*
 **Bond, E.* *Nottingham, E.*
 " *Southwark, W.*
Bond, G. H., d. *Dorset, S.*
Bonham-Carter, J. *Hants, E.*
Bonnerjee, W. C. *Barrow.*
 **Bonsor, H. C. O.* *Surrey, N.E.*
Boord, Sir T. W. *Bt. Greenwich.*
Booth, J. *Halifax.*
Boothman, J. N. *Blackburn.*
Borlase, W. C. *Cornwall, Mid.*
 †*Borthwick, Sir A., Bt.*
 (Lord Glenesk) *Kensington, S.*
Bosanquet, F. A., Q.C. *Worcestersh., E.*
 **Boscawen, A. S. G.* *Kent, S.W.*
Bottomley, Horatio. *Middlesex, Hornsey.*
Bottomley, J. H. *Gateshead.*
 **Boulnois, E.* *Marylebone, E.*
Boulter, S. C. *Yorks, Spen Valley.*
Bourke, Hon. A. H. *Clapham.*
 †*Boarke, Rt. Hon. R.*
 (Ld. Connemara) *King's Lynn.*
 **Bousfield, W. R., Q.C.* *Hackney, N.*
 " *Lanark, Mid.*
 **Bowles, H. F.* *Midxx., Enfield.*
 **Bowles, T. Gibson.* *Lynn R. Salford, S.*
Bowman, A. *Belfast, N.*
Bowring, W. B. *L'pool, Abercromby.*
 " *Exchange.*
Boyd, Hugh F. Q.C., d. *Durham, S.E.*
 " *Durham.*
Bracken, T. H. *Leeds, S.*
Bradlaugh, C., d. *Northampton.*
Bradney, Capt. J. A. *Radnorshire.*
- Brand, Hon. A. G.* *Camb. N.*
 †*Brand, Hon. H. R.* *Gloucestersh., Mid.*
 (Visc. Hampden) *Cardiff Dist.*
Brand, Hon. T. S. *Hastings, Sussex, S.*
 **Brassey, Albert* *Oxon, N.*
 †*Brassey, Sir Thos.* *Hastings.*
 (Lord Brassey) *L'pool, Abercromby.*
 " *St. Andrews Dt.*
Brassey, Hon. T. A. *Surrey, Mid.*
 " *Christchurch.*
Bretherton, C. E. *Midxx., Tottenham*
 †*Brett, Hn. R. B., C.B.* *Plymouth.*
Brewis, G. W. *Essex, N.*
Bridgeman, Hn. F. C. *Bolton.*
Bridgeman, W. C. *Worcestersh. N.*
 " *Derbysh., Mid.*
Bridgman, H. H., d. *Taunton.*
 **Brigg, John* *Yorks, Keighley.*
Briggs, W. E. *Lancs., Clitheroe.*
 " *Blackburn.*
Bright, Rt. Hn. Jacob *Manchester, S.W.*
Bright, Rt. Hon. J., d. *Birmingham, Centr'l.*
Bright, John A.
Bright, W. L. *Stoke. Rochdale.*
Brindley, J. B. *Newcastle-u-Lyme.*
Brinton, J. *Kidderminster.*
Briscoe, J. I. *King's Lynn.*
Bristowe, T. L., d. *Lamb'th, Norwood.*
Broad, H. E. *Derbyshire, S.*
 **Broadhurst, H.* *Leicester, Grimsby.*
 " *Nottingham, W.*
 " *Birm., Bordesley.*
Brocklehurst, F. *Bolton.*
Brocklehurst, W. C. *Ches., Macclesfield.*
Brodie, H. F. A., d. *Elgin & Nairn.*
Brodie, R. *Glasgow, College.*
 **Brodrick, Rt. Hn. St. J.* *Surrey, S.W.*
Bromby, C. H. *Liverpool, Walton.*
 **Bromley-Davenport, W.* *Ches., Macclesfield*
Brooke, F. T. *Fermanagh, S.*
 †*Brooke, Lord*
 (E. of Warwick) *Colchester.*
Brooke, Sir A. D., Bt. *Fermanagh, S.*
Brooke, Col. T. *Yorks, Colne Valley.*
 **Brookfield, A. M.* *Sussex, E.*
Brooks, K. W. *Essex, S.E.*
Brooks, Rev. G. *Durham.*
Brooks, John, d. *Ches., Altrincham.*
 †*Brooks, Sir Thos.* *Lancs., Rossendale.*
 (Lord Crawshaw).
Brooks, Sir W. C., Bt. *Ches., Altrincham.*
 " *Macclesfield.*
 **Brown, A. H.* *Salop, Mid.*
Brown, A. L. *Hawick Dt.*
Brown, Col. J. C. *Sussex, S.*
Brown, J. S. *Down, S.*
Brown, Sir W. R., Kt. *Salisbury.*
Browning, Oscar *Lambeth, Norwood.*
 " *L'pool., West Derby.*
 " *Worcestershire, East.*
 †*Bruce, Sir Gainsford* *Holborn. Barrow.*
 " *Northd., Tyneside.*
 †*Bruce, Lord Henry* *Wilts, N.W.*
 (Marq. of Ailesbury)
Bruce, J. *Greenock.*
Bruce, Hon. R. P., d. *Fife, W.*
Bruce, Hon. T. C., d. *Portsmouth.*
 **Brunner, Sir J. T., Bt.* *Ches., Northwich.*
Bryant, O. *Monmouthshire, S.*
 **Bryce, Rt. Hon. J.* *Aberdeen, S.*
 **Brymer, W. E.* *Dorset, S.*
 **Buchanan, T. R.* *Aberdeenshire, E.*

- *Buchanan, T. R.Edinburgh, W.
 Buckley, AbelLancs., Prestwich.
 Buckley, W. J.Carmarthensh., W.
 *Bucknill, T. T., Q.C.Surrey, Mid.
 Bugler, J. U., d.Kent, S.
 *Bullard, Sir H., Kt.Norwich.
 Buller, C. W.Devon, N.
 Bullivant, W. P.T. Hamlets, Poplar.
 Bunting, P. W.Islington, E.
 *Burdett-Coutts, W. Westminster.
 Burgess, JosephLeicester.
 †Burghley, Lord (Marq.
 of Exeter), d.Northants, N.
 Burke, E. Haviland.Dublin Co., S.
 " Kerry, N.
 Burleigh, J. B.Lunark, Govan.
 " Glasgow, Tradeston.
 " Camlachie.
 Burnie, R. J. D.Swansea Town.
 *Burns, John.Battersea.
 " Nottm., W.
 Burt, CharlesSouthampton.
 " Surrey, Kingston.
 *Burt, ThomasMorpeth.
 †Bury, ViscountBirkenhead.
 (E. of Albemarle)
 Buszard, M. C., Q.C. Rutland.
 Warwickshire, S.E.
 *Butcher, J. G., Q.C. York.
 Butler, Hon. H. E.Windsor.
 Butler, Sir T. P., Bt. Carlisle Co.
 Buxton, E. N.Essex, S.W.
 " Suffolk, N.W.
 Buxton, F. W.Hants, W.
 Buxton, Sir R., Bt., d. Norfolk, S.
 *Buxton, S. C.T. Ham'ts, Poplar.
 " Peterboro' Croydon.
 Byles, W. P.Yorks, Shipley.
 †Byrne, Sir E. W., Kt. Essex, S.W.
 Byrne, G. M.Wicklow, W.
 Byrne, T. F.Manchester, N.W.
 Byron, A. W.Derbysh., Chesterf'd.
 Caine, W. S.Bradford, E. Barrow.
 " Midx., Tottenham.
 Caldbeck, Capt. R.Dublin Co., N.
 Caldbeck, RichardQueen's Co., Ossory.
 *Caldwell, J.Lanark, Mid.
 " Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 " Tradeston.
 Callan, Philip.Louth, N. and S.
 *Cameron, Sir C., Bt. Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 College.
 †Cameron, J. Mc D.Wick Dt.
 *Cameron, R.Durham, Houghton.
 " Sheffield, Central.
 †Campbell, Sir Archd.
 (Ld. Blythwood) Renfrew, W.
 Campbell, Sir G., d. Kirkcaldy Dt.
 Campbell, H.Fermanagh, S.
 Campbell, Hon. H.
 (Visc. Emlyn)Pembrokeshire.
 Campbell, JamesSligo, S.
 *Campbell, Rt. Hn. J. A., Glasgow, & Co., Univ.
 *Campbell, J. H. M. Dublin, S. Stephen's.
 Campbell, R. F. F., d. Avr Dt.
 †Campbell, R. V.Glasgow, College.
 *Campbell-Banner
 man, Rt. Hn. Sir H. Stirling Dt.
 Campbell - Walker,
 Col., d.Gt. Grimsby.
 Candy, G., Q.C.Southampton.
- Carbutt, Sir E. H., Bt. Monmouth Dt.
 *Carew, J. L.Dublin, Coll. Green.
 *Carew, J. L.Kildare, N.
 Carington, Hon. R.Bucks, S.
 *Carlile, W. W.Bucks, N.
 †Carmarthen, Marq. of
 (D. of Leeds)Brixton, Cambs, E.
 Carmichael, Sir J. M. Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 " Northants, S. & N.
 *Carmichael, Sir T. G. Edinburgh Co.
 " Peebles and Selkirk.
 Carpenter, Dr. A., d. Surrey, S.E.
 " Bristol, N.
 Carr, W., jr.Yorks, Morley.
 *Carson, Rt. Hon. E.
 H., Q.C.Dublin University.
 Cartwright, T. M. M. Northants, S.
 Cartwright, W. C.Northants, Mid.
 *Carvill, P. G. H.Newry.
 Cator, John Norfolk, N.
 *Causton, R. K.Southwark, W.
 " Colchester.
 Cautley, H. S.Dewsbury.
 Cavan, Earl of Somerset, S.
 Cavendish, Ld. E., d. Derbyshire, W.
 *Cavendish, R. F.Lanc., N. Lonsdale.
 *Cavendish, V. C. W.Derbyshire, W.
 *Cawley, F.Lanc., Prestwich.
 *Cayzer, Sir C. W., Kt. Barrow.
 *Cecil, EvelynHerts, E.
 *Cecil, Lord HughGreenwich.
 *Chaloner, Capt. R. G. Wilts., W.
 Chamberlain, Arth. Worcestershire, S.
 *Chamberlain, Rt. Hn. J. Birmingham, W.
 *Chamberlain, J. A.Worcestershire, E.
 Chamberlain, Rich'd. Islington, W.
 Chamberlayne, T.Southampton.
 Champion, H. H.Aberdeen, S.
 Chance, P. A.Kilkenny, S.
 Chance, T. H.Midx., Tottenham.
 *Channing, F. A.Northants, E.
 *Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. Lincolnsh., Sleaford.
 Charlesworth, Major Wakefield.
 " Yorks, Normanton.
 Charley, Sir W. T.Ipswich, Belfast, E.
 *Charrington, S.T. Ham'ts, Mile End.
 Charsley, F., d.Bucks, Mid.
 Chatterton, H. W.Cheshire, Crewe.
 Cheetham, J. F.Derbysh., High Peak.
 " Bury.
 Cheetham, J. M.Oldham.
 *Chelsea, ViscountBury St. Edmunds.
 " Suffolk, N.W.
 Chesney, Gen. Sir G., d. Oxford.
 Chester-Master, Col. Gloucestershire, E.
 Childers, Rt. Hon. H. Edinburgh, S.
 C. E., d.Pontefract.
 Chinnery, W. M.Battersea.
 Chisholm, J.Kirkcaldy Dt. Perth.
 Chisholm, S.Glasgow, Camlachie.
 Christie, G. S.Cheshire, Hyde.
 Churchill, Lord R., d. Paddington, S.
 " Birmingham, Gentl.
 *Clancy, J. J.Dublin Co., N.
 *Clare, O. L.Lancs., Eccles.
 *Clark, Dr. G. B.Caithness.
 Clark, G. L.Glamorgan, E.
 Clarke, Gen. Sir A. Chatham.
 Clarke, C. G.Camberw., Dulwich.
 Clarke, C. J.Bucks, Mid.
 *Clarke, Sir E., Q.C.Plymouth.

- Clarke, T. C., d. *Hammersmith.*
 Grantham.
 Clay, A. T. *Yorks, Elland.*
 Clayden, A. *Camberw., Dulwich.*
 Clayden, P. W. *Lambeth, Norwood.*
 Islington, N.
 Clayhills, Col. J. M. *Yorks, Whitby.*
 Clayton, N. G., d. *Northumd., Hexham.*
 Clayton, Richard ...
 Clements, C. *Camberw., Peckham.*
 Clements, W. B. *Cavan, E.*
 *Clough, W. O. *Portsmouth.*
 Cobb, H. P. *Warwickshire, S.E.*
 Cobbold, F. T. *Suffolk, N.W.*
 Cochran-Patrick, R., d. *Ayrshire, N.*
 Cochran, Sir H., Kt. Dublin, Coll. Green.
 *Cochrane, Hon. T. H. *Ayrshire, N.*
 †Cochrane-Baillie, W.
 (Ld. Lamington) ... *St. Pancras, N.*
 *Coddington, Sir W., Bt. *Blackburn.*
 *Coghill, D. H. *Stoke-on-Trent.*
 Newcastle-u-Lyme.
 " *Southwark, W.*
 *Cohen, A., Q.C. *Islington, E.*
 *Cohen, B. L. *Paddington, N.*
 Cohen, L. L., d. *Derbyshire, S.*
 Coke, Hon. E. K., d. *Wemyss,*
 M. W. *Gloucestersh., F-of-D.*
 Coldstream, J. P. *Wigtownshire.*
 Coldwells, F. M., d. *Lambeth, N.*
 Colebrooke, Sir T., d. *Launark, N.E.*
 Colefax, J. S. *Dewsbury.*
 †Coleridge, Hn. B. (Ld.) *Sheffield, Attercliffe.*
 Coles, J. *Herts, Mid.*
 *Colleary, B. *Sligo, N.*
 †Collier, Hon. R. (Ld.)
 Monkswell) Chatham.
 Collin, D. Shilton ... *Birmingham, E.*
 Liverpool, W. Derby.
 *Collings, Rt. Hon. J. *Birm., Bordesley.*
 Ipswich.
 Collins, C. R. *Devon, Mid.*
 Collins, G. *Camberw., Dulwich.*
 Collins, Dr. W. J. *St. Pancras, W.*
 Colman, J. J., d. *Norwich.*
 *Colomb, Sir J. C. R. *Gt. Yarmouth.*
 T. Ham'ts, Bow, &c.
 *Colston, C. E. H. *Gloucestershire, S.*
 Bristol, N.
 *Colville, John *Launark, N.E.*
 Combe, C. H. *Surrey, N.W.*
 Commerell, Adm. Sir
 J. E., G.C.B. *Southampton.*
 *Commins, A. *Cork, S.E.*
 Roscommon, S.
 *Compton, Lord A. *Beds, N.*
 †Compton, Earl *Yorks, Barnsley.*
 (M. of Northampton) *Warwickshire, S.W.*
 Finsbury, Holborn.
 Compton, F. *Hants, New Forest.*
 *Condon, T. J. *Tipperary, E.*
 Roscommon, N.
 Connell, A. K. *Edinburgh, Centl.*
 Connolly, L. *Longford, S.*
 Connor, C. C. *Antrim, N.*
 Connor, F. McO. *Cork, S.*
 Conway, M. *Leitrim, N.*
 Tipperary, Mid.
 Conway, Sir W. M. Bath.
 Conybeare, C. A. V. *Cornwall, N.W.*
 Cook, E. R., d. *West Ham, N.*
- *Cook, F. L. *Lambeth, Kenn'gt'n.*
 Cook, W. T. G. *Birmingham, E.*
 Birm., Bordesley.
 *Cooke, C. W. R. *Hereford.*
 Cooke, C. W. R. *Newington, W.*
 Cooke, J. E. *Battersea.*
 *Cooksey, J. H., d. *Southampton.*
 Cookson, J. B. *North'nd, Wansbeck.*
 Cookson-Crackan- *Lambeth, Brixton.*
 Thorpe, M., Q.C. Kensington, S.
 Coope, O. E., d. *Middlesex, Brentford*
 Cooper, J. *Surrey, N.E.*
 Coot, Thomas *Hunts, S.*
 Cope, Edward, d. *Nottingham, W.*
 Cope, Thos. *Leicestershire, W.*
 *Corbet, W. J. *Wicklow, E.*
 *Corbett, A. C. *Glasgow, Tradeston.*
 Corbett, C. H. *Sussex, N.*
 Corbett, John *Worcestershire, Mid.*
 Corbett, R. S. *Down, S.*
 Corbett, T. L. *Tyrone, E. Down, N.*
 Corbett, V. S. W. *Durham, Houghton.*
 Cordes, Thos. *Monmouth Dt.*
 Cornwallis, E. A. *Fulham.*
 *Cornwallis, F. S. W. *Maidstone.*
 Corry, Sir J. P., d. *Armagh, Mid.*
 Belfast, E.
 †Corser, Haden. *Stoke-on-Trent.*
 Cory, O. J. *Monmouth, S.*
 Cosby, Col. R. G. *Queen's County, Leit.*
 Cossham, H., d. *Bristol, E.*
 Costelloe, B. F. C. *Chelsea, Wilts, N.*
 Edinburgh, E.
 St. Pancras, E.
 Cotton, Sir W. J. R. *London, City.*
 *Cotton-Jodrell, Col. *Cheshire, Wirral.*
 Counsell, E. P. S. *Dublin Univ.*
 Court, Dr. J. *Derbyshire, N.E.*
 *Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. *Cornwall, S.E.*
 Cousins, J. J., d. *Yorks, Buckrose.*
 Wakefield. [chapel.]
 Cowan, Aldn. P. *T. Ham'ts, White-*
 Cowan, Joseph *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
 Cowper, Hn. H. F., d. *Herts, E.*
 Cowper, J. *Caithness Co.*
 Cox, J. R. *Clare, E.*
 *Cox, Robert *Edinburgh, S.*
 Kirkcaldy Dt.
 Coz, R. H. *Chatham.*
 Coz, W. H. B., d. *Herts, Mid.*
 *Cozens-Hardy, H., Q.C. *Norfolk, N.*
 Craig, James *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
 Craig, J. W., Q.C. *Down, S.*
 Craig-Sellar, A., d. *Launark, Partick.*
 *Cranborne, Visct. *Rochester.*
 Lancs, Darwen.
 Craven, J. *Yorks., Shipley.*
 †Crawford, D. *Launark, N.E.*
 Crawford, W., d. *Durham, Mid.*
 *Crean, E. *Queen's Co., Ossory.*
 Cremer, W. R. *Shored., Haggerston.*
 Crewdson, W. D. *Lanc., N. Lonsdale.*
 *Crilly, Daniel *Mayo, N.*
 *Cripps, C. A., Q.C. *Gloucestersh., Mid.*
 Crofton, Sir M., Bt. *Sligo, S.*
 *Crombie, J. W. *Kincardineshire.*
 Crompton, C., d. *Staffs, Leek*
 Crook, H. T. *Yorks., Sowerby.*
 Crook, W. M. *Wandswoorth.*
 Cropper, James *Westmorland, S.*
 Crosfield, John. *Warrington.*

- Crosfield, J. H.* *Manchester, E.*
Crosfield, W. *Lincoln.*
 " *Warrington.*
Crosland, Sir J. J. *Kt. Huddersfield.*
 **Cross, Alex.* *Glasgow, Camlachie.*
Cross, Edward *Lanc., Westhoughton.*
 **Cross, H. Shepherd* *Bolton.*
Cross, J. K., d. *Bolton.*
 †*Curran, Rt. Hon. Sir*
 R. (Lord Cross) *Lancs., Newton.*
Cross, Hon. W. H., d. *Liverpool, W. Derby.*
Crossley, Edward *Yorks, Sowerby.*
Crossley, Sir S., Bt. *Suffolk, N., Hatifax.*
Crossman, Sir W. *Portsmouth.*
 **Cruddas, W. D.* *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
 †*Cubitt, Rt. Hon. G.*
 (Lord Ashcombe) *Surrey, Mid.*
 **Cubitt, Hon. H.* *Surrey, S.E.*
Cudlipp, J. S. *Lincs., Stamford.*
Cuninghame, J. C. *Lanark, N.E.*
Cuninghame, Sir W., d. *Glasgow, College.*
Cunliffe, Sir R. A., Bt. *Flintshire.*
 " *Denbigh Dt.*
Curran, Pete *Barrow-in-Furness.*
 " *Yorks, Barnsley.*
 **Curran, T.* *Sligo, S. Donegal, N.*
 **Curran, T. B.* *Donegal, N.*
 " *Kilkenny.*
 **Currie, Sir D., Bt.* *Perthshire, W.*
Curwen, H. F. *Cumb., Cockermouth.*
 †*Curzon, Rt. Hn. G. N.* *Lancs., Southport.*
 (Ld. Curzon of Derbyshire, S.
 Kedleston)
Curzon, Hon. M. *Leicestershire, Mid.*
 **Curzon, Viscount* *Bucks, S.*
Cust, H. J. C. *Lincs., Stamford.*
Cuthbertson, Sir J. *Glasgow, St. Bollox.*
Dadson, A. J. *Worcestershire, Mid.*
 **Dalbiac, Col. P. H.* *Camberwell, N.*
Dalgleish, Sir W. O. *Dundee.*
 **Dalkeith, Earl of* *Roxburghshire.*
 Dalkeith, Earl of, d. *Dumfries Co.*
 **Dalrymple, Sir C., Bt.* *Ipswich.*
 " *Edinburgh Co.*
Dalrymple, Hon. H. *Wigtownshire.*
Dalrymple, Hon. N. *Edinburgh Co.*
Dalrymple, Visct. *Kilmarnock Dt.*
Dalton, J. J. *Donegal, W.*
 " *Meath, S.*
Dalway, M. R. *Antrim, E.*
Daly, Gen. Sir H., d. *Dundee.*
 **Daly, James* *Monaghan, S.*
Daly, John *Limerick City.*
 **Dalziel, J. H.* *Kirkcaldy Dist.*
 †*Daue, R. M., Q.C.* *Fermanagh, N.*
 †*Darling, Sir C. J.* *Deptford.*
 " *Hackney, S.*
 †*Darling, M. T. S., Edinr., &c., Univ.*
 Q.C. (Lord) *Banffshire.*
Darlington, J. *Warwickshire, S.E.*
Darwin, Major L. *Staffs., Lichfield.*
Davenport, H. T., d. *(see Hinckes).*
 †*Davey, Sir Horace* *Stockton, Ipswich.*
 Q.C. (Lord Davey) *Christchurch.*
 " *Stockport.*
David, A. J. *Cambridge.*
Davidson, J. M. *Greenock.*
Davies, A. P. S. *Pembrokeshire.*
Davies, David, d. *Cardiganshire.*
Davies, F. *Liverpool, Everton.*
 **Davies, Col. H. D.* *Chatham, Rochester.*
- **Davies, M. Vaughan* *Cardiganshire.*
Davies, R., d. *Anglesey.*
Davies, Capt. T. *Cardiganshire, E.*
Davies, Sir W., Kt., d. *Pembrokeshire.*
 †*Davies, W. R. M.*
Davis, E. F. *Kent, Thanet.*
Davis, F. L. *Glamm., Rhondda.*
Davis, W. J. *Birm., Bordesley*
 **Davitt, Michael* *Mayo, S. Kerry, E.*
 " *Meath, N. Cork, N.E.*
 " *Waterford.*
Dawbarn, C. Y. C. *L'pool, Toxteth, E.*
Dawnay, Hon. G., d. *Yorks, Cleveland.*
Dawnay, Col. Hon. L. *Yorks, Thirsk.*
Dawson, R. *Leeds, E.*
Deacon, H. W. *Lancs., Widnes.*
Deane, H. B. F., Q.C. *Sheffield, Brightside.*
Deasy, John, d. *Mayo, W.*
Debenham, F. *Cheltenham.*
De Cobaiu, E. S. W. *Belfast, E.*
De la Poer, R. *Kilkenny, S.*
De la Poer, W. *Waterford, E.*
De Lisle, B. C. *Cheshire, Wirral.*
De Lisle, E. P. *Leicestershire, Mid.*
Dempsey, J. *Belfast, N.*
Denison, E. W. *(see Beckett, E. W.)*
Dennehy, P. R. *Tipperary, E.*
 **Denny, Col. J. Mc A.* *Kilmarnock Dt.*
De Ricci, J. H. *Bedford.*
De Robeck, Baron *Kildare, N.*
 **De Rothschild, Bar. F.* *Bucks, Mid.*
Dethridge, F. *Hammersmith.*
Dewar, T. R. *Essex, S.W.*
 †*De Worms, Baron H.*
 (Ld. Pirbright) *L'pool, E. Toxteth.*
Diamond, C. *Monaghan, N.*
Dibb, A. K. *Hull, W.*
Dickinson, W. H. *T. Ham'ts, Stepney.*
Dickson, Maj. A. G., d. *Dover.*
Dickson, C. Scott, Q.C. *Kilmarnock Dt.*
 " *Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
Dickson, Rt. Hn. T. A. *Dublin, St. Stephen's.*
 " *Antrim, Mid.*
 " *Armagh, Mid.*
Digby, W. *Islington, S.*
 " *Paddington, N.*
Diggle, J. R. *Marplebone, W.*
 **Dilke, Rt. Hn. Sir C.* *Gloucestersh., F-of-D.*
 " *Chelsea.*
 **Dillon, John* *Mayo, E. Tyrone, N.*
 " *Roscommon, S.*
Dillon, V. B. *Sligo, N.*
Dimsdale, Baron, d. *Herts, Mid.*
 **Disraeli, C. R.* *Chesh., Altrincham.*
Dixon, George, d. *Birm., Edgbaston.*
Dixon, Sir R., Kt. *Middlesbrough.*
 **Dixon-Hartland, Sir*
 F. D., Bt. *Midxx., Uxbridge.*
Dobson, C. B. *Yorks, Osgodcross.*
Dockrell, M. E. *Dublin, St. Patrick.*
Dodd, Cyril, Q.C. *Essex, E. Cambridge.*
 " *Sheffield, Ecclesail.*
Dodd, W. H., Q.C. *Antrim, N.*
 " *Londonderry, S.*
Dodds, Joseph *Stockton.*
Dolbey, T. H. *Bucks, Mid.*
 " *Norfolk, S.*
Donald, R. *Shoreditch, Hoxton.*
 **Donelan, Capt.* *Cork, E.*
 **Donkin, R. S.* *Tynemouth.*
 **Doogan, P. C.* *Tyrone, E.*

*Dorington, Sir J. E. ... Gloucestersh. N. & E.
 †Dougherty, Prof. J. B. Tyrone, N.
 *Doughty, G. Gt. Grimsby.
Douglas, Dr. T. S. ... Cumberland, Mid.
 *Douglas-Pennant,
 Hon. E. G. Northants, S.
 *Doxford, W. T. Sunderland.
 *Drage, Geoffrey Derby.
 *Drumcker, C. G. A. Northampton.
Drummond, H. W. ... Carmarthenshire, W.
Drury-Lowe, W. ... Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
Duckett, S. J. C. ... Carlou Co.
 Duckham, T. Herefordsh. N. & S.
 *Duckworth, J. Lancs., Middleton.
 " Warw. & Leamingtn.
 Duff, Rt. Hn. Sir R., d. Banffshire.
 Duff, W. P. Camberwell, N.
 Dugdale, J. S., Q.C. ... Warwickshire, N.E.
 Duke, Col. O. T. Beds, S.
Dumphreys, J. ... Birmingham, W.
 Duncan, D., d. Barrow-in-Furness.
 " Liverpool, Exchange.
 Duncan, Col. F., d. Finsbury, Holborn.
 Duncan, J. A. Barrow. Kirkcudbrt.
 Duncan, S. W. Cambs, N.
 " Yorks, Pudsey.
 Duncombe, Arthur. Yorks, Howdenshire.
 *Duncombe, Hon. H. Cumberland, W.
Dundas, Hon. C. T. ... Orkney & Shetland.
Dundas, Hon. J. C., d. York.
 Dunhill, W. H. C. Yorks, Keighley.
 Dunn, A. E. Ezezer.
 *Dunn, Sir W., Bt. Paisley. Renfrew, W.
 †Dunsany, Lord Gloucestershire, S.
 " Forest.
Dunville, J. D. ... Durham, N.W.
 Durant, J. C. T. Hamlets, Stepney.
 Dyer, A. S. Derby.
 *Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir
 W. Hart, Bt. Kent, N.W.
 Earle, A. Liverpool, Scotland.
 Earp, T. Notts, Newark.
 †Eaton, H. W., d.
 (Ld. Cheylesmore) Coventry.
Eaton, Hon. H. F. ... Coventry.
 Ebrington, Viscount, Devon, W.
 Ecroÿd, W. F. Lancs., Rossendale.
 Edgcombe, J. T. Middlesex, Enfield.
 Edgcombe, Hon. C. Cornwall, S.E.
 Edgcombe, Sir E. R. P. Dorset, S. Devon, S.
 " Hereford.
 Edmonds, W. M. Barrow-in-Furness.
 " Lancs., N. Lonsdale.
 Edwards, C. A. Middx. Tottenham.
 Edwards, Maj. E. J. Dover.
 Edwards, F. Radnorshire.
 Edwards, J. P. Rochester.
 Edwards-Moss, Sir J. Lancs., Southport.
 Edwards-Moss, T. C. d. Lancs., Widnes.
 *Edwards, Sir J. B. Hythe.
 Egan, B. Mayo, N.
 Egerton, Hn. A. F., d. Lancs., Eccles.
 Egerton, Hon. A. J. d. Lancs., Eccles.
 *Egerton, Hn. A. de T. Cheshire, Knutsford.
 Egerton, Ad. Hn. F. d. Derbyshire, N.E.
 Elcho, Lord Ipswich.
 " Haddington Co.
 Elibank, Master of Edinburgh, W.
 " Peebles and Selkirk.
 *Elliot, Hon. A. B. D. Roxburghshire.
 " Durham.

Elliot, Hon. H. F. ... Ayrshire, N.
 Elliot, Sir G., Bt., d. Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 " Monmouth Dt.
 " Durham, S.E.
 Elliot, Sir G. W., Bt. d. Yorks, Richmond.
 Elliot, R. H. Berwickshire.
 Ellis, Ben. Camberw., Peckham.
 Ellis, Frederick. Yorks, Spen Valley.
 Ellis, James. Leicestershire, W.
 *Ellis, J. E. Notts, Rushcliffe.
 Ellis, Sir John W., Bt. Surrey, Kingston.
 *Ellis, T. E. Merionethshire.
 Elton, C. I., Q.C. ... Somerset, W.
 †Emlyn, Visc. (1) Wilts, N.
 (Earl Cawdor) Manchester, S.
 " Carmarthenshire, W.
 Emlyn, Visc. (2) Pembrokeshire.
 *Engledow, C. J. Kildare, N.
 Erichsen, Sir J. E., d. Edin., &c., Univ.
 Errington, Sir G., Bt. Lancs., Newton.
 *Esmonde, Sir T. H. G. Kerry, W.
 " Dublin Co., S.
 Esslemont, P., d. Aberdeenshire, E.
 Eustace, H. Tipperary, N.
 *Evans, Sir F. H. Southampton.
 Evans, Sir T. W., d. Derby.
 *Evans, S. T. Glamorgan, Mid.
 Evans-Gordon, Major T. Ham'ts.,
 " Stepney.
 Evatt, Surg. Maj. Woolwich.
 Everard, Maj. N. T. Cavan, W.
 Eve, Richard. T. Ham'ts.,
 " St. George's, E.
 " Hants, N.
 " Kidderminster.
 Evelyn, W. J. Deptford.
 Everett, R. L. Suffolk, S.E.
 *Evershed, Sydney ... Staffs., Burton.
 Ewart, Sir J., Kt. Brighton.
 Ewart, Sir W., Bt. d. Belfast, N.
 Eyre, Col. H., C.B. Lincs., Gainsboro'.
 " Notts, Mansfield.
 Fairbairn, Sir A., Bt. Yorks, Otley.
 " Pudsey.
 Fairbairns, W. H. Middlesex, Enfield.
 Falconer, J. B. Wexford, N.
 Falk, P., d. Norfolk, E.
 Falkiner, C. L., Q.C. Armagh, S.
 *Fardell, Sir T. G. Kt. Paddington, S.
 Farmer-Atkinson H. J. Boston, Derby.
 " Lincs., Brigg.
 †Farquhar, Sir H. (Ld.) Marylebone, W.
 Farquharson, H. R., d. Dorset, W.
 *Farquharson, Dr. R. Aberdeenshire, W.
 *Farrell, J. P. Cavan, W. Kilkenny.
 *Farrell, T. J. Kerry, S. Waterford.
 *Farren, G. Carnarvonshire, S.
 Farrer, J. Anson ... Westmorland, S.
 " Yorks, Skipton.
 Feilden, Gen. R. J., d. Lancashire, Chorley.
 Fell, J. Worcestershire, W.
 *Fellowes, Hon. A. E. Hunts, N.
 " Norfolk, Mid & N.
 †Fellowes, Hon. W. H.
 (Ld. de Ramsey) ... Hunts, N.
 *Fenwick, C. North'd, Wansbeck.
 Fenwick, Capt. H. T. Durham, Houghton.
 Ferguson, G. Lanark, Govan.
 Ferguson, R., d. Carlisle.

- *Fergusson, Rt. Hon.
Sir J., Bt., G.C.M.G. Manchester, N.E.
Ffolkes, Sir W. H., Bt. King's Lynn.
Ffolliott, Col. J., d. Sligo, S. & N.
- *French, P. Wexford, S.
- *Field, Adm. E., C.B. Sussex, S.
- *Field, W. Dublin, St. Patrick's.
- *Fielden, T., d. Lancs., Middleton.
- *Fielding, J. Lamb'th, Kenningt'n.
- *Finch, G. H. Rutland.
- *Finch-Hatton, Hn. H. Notts, Newark.
... Nottingham, E.
- +Finch-Hatton, Hon. M.
(E. of Winchilsea), d. Lincs., Spalding.
Findlater, Sir W., Kt. Londonderry, S.
- *Finlay, Sir R. B., Q.C. Inverness Dt.
- *Finlayson, J. Renfrew, E.
- *Finucane, J. Limerick, E.
- *Firbank, J. T. Hull, E.
Shored., Haggerston.
- Firth, J. F. B., d. Dundee.
" Kensington, N.
" Newington, W.
- *Fisher, W. Hayes Fulham.
- *Fison, F. W. Yorks, Doncaster.
" Buckrose.
" Olley.
- Fitzgerald, J. G. Longford, S.
" Louth, S.
Fitzgerald, J. V., Q.C. Liverpool, Scotland.
Fitzgerald, Sir M., Northants, S.
- *Fitzgerald, Sir R. Bt., Cambridge.
Fitzgerald, W. W. A. Lancs.; Leigh.
- *Fitzmaurice, Lord E. Wilts, N.
" Deptford.
- Fitzwilliam, Hon. C. Yorks, Hallamshire.*
Fitzwilliam, Hon. H. Yorks, Doncaster.
Fitzwilliam, Hon. J. D. Peterborough.
- *Fitzwygram, Gen. Sir
Frederick, Bt. Hants, S.
- *Flannery, J. F. Yorks, Shipley.
- Flattely, D. I. Lancs., Gorton.*
- Flavin, M. Cork City.
- *Flavin, M. J. Kerry, N.
- Fleming, C. J., Q.C. Yorks, Doncaster.
" Pontefract. Dudley.
- Fletcher, A. E. Greenock.*
Fletcher, B., d. Wilts, N.W.
" Christchurch.
- *Fletcher, Sir Henry. Sussex, Mid.
- †Flower, Cyril (Ld.
Battersea) Beds, S.
- *Flower, Ernest F. S. Bradford, W.
- *Flynn, J. C. Cork, N.
- Foley, J. D. Kerry, S.*
Foley, P. J. Galway, W.
- †Foljambe, C. G. S.
(Ld. Hawkesbury) Notts, Mansfield.
Foljambe, Rt. Hn. F. Notts, Bassetlaw.
" Yorks, Barmsey.
" Rotherham.
Foljambe, G. S. Notts, Rushcliffe.
" Yorks, Rotherham.
- †Folkestone, Visc. (1) Middx., Enfield.
(Earl of Radnor).
- *Folkestone, Visc. (2) Wilts, S.
Ford, Major C. Devonport.
Fordham, H. G. Herts, N.
Forrest, A., d. Salford, S.
Forrest, J. C. Lanark, Mid.
- Forster, Sir C., Bt., d. Walsall.
- *Forster, H. W. Kent, W.
- Forster, John St. Helens.*
- Forster, Rt. Hon.
W. E., d. Bradford, Central.
- Forsyth, W. Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
- Forwood, Rt. Hon.
Sir Arthur B., Bt., d. Lancs., Ormskirck.
- Foster, A. H. Donegal, S.
- *Foster, Sir B. W., Kt. Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
" Chester.
- *Foster, H. S. Suffolk, N.
- Foster, S. P. Carlisle.*
" Cumberland, N.
- *Foster, Col. W. H. Lancs., Lancaster.
- Foulger, J. C. Marrylebone, W.*
- *Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir
H. H., G.C.S.I. Wolverhampton, E.
- Fowler, M. A., d. Durham.
- Fowler, Sir R. N., d. London, City.
- Fowler, W. Cambridge. Perth.*
- Foz, Joe, d. Deuvsbury.
- *Fox, J. F. King's Co., Tullamore.
- Fox, W. S. Lincs., Sleaford.*
- Fraser, Gen. Sir C. C. d. Lambeth, N.
- †French, D. O' C., Q.C. Lancs., Newton.
- French-Mullen, Dr. d. Dublin Co., S.*
- *Fry, Lewis Bristol, N.
- Fry, Sir Theodore, Bt. Darlington.
- Fry, T. W. Westmorland, N.*
- Frye, F. C. Kensington, N.
- Fulford, H. C., d. Staffs., Lichfield.
" Birmingham, E.
- Fullam, P. Meath, S.
- Fullarton, R. W. M., d. Orkney and S.*
" Edinburgh, E.
" Sutherlandsh.
- Fuller, G. P. Wilts, W.
- Fuller, J. M. F. Wilts, N.W. Bath.*
" Salisbury.
- Fulton, Sir F., Q.C. West Ham, N.
- Furness, Sir C., Kt. Hartlepoons. York.
- Fyffe, C. A., d. Oxford.*
- *Galloway, W. J. Manchester, S.W.
" Warwickshire, S.E.
- Gamble, Sir D., Bt. St. Helens.*
- Gane, J. L., Q.C., d. Leeds, E.
- Gardner, Col. A. C. Marrylebone, E.*
- Gardner, R. R., d. Windsor
- Gardner, R. R. Armagh, Mid.*
- †Gardner, Rt. Hon. H
(Ld. Burghclere) Essex, N
- *Garfit, W. Boston.
- Gathorne - Hardy, Sussex, N.
Hon. A., Q.C. Yorks, Doncaster.
- Gathorne - Hardy,
Hon. J. (Ld. Medway) Kent, Mid.
- Gatty, C. T. Dorset, W.*
- Gay, J. Drew, d. Cornwall, N.W.*
- *Gedge, Sydney Walsall. Beds, S.
" Stockport.
- Gent-Davis, R. Lamb'th, Kenningt'n
- Germaine, R. A. Shoreditch, Hoxton.*
" Northampton.
- Ghose, Lalmohun Deptford.*
- Gibb, T. E., d. St. Pancras, E.
- *Gibbons, J. L. Wolverhampton, S.
- *Gibbs, Hon. A. G. H. London, City.
- Gibbs, F. W., d. Sussex, S.W.*

- †Gibbs, H. Hucks
(Ld. Aldenham) ... London, City.
- *Gibbs, Hon. Vicary Herts, Mid.
- Gibney, J. Meath, N.
- Gibson, C. A. Southampton.
- †Gibson (Justice), J. G. Liverpool, Walton.
- Giffard, H. A., Q.C. ... Cambs, E.
- Gilbey, A. Bucks, S.
- Giles, Alfred, d. Southampton.
- *Giles, C. T. Cambs, N.
- *Gilhooly, J. Cork, W.
- Gill, H. J. Limerick.
- Gill, T. P. Louth, S.
- *Gilliat, J. S. Lancs., Widnes.
- " Clapham.
- Gilmour, A. J. Renfrew, E.
- Gilmour, Sir J. C., Bt. ... Fife, E.
- *Gladstone, Rt. Hn. H. Leeds, W.
- Gladstone, J. E. Yorks, Spen Valley.
- Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Edinburgh Co.
- W. E., d. Leith Dt.
- Glanville, H. J. Rotherhithe.
- Glascodine, C. H. Glamorgan, W.
- Glover, John. Scarborough.
- Glyn, Hon. P. C. Dorset, E.
- *Goddard, D. F. Ipswich.
- *Godson, Sir A. F., Kt. Kidderminster.
- Goff, T. C. E. Yorks, Buckrose.
- *Gold, C. Essex, N.
- Goldsmid, Sir J., Bt. d. St. Pancras, S.
- *Goldsworthy, Genl. ... Hammersmith.
- Goodman, N., d. Cambs, W.
- Goodwin, Dr. F. Bury St. Edmunds.
- Gordon, C. T. Elgin Dt.
- *Gordon, Hon. J. E. Elgin and Nairn.
- Gordon, Lord Esme Hunts, N.
- Gordon, R. Montrose Dt.
- Gordon, W. W. Aberdeenshire, N.E.
- Gore, H. H. Bristol, E.
- *Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir Camb. University.
- J. E., Q.C. Chatham.
- *Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. St. George's, H. Sq.
- " Edinburgh, E.
- " Liverpool, Exchange.
- *Goschen, G. J., jun. Sussex, N.
- Gosling, E. D., d. Lancs., Eccles.
- " Surrey, S.W.
- Gould, C., Q.C. Derbyshire, N.E.
- *Goulding, E. A. Wilts, E.
- *Gourley, Sir E. T., Bt. Sunderland.
- Grafton, F. W., d. Lancs., Accrington.
- *Graham, H. R., d. St. Pancras, W. & N.
- " Staffs., Eandsworth.
- Graham, R. B. C. Lanark, N.W.
- " Glasgow, Cambachie.
- †Granby, Marq. of ... Leicestershire, E.
- Grant, Sir A. H., Bt. Aberdeenshire, W.
- Grant, Sir Charles. ... Banffshire.
- Grant, Daniel, d. Marylebone, E.
- Grant, Sir G. M., Bt. Elgin and Nairn.
- Grant, J. A. Banffshire, Elgin Dt.
- Grant, J. Corrie. Birmingham, W.
- " Warwickshire, S.E.
- †Grant, J. P. Ross and Cromarty.
- †Grantham, Sir W., Kt. Cropton.
- Gray, C. W. Essex, E. and N.
- *Gray, E. West Ham, N.
- Gray, E. D., d. Carlow Co.
- " Dublin, St. Stephens.
- Gray, Sir W., Kt., d. Hartlepool.
- Greaves, W. Mc. G. ... Glasgow, Tradeston.
- Green, Sir E., Bt. ... Wakefield.
- Green, G. Glasgow, Tradeston.
- Green, Henry T. Hamlets, Poplar.
- *Green, W. D. Wednesbury.
- Green-Price, Sir R., d. Radnor Co.
- Greenall, Sir G., Bt., d. Warrington.
- Greene, E., d. Suffolk, N.W.
- Greene, E. W. Suffolk, N.W.
- *Greene, H. D., Q.C. ... Shrewsbury.
- *Greene, W. R. Cambs, N.
- Greenwood, A. Leeds, W.
- Greenwood, G. G. ... Peterborough.
- Greenwood, J. Burnley.
- Greer, Dr. T. Londonderry, N.
- Gregory, G. B., d. ... Sussex, N.
- Grenfell, C. A. Rochester.
- Grenfell, W. H. Hereford, Salisbury.
- " Windsor.
- *Gretton, John, jun. ... Derbysh., S.
- *Greville, Capt. Hn. R. Bradford, East.
- " Yorks, Barnsley.
- †Grey, A. H. G. (Earl) North'nd, Tyneside.
- *Grey, Sir E., Bt. North'nd, Berwick.
- †Grey de Wilton, Visc.
- (E. of Wilton) Lancs., Gorton.
- *Grice - Hutchinson,
- Major Aston Manor.
- *Griffith, E. J. Anglesey.
- " L'pool, W. Toxteth.
- Griffiths, R. F. F. ... Merthyr Tydfil.
- †Grigsby, Dr. W. E. ... Essex, Mid.
- Grimwade, E. W. ... Croydon.
- †Grimston, Visc. (Earl of Verulam) Herts, Mid.
- Grosvenor, Lord H. ... Cheshire, Northwich.
- †Grosvenor, Lord R.
- (Lord Stalbridge). Flintshire.
- Grotian, F. B. Hull, E.
- Grove, F. C. Glamorgan, Mid.
- Grove, Sir T., Bt., d. ... Wilts, S.
- Grove, T. N. A. West Ham, N.
- " Winchester.
- Guest, A. E., d. Southampton.
- Guest, John, I. C. Plymouth.
- †Guinness, Sir E. C.
- (Lord Iveagh) Dublin, St. Stephens.
- *Gull, Sir W. C., Bt. ... Devon, N.W.
- " Elgin and Nairn.
- *Gully, Rt. Hon. W. C. Carlisle, Whitehaven.
- Gunn, Sir John, Kt. ... Cardiff Dist.
- *Gunter, Colonel R. ... Yorks, Barkt'n Ash.
- Gurdon, E. T. Norfolk, Mid.
- Gurdon, Sir W. B. ... Colchester.
- " Southw., Rotherhithe.
- " Norfolk, S.W.
- Guthrie, D. C. Northants, S.
- " Forfarshire.
- Guthrie, M. Liverpool, W. Derby.
- Gutteridge, Dr. R. S. Strand.
- Haddow, A. Lanark, Govan.
- *Haggard, H. Rider. ... Norfolk, E.
- Haldane, R. B., Q.C. Haddington Co.
- Halkett, Baron H. ... Lancs., N. Lonsdale.
- " Chester.
- Hall, A. W. Oxford.
- *Hall, Sir C., Q.C. ... Holborn, Cambs, W.
- Hall, J. O. Monaghan, N.
- †Hall, S., Q.C. Lancs., Stretford.
- Hall, W. Brighton.
- Hall, W. H. Cambs, E.
- Hall, W. K. Salford, S.

- Hallett, T. G. P.*.....Galway, Wilts, W.
Hallifax, S......Kent, N.E.
Halpin, Capt. W., d. Wicklow, E.
 **Halsey, T. F.*.....Herts, W.
Hambro, Col. C., d. Dorset, S.
Hamilton, Sir C. E. Southw., Rotherhithe.
Hamilton, Id. C. J. Liverpool, W. Derby.
Hamilton, Lord E......Tyrone, N.
Hamilton, Lord F. S. Tyrone, N.
 Manchester, S.W.
 **Hamilton, Lord Geo. Middlesex, Ealing.*
 †*Hamilton, Rt. Hn. I. T.*
 (*Lord Holm Patrick*), d. Dublin Co., N.
 †*Hamilton, J. G. C.*
 (*Lord Hamilton*) Lanark, S.
Hamilton, Cap. S.B. Wexford, S.
Hamley, Gn. Sir E., d. Birkenhead.
Hammill, F......Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 **Hammond, J.*.....Carlou Co.
Hammond, R......Sheffield, Hallam.
 **Hamond, Sir C. F., Kt.* Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 **Hanbury, Rt. Hn. R. W. Preston.*
Hanbury-Tracy, Hn. F. Montgomery Dist.
Hankey, F. A., d. .. Surrey, N.W.
 **Hanson, Sir Reginald London, City of.*
Harben, Sir H., Kt......Cardiff Dist.
Harcourt, E. W., d......Oxon, S.
 **Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Monmouthsh., W.*
 Sir W. V......Derby.
Hardcastle, E......Salford, N.
Hardcastle, F......Lanc., Westhought'n.
Hardcastle, J. A......Bury St. Edmunds.
Hardie, J. Keir.....West Ham, S.
 Lanark, Mid.
 Bradford, East.
Hardy, G. H......Leicestershire, S.
 Staffs., Burton.
 **Hardy, Laurence* ..Kent, S.
Hardy, Sir Regd., Bt. Yorks, Osgoldcross.
 **Hare, T. L.*.....Norfolk, S.W.
Harford, E., d......Northampton.
Harford, J. C......Cardiganshire.
Hargrove, J......Durham, Houghton.
Harker, W......Yorks, Ripon.
Harland, Sir E., Bt., d. Belfast, N.
Harling, Job.....Yorks, Osgoldcross.
Harmaworth, A. C......Portsmouth.
Harrington, E......Kerry, W.
 **Harrington, T. C.* ..Dublin, Harbour.
Harris, G. M......St. Pancras, S.
Harris, J. J......North'd, Wansbeck.
Harris, M., d......Galway, E.
Harris, R......Surrey, Mid.
Harris, W. J......Devon, Mid.
Harrison, Chas., d......Plymouth.
 Finsbury, Holborn.
Harrison, F......London Univ.
Harrison, Sir G., d......Edinburgh, S.
Harrison, G. K......Staffs., Kingswinford.
Harrison, H......Tipperary, M.
 Limerick, W. Sligo, N.
Hart, Dr. E., d......T. Ham't's, Mile End.
Hart, Heber L......Kent, Thanet.
 Islington, S.
Hart, Sir Israel, Kt. Hythe.
 †*Hartington, Marq. of*
 (D. of Devonshire) Lancs., Rossendale.
Hartley, E. R......Deusbury.
Harvey, G. A......Lewisham.
Harvey, Robt......Devonport.
Harvey, Shand......Lanark, Mid.
- Harvey, T. M.*.....Herts, Mid.
 **Harwood, G.*.....Bolton.
Harwood, J......Bolton.
Haslam, Sir A., Kt......Derby.
Haslam, J......Derbysh., Chesterf'd.
Haslam, J. C......Bolton.
Haslam, L......Lanc., West Hought'n.
 **Haslett, Sir J. H., Bt.* Belfast, N. and W.
Hastings, G. W......Worcestershire, E.
Hatchard, F. S. W......Yorks, Hallamshire.
 **Hatch, E. F. G.*.....Lancs., Gorton.
 Havelock-Allan, Gen.
 Sir H., d......Durham, S.E.
Hawkes, H., d......Birmingham.
Hawkes, M. L., d......Hartlepool.
 Sheffield, Central.
Hawkins, A. H......Bucks, S.
Hawkins, J......Sheffield, Central.
Hawkley, E. F......Yorks, Holderness.
Hay, Hon. C. G......Shoreditch, Hoxton.
 **Hayden, J. P.*.....Roscommon, S.
Hayden, L. P., d......Roscommon, S.
 Leitrim, S.
Haysman, J......Middx., Brentford.
 T. Ham't's, Mile End.
 St. George's, H. Sq.
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Walsall. Bath.
 A. D., Bt.Devon, Torquay.
 **Hazell, H. W.*.....Leicester.
Head, Sir Robt., Bt......Lambeth, Brixton.
Heald, C. J......Sussex, N.
 **Healy, M.*.....Cork.
 **Healy, Thos. J.*.....Wexford, N.
 **Healy, T. M.*.....Louth, N. Longford,
 Londonderry, S. [N.
 Monaghan, N.
Heath, A. H......Hanley.
Heath, A. R......Lincs., Louth.
 **Heath, James*.....Staffs., N.W.
Heathcote, Capt. J.E. Staffs., N.W.
 **Heaton, J. H.*.....Canterbury.
 **Hedderwick, T. C. H. Wick Dt.*
 Lanark, S.
Hedley, E. H......Swansea Dt.
 **Helder, A.*.....Whitehaven.
Heldmann, H......Hunts, N.
 Middx., Brentford.
 **Hemphill, Rt. Hn. C. Tyrone, N.*
 H., Q.C.Hastings.
 Liverpool, W. Derby.
 †*Heneage, Rt. Hon. E.*
 (*Lord Heneage*) ..Grimsby.
 **Henderson, A.*.....Staffordshire, W.
Henderson, Jas......Camber., Dulwich.
Hennessy, Sir J. P., d. Kilkenny, N.
Henriques, A. G......Newington, Walw'th.
Henry, Mitchell.....Glasgow, Blackfriars.
Henty, D......Hants, W.
Herbert, Jesse.....Birmingham, Centl.
 †*Herbert, Hon. S. (Earl*
 of Pembroke).....Croydon. Wilts, S.
Herdman, E. T......Donegal, E.
 **Hermon-Hodge, R. T. Oxon, S.*
 Lancs., Accrington.
 †*Herschell, Sir F. (Ld.)* Lancs., N. Lonsdale.
 †*Hervey, Lord F.*.....Bury St. Edmunds.
 Hervey, Lord John. Ipswich.
Heward, S. B......Essex, W.
Heatall, W. B......Derby.
Heyworth, E......Blackburn.

- Hibbert, Rt. Hon.
Sir J. T., K.C.B. ... Oldham.
- *Hickman, Sir A., Kt. ... Wolverhampton, W.
- Hicks, E., d. Cambs., E.
- Higgins, C., Q.C. Norfolk, M. Salop, N.
- *Hill, Capt. Arthur ... Down, W.
- Hill, Lord Arthur ... Down, W.
- *Hill, Rt. Hon. A. S. Staffs., Kingswinford.
- *Hill, Sir E. S., K.C.B. Bristol, S.
- Hill, James, d. Lambeth, Brixton.
..... Islington, N.
- Hill, S. Mc. C. North'd., Wansbeck.
- Hill, T. R., d. Worcester.
- Hillen, A. W. Cheltenham.
- Hinckes, H. T., d. Staffs., Leek.
- Hincks, J. T. Worcester.
- Hingley, Sir B., Bt. Worcestershire, N.
- *Hoare, C. E. B. Hampstead.
..... Sheffield, Attercliffe.
..... Bradford, Central.
- Hoare, Hy. Orkney & Shetland.
- Hoare, Sir H. A., d. Somerset, E.
- Hoare, H. E. Cambs, W.
- *Hoare, Samuel Norwich.
- Hobart, H. W. Salford, S.
- *Hobhouse, C. E. Wilts, E.
- *Hobhouse, H. Somerset, E.
- Hobson, S. G. Bristol, E.
- Hodgson, C. D. Bucks, Mid.
..... Surrey, Kingston.
- Hoey, D. G. Lanark, Govan.
- *Hogan, J. F. Tipperary, Mid.
- Hogg, A. S. Exeter.
- Hogg, Dr. W. B. G. Middx., Ealing.
- †Hogg, Sir J. McG., d.
(Ld. Maghera morne) ... Middx., Hornsey.
- *Holburn, J. G. Lanark, N.W.
- *Holden, Angus Yorks, Buckrose.
..... Bradford, E.
- Holden, E. T. Walsall.
- Holden, Sir Isaac, d. Yorks, Keighley.
- †Holland, Sir H. T.,
(Visc. Knutsford) Hampstead.
- *Holland, Hon. L. R. T. Ham'ts, Bow, &c.
..... Suffolk N.E.
- Holland, W. H. Salford, N.
- Hollond, J. E. Brighton.
..... Perthshire, E.
- Holloway, G., d. Gloucestersh., Mid.
- Holman, S. Middx., Ealing.
- †Holmes, Right Hon.
(Ld. Justice) H. Dublin University.
- Holmes, J. S. Norfolk, S.
- Holms, John, d. Hackney, Central.
- Holt, E. Manchester, N.E.
- Homer, G. W. Dorset, W.
- Hooles, Major W. W. Yorks, Rotherham.
- Hooper, John, d. Cork S.E.
- Hope, J. D. Perthshire, W.
- Hope, J. Fitzalan ... Pontefract.
- " Yorks, Elland.
..... Sheffield, Brightside.
- Hope, Capt. T. Linlithgow.
- Hopkinson, A., Q.C. Wilts, N.
..... Manchester E. & N.W.
- Hopps, Rev. J. P. Paddington, S.
- Hopwood, C. H., Q.C. Lancs., Middleton.
..... Stockport.
- Horgan, D. Cork.
- *Hornby, W. H. Blackburn.
- Horner, F. W. Southwark, W.
- *Horniman, F. J. Penryn and Falmo.
- Horsfall, J. C. Bradford, W.
- *Houldsworth, Sir W. Manchester, N.W.
- Houston, Dr., Q.C. Londonderry, N.
..... Warrington.
- *Houston, R. P. L'pool, W. Toxteth.
- Howard, Col. H.R.L. Flintshire.
- †Howard, E. S. Gloucestersh., S.
- Howard, E. W. Worcester.
- Howard, H. C. Cumber'l'd, Mid & N.
- *Howard, Joseph Middx., Tottenham.
- Howard, J.M., Q.C., d. Dulwich.
- Howell, G. Bethnal Green, N.E.
- *Howell, W. T. Denbigh Dt.
- *Howorth, Sir H. H. Salford, S.
- Hoyle, Isaac. Lancs., Heywood.
- Hozier, Col. H. M. Woolwich.
- *Hozier, Hon. J. H. C. Lanark, S.
- †Hubbard, Hon. Eger-
ton (Ld. Addington) N. Bucks.
- *Hubbard, Hn. Evelyn Lambeth, Brixton.
..... Bucks, N. Plymouth.
- Hubbard, J. G., d.
(1st Ld. Addington) London, City.
- Hubbard, W. E. Sussex, Mid.
- *Hudson, G. B. Herts, N.
- *Hughes, Edwin Woolwich.
- Hughes, Prof. A. W. Carnarvonshire, N.
- Hughes, W. T. Stirling District.
- Hughes-Hallett, Col. Rochester.
- Hulse, E. H. Salisbury.
- Hulton, H. A. H. Leicestershire, W.
- Hulton, W. W. B. Lancs., Radcliffe.
- Hume, Major M. S. Hackney, Central.
..... Maidstone, Stockport.
- Hume-Dick, W. F., d. Wicklow, W.
- Hume-Williams, W. E. Monmouthshire, N.
- Humphreys, W. Carnarvonshire, S.
- Hunt, Sir F. S., Bt. Maidstone.
..... Marylebone, W.
- Hunter, C. E. Northumb'd, Hazhm.
..... Durham, Mid.
- Hunter, W. A., d. Aberdeen, N.
- Hunter, Sir W. Guyer Hackney, Central.
- Huntington, C. P. Lancs., Darwen.
- *Husband, J. Wilts, N.
- Hutchinson, C. C. Croydon.
- *Hutton, A. E. Yorks, Morley.
- Hutton, J. F., d. Manchester, N.
- *Hutton, John Yorks, Richmond.
- *Hylton-Jolliffe, Hn. H. Somerset, Wells.
- Hyndman, H. M. Burnley.
- Illingworth, A. Bradford, W.
- Imbert-Terry, H. M. Devon, W.
..... Somerset, S.
- Impey, F. Worcestershire, S.
- Ince, Cecil H. B. Hastings.
- Ince, H. B., Q.C., d. Islington, E.
- Ind, E. Murray Ipswich.
- Inderwick, F. A., Q.C. Sussex, E.
- Inglis, J. M. Kirkcaldy Dist.
- Ingram, Sir W. J., Bt. Boston.
- Inskip, J. Bristol, E.
- Irvine, F. H., d. Aberdeenshire, W.
- Irwel, Lawrence ... Cheshire, Eddisbury.
- Isaac, Saul. Finsbury, Central.
- Issacs, L. H. Newington, Walwth.
- Isaacson, F. J. W. Suffolk, N. E.
- Issacson, F. W., d. T. Ham'l'ts, Stepney.
- Jacks, W. Stirlingsh. Leith Dt.

- Jackson, C. J.* Glamorgan, E.
Jackson, Sir H. M. Bt. Monmouthshire, S.
 ... Flint District.
Jackson, H. W. Monaghan, N.
Jackson, J. Essex, E.
Jackson, Maj. R. Ross and Cromarty.
 **Jackson, Rt. Hn. W. L.* Leeds, N.
Jacobs, J. Northampton.
 **Jacoby, J. A.* Derbyshire, Mid.
James, C. H., d. Merthyr Tydfil.
James, Frank. Walsall.
 †*James, Rt. Hn. Sir H.*
 (Ld James of Hereford) Bury.
 †*James, Hon. W. H.*
 (Ld. Northbourne) Gateshead.
James, Capt. W. H. St. Pancras, W.
 **Jameson, Major J. E. Clare, W.*
 ... Bury St. Edmunds.
 "
Jamieson, G. A. Edinburgh, W.
Jardine, Sir R., Bt. Dumfries Co.
Jarvis, A. W. King's Lynn.
 **Jebb, Professor R. C.* Camb. University.
Jefferson, J. J. D. Yorks, Morley.
 **Jeffreys, A. F.* Hants, N.
Jenkins, D. J., d. Penryn and Falmo.
Jenkins, E. Dundee.
 **Jenkins, Sir J. J., Kt.* Carmarthen Dt.
Jenkinson, Sir E. Sussex, N.
Jennings, L. J., d. Stockport.
Jephson, H. L. Salop, W.
Jessel, Sir C., Bt. Taunton.
 **Jessel, Capt. H. M.* St. Pancras, S.
Johns, J. W. Warwickshire, N. E.
Johnson, B. S. L'pool., Kirkdale.
Johnson, E., d. Exeter.
Johnson, E. G., d. Strand.
Johnson, James Durham, Jarrow.
Johnson, L. M. Gravesend.
Johnson, R. Newry.
Johnson, W. Warwickshire, N.
 **Johnson-Ferguson, J.* Leicestershire, Mid.
Johnston, C. N. Paisley.
Johnston, H. H. Dublin University.
Johnston, Jas. Manchester, N. E.
Johnston, T., d. Kent, W.
 **Johnston, W.* Belfast, S.
 **Johnstone, J. H.* Sussex, N. W.
 ... Cornwall, Mid.
 **Joicey, Sir J., Bt.* Durham, Chester-le-S.
Joicey, J. Durham, N. W.
Jones, A. S. Hatchett. Middlesex, Enfield.
Jones, Ben. Woolwich.
 **Jones, D. B., Q. C.* Swansea Dt.
 " Gloucestershire, Mid.
Jones, E., d. Southampton.
Jones, E. Camberwell, Peckh'm.
 " Monmouthshire, N.
 **Jones, Col. E. Pryce.* Montgomery Dt.
Jones, Major E. R. Carmarthen Dt.
Jones, F. G. Northampton.
Jones, Leif S. Westminster.
 " Leeds, Central.
Jones, Maurice. Shrewsbury.
Jones, Sir Pryce, Kt. Montgomery Dt.
Jones, Dr. Sydenham. Middlesex, Hornsey.
Jones, W. Cardiganshire.
 **Jones, W.* Carnarvonsh., N.
Jones, W. C. Lancashire, Leigh.
Jones-Parry, Sir L., d. Carnarvon Dist.
 **Jordan, Jeremiah* Fernanagh, S. & N.
 " Meath, S. Clare, W.
- Josse, H., d.* Great Grimsby.
Joyce, J. A. Galway, W.
Judd, G., d. Hants, N.
Judd, James Bristol, W.
 " Suffolk, N.
Kavanagh, W. Mc. M. Armagh, S.
 " Kilkenny, N.
 **Kay-Shuttleworth,*
 Rt. Hn. Sir U. J., Bt. Lancs., Clitheroe.
Keane, Sir E. F., d. Waterford, W.
 **Kearley, H. E.* Devonport.
Keay, J. S. Elgin and Nairn.
 " Newington, W.
Keewil, E. O. Berks, N.
Kekewich, C. G. Kirkcaldy Dt.
 †*Kekewich, Sir A., Kt.* Devon, Mid.
Kelly, B., d. Donegal, S.
Kelly, J. Richards Camberwell, N.
Kempster, J. Clapham.
 " Middlesex, Enfield.
 " Paddington, N.
 " Staffordshire, W.
 **Kemp, George* Lancs., Heywood.
Kemp, Sir K., Bt. Norfolk, N.
Kemp, T. R., Q. C. King's Lynn.
Kennard, C. J., d. Salisbury.
 **Kennaway, Rt. Hon.*
 Sir John H., Bt. Devon, E.
Kennedy, E. J. Sligo, S.
Kennedy, N. J. D. Inverness Co.
Kennedy, P. J. Kildare, N.
 †*Kennedy, Sir W. R.* St. Helens.
 " Birkenhead.
Kenny, C. S. Yorks, Barnsley.
Kenny, J. E., Dr. Cork, S.
 " Dublin, College Gn.
Kenny, M. J. Tyrone, Mid.
 †*Kenny, (Justice) W.* Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 **Kenrick, William* Birmingham, N.
 †*Kensington, Ld., d.* Middlesex, Hornsey.
Kenyon, Hon. G. T. Denbigh District.
 " Denbighshire, E.
 **Kenyon, J.* Bury.
 " Lancs., Heywood.
 **Kenyon-Slaney, Col.* Salop, N. & Mid.
Ker, Capt. R. B. W. Down, E.
Kerans, F. H., d. Lincoln.
Kerr, Quintin Aberdeenshire, West.
Kettle, A. J. Carlow Co.
Kettle, R. E. C. Wolverhampton, E.
Keyser, C. E. Reading.
 **Kilbride, Daniel* Galway, N. Kerry, S.
Kiloursie, Viscount
 (Earl of Cavan) Somerset, S.
 **Kimber, Henry* Wandsworth.
 **King, Sir H. S., Kt* Hull, Central.
King, Joseph Hants, New Forest.
King-Harman, Col.
 Rt. Hon. E., d Kent, Thanet.
Kingerlee, T. H. Oxford.
 **Kinloch, Sir J., Bt.* Perthshire, East.
Kinnear, J. Boyd Fife, E.
 †*Kisbey, W. H., Q. C.* Down, S.
Kitching, A. G. Essex, E. Norfolk, S.
 **Kitson, Sir J., Bt.* Yorks, Colne Valley.
 " Leeds, Central.
 †*Knatchbull-Huges-*
 sen, Hon. E. (Lord Rochester.
 Brabourne) Kent, Thanet.
Knatchbull-Huges-
 sen, Herbert Kent, N. E.

- Knights, Sir H. E.* Marylebone, W.
 †*Knighthley, Sir R.*
 (Ld. *Knighthley*) d. Northants., S.
 **Knowles, Lees* Salford, W.
 " " Lancs., Leigh.
 **Knox, E. F. V.* Londonderry.
 " " Cavan, W.
 **Labouchere, Hy.* Northampton.
Lacaita, C. C. Dundee.
 **Lafone, Alfred* Southw. Bermondsey.
Lalor, R. G., d. Queen's Co., Leix.
Lambert, A. J. Swansea Town.
Lambert, Cowley Islington, E.
 **Lambert, G.* Devon, N.
Lambie, R. Lanark, S.
Lambton, Hon. F. W. Sunderland.
 " " Durham, S.E.
 " " Northum'd, Berwick.
Lancaster, W. Birmingham, S. & N.
Lander, W. H. Salop, N.
Lane, W. J. Cork, E.
 **Langley, J. Batty* Sheffield, Attercliffe.
Lansbury, G. Newington, Walw'th.
Latham, A. M. Cheshire, Knutsford.
 " " Altrincham.
Latham, G. W., d. Cheshire, Crowe.
Latham, W., Q. C. Somerset, W.
Laurie, Col. R. P. Bath.
 **Laurie, General J. W.* Pembroke & H'west.
Laverton, W. H. Wilts, W.
Lauder, J. O. Leitrim, S.
Lawes, R. M. Dover.
Lawless, H. H. Bristol, W.
 †*Lawrance, Sir J. C.* Lincolns., Stamford.
 **Lawrence, Sir E.* Cornwal, Truro.
 Durning, Bt. Burnley, Berks, S.
 " " Sh'ditch, Haggerst'n.
Lawrence, G. P. Surrey, N.W.
Lawrence, Sir H., Bt. Lancs., Heywood.
 d.
Lawrence, Sir J. C., d. Lambeth, N.
 " " Carmarthenshire, W.
Lawrence, Sir Trevor Surrey, S.E.
Lawrence, T. N., d. Cornwal, N.E.
Lawrence, Sir W., d. Paddington, S.
 **Lawrence, W. F.* L'pool, Abercromby.
Lawson, H. L. W. Gloucestershire, E.
 " " St. Pancras, W.
Lawson, John Aston Manor.
 **Lawson, J. Grant* Yorks, Thirsk. Bury.
 " " Lancs, Heywood.
Lawson, Wilfrid Cumberland, Mid.
 †*Lawson, Sir Wilfrid.* Cumbd., Cockermerth.
 †*Lea, G. H.* Wigan.
 **Lea, Sir Thomas, Bt.* Londonderry, S.
 " " Donegal, E.
Leadam, I. S. Lancs., Lancaster.
 " " Chesh., Altrincham.
 " " Devon, N.W.
Leader, R. E. Noths, Bassettlaw.
 " " Sheffield, Ecclesall.
Leahy, James Kildare, S.
Leake, Robert Lancs., Radcliffe.
Leamy, Edmund Cork, N.E. Sligo, S.
 " " Waterford, E.
 " " Armagh, M. Galway.
Learoyd, N. Boston.
Leatham, E. A. Huddersfield.
Lechmere, Sir E., d. Worcestersh., S. & W.
 **Lecky, Rt. Hon. W.*
 E. H. Dublin Univ.
- Lee, Adam* Oldham.
Lee, A. M. Newcastle-u-Lyme.
 †*Lee, B. P.* Aberdeeen, N.
Lee, Henry Manchester, N.W.
 " " Southampton.
Lee-Warner, H. Norfolk, E. & S.W.
Leeper, G. B. Fernanagh, N.
 **Lees, Sir Elliott, Bt.* Birkenhead. Oldham.
 " " Rochdale. Pontefract.
 †*Lees, T. H.* Northampton.
Leeke, Samuel Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
 **Leese, Sir J. F., Q. C. Lancs., Acorington.*
Leetham, H. Yorks, Ripon.
Legard, Col. J. B. York.
Legge, Major Hon. H. Yorks, Holmfirth.
 **Legh, Hon. T. W.* Lancs., Newton.
 †*Legh, W. J. (Lord*
 Newton) Cheshire, Hyde.
Lehmann, R. C. Cambridge.
 " " Cheltenham.
 " " Hull, Central.
Leicester, Joseph West Ham, S.
Leigh, Sir Joseph, Bt. Stockport.
 **Leigh-Bennett, H. C.* Surrey, N.W.
Leighton, Sir B., d. Salop, S.
Leighton, John St. Pancras, N.
 **Leighton, Stanley* Salop, W.
Le Marchant, Sir H. Surrey, N.W.
 **Leng, Sir John, Kt.* Dundee.
Lennox, Lord H., d. Lanark, Partick.
Lennox, Lord W. G. Sussex, S.W.
Leon, H. S. Bucks, N.
Leslie, Sir John, Bt. Monaghan, N.
Lethbridge, Sir R. Kensington, N.
 **Leuty, T. R.* Leeds, E. and N.
Lever, W. H. Birkenhead.
Leveson-Gower, G. W. Stoke. Staffs, N.W.
 " " Marylebone, E.
Lewis, Sir C. E., d. Antrim, N.
 " " Londonderry.
Lewis, E. Dillon Durham, Jarrow.
Lewis, H. C. Merthyr Tydfil.
 " " Glamorgan, E.
 **Lewis, J. H.* Flint District.
Lewis, T. P., d. Anglesey.
 †*Lewisham, Visc.* Lewisham.
 (E. of Dartmouth).
Lidgett, Geo. Plymouth.
Lile, J. H. Cornwal, Truro.
Lindsay, W. A., Q. C. Burnley.
 " " Forfarshire.
Lister, John Halifax.
 †*Lister, S. C.* Yorks, Skipton.
 (Lord Masham).
Little, J. Fletcher Oxford.
Little, T. S. Whitehaven.
 **Llewellyn, Sir J. T. D.* Swansea. Cardiff Dt.
 " " Glamorgan, W. & S.
 **Llewellyn, E. H.* Somerset, N.
Lloyd, M., Q. C., d. Anglesey. Merioneth.
Lloyd, Sir M. O., Bt. Carmarthenshire, E.
Lloyd, S. S. Warwickshire, S.W.
Lloyd, Wilson Wednesbury.
 **Lloyd-George, D.* Carnarvon District.
Lloyd-Jones, R., d. Durham, Chester-le-S.
Lockhart, R. A. Montrose.
Lockwood, Sir F., d. York.
 **Lockwood, Col. M.* Essex, W.
 **Loder, G. W. E.* Brighton.
Logan, C. B. Elgin and Nairn.
 **Logan, J. W.* Leicestershire, S.

- *Long, Col. C. W.....Worcestershire, S.
Long, Prof. J. J.Devon, N.
 *Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. Liverpool, W. Derby.
 ".....Wilts, E.
 *Lopes, H. Y. B.Grantham. Devon, S.
 *Lorne, Marquis of ...Manchester, S.
 ".....Hampstead.
 ".....Bradford, Central.
 *Lough, Thos.Islington, W.
 ".....Cornwall, Truro.
 Low, MalcolmGrantham. Ayr Dt.
 Low, S. P., d.....London, City.
 *Lowe, F. W.Birm'm, Edgbaston.
 ".....Leicestershire, S.
 ".....Birmingham, E.
 *Lowles, JohnShored., Haggerston.
Lowry, Col. J. C., d. Dublin University.
 *Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. Kent, Thanet.
 ".....Cumberland, N.
 ".....Lincolnsh., Louth.
 *Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. Cumberland, Mid.
 Lowther, Hon. W.Westmorland, N.
 *Loyd, A. K., Q.C.Berks, N.
 Loyd, Col. L. V.Chatham.
 *Lubbock, Rt. Hon.
 Sir J., Bt.London University.
 Lucas, E. S.Herefordshire, N.
 Lucas, Col. F. A.Lincolnsh., Louth.
 Lucas, F. L.Gloucestersh., F-of-D.
 Lucas, John.....Gateshead.
 *Lucas-Shadwell, W. Hastings.
 ".....Finsbury, E.
 Lumsden, W. H.....Aberdeenshire, E.
 Lush, A. H.Devon, S.
 Lush-Wilson, H., Q.C. Northants, E.
 *Luttrell, H. F.Devon, W.
 *Lyell, Sir L., Bt.....Orkney and Shetld.
 †Lymington, Viscount
 (E. of Portsmouth) Devon, N.
 Lynam, J.Galway, E.
 Lynch, M. A.Galway Town.
 Lyon, JeremiahKent, N.W.
 Lyon, Hon. P. Bowes Durham, Barn'd C.
 ".....Stockport.
 *Lyttelton, Hon. A.Warwk. & Leamgtn.
 Maberly, G. H.Paddington, N.
 *MacAleese, D.Monaghan, N.
 McArthur, Alex.Leicester.
 *McArthur, C.L'pool, Exchange.
 McArthur, Sir W., d.....Newington, W.
 *McArthur, W. A.Cornwall, Mid.
 ".....Yorks, Buckrose.
 *Macartney, W. G. E. Antrim, S.
 ".....L'pool., Scotland.
 Macaskie, S. C.Leeds, S. Stirling Dt.
 McCaig, J. S.Argyll Co.
 McCall, J., d.....Hackney, N.
 †McCalmont, Gen. H. Antrim, N.
 ".....Londonderry, S.
 *McCalmont, H. L. B. Cambs, E.
 *McCalmont, Col. J. M. Antrim, E.
 McCalmont, R.Belfast, E.
 *McCartan, M.Down, S.
 *McCarthy, JustinLongford, N.
 ".....Londonderry.
 McCarthy, J. H.Newry.
 McCarthy, J. P.Galway, S.
 McCarthy, J. W., d.....Tipperary, Mid.
 McCarthy, T.Hull, W.
 McCoan, J. C.Cheshire, Macclesf'd.
 ".....Lancs., Lancaster.
- McCoan, J. C.Southampton.
 McCorkell, D. B.Donegal, N.
 McCorquodale, Col., d., Lancs., Newton.
 McCullagh, J. G., d.....Aberdeen, S.
 McCulloch, J.Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 ".....Bute.
 ".....Glasgow, Camlachie.
 MacDermot, Rt. Hon.
 The, Q.C.Derbyshire, W.
 *McDermott, P.Kilkenny, N.
 *Macdona, J. C.Southw. Rotherhithe.
 ".....Derbysh., Chesterfld.
 Macdonald, J.Dundee.
 Macdonald, J. A. M. T. Ham'ts., Bow, &c.
 †Macdonald, Right } Edinburgh and St.
 Hon. J. H. A. } Andrews Univ.
 (Lord Kingsburgh)
 Macdonald, J. R.Southampton.
 McDonald, P., d.Sligo, N.
 McDonald, Dr. R., d. Ross and Cromarty.
 Macdonald, W. A.Queen's Co., Ossory.
 ".....Islington, W.
 McDonnell, J., d.....Dublin, Harbour.
 *McDonnell, Dr. M. Queen's County, Leix.
 McDougall, A.Lancs, Bootle. Perth.
 McDougall, J.Cornwall, S.E.
 McElroy, S. C.Antrim, N.
 McErlean, A.Belfast, S.
 *McEwan, W.Edinburgh, Central.
 Macfarlane, Sir D. H. Argyll Co.
 McGeagh, B. F.Aberdeen, N.
 *McGhee, R.Louth, S.
 McGillicuddy, J.Kerry, S.
 McGilligan, P.Fermanagh, S.
 McGrath, H.Down, E.
 Macgregor, Dr. D.Inverness Co.
 Macgregor, D. R.Leith Dt.
 *McHugh, E.Armagh, S.
 McHugh, J. B.Down, W.
 *McHugh, P. A.Leitrim, N. Clare, E.
 MacInnes, M.Northd., Hexham.
 McIntyre, Æ. J., d. Hackney, N.
 *McIver, Sir LewisEdinburgh, W.
 ".....Devon, Torquay.
 McKane, Prof., d.Armagh, Mid.
 Mackay, J.Sutherland Co.
 McKelvey, J. H.Antrim, Mid.
 McKenna, Sir J. N. Monaghan, S.
 *McKenna, R.Monmouthshire, N.
 ".....Clapham.
 Mackenzie, ColinAberdeen, S.
 ".....Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 McKenzie, C. K.Lanark, Mid.
 Mackenzie, Sir K. Bt. Inverness Co.
 McKenzie, W. Lyon. Lanark, Partick.
 McKerrill, R. M.Paisley.
 Mackie, Alex., d.....Montrose Dt.
 McKie, T.Dumfries Co.
 *McKillop, J.Stirling Co.
 Mackinnon, Sir W., d. Argyll Co.
 Mackintosh, C. F.Inverness Co.
 McLagan, P.Linlithgow.
 *McLaren, C. B., Q.C. Leicestershire, W.
 ".....Stafford.
 McLaren, W. S. B.Cheshire, Crewe.
 ".....Inverness.
 †Maclean, Sir F. W.Oxon, Mid.
 *Maclean, J. M.Cardiff Dist.
 ".....Oldham.
 McLean, N.Ross and Cromarty.
 Maclean, R. A.Lanark, Partick.

- Maclean, R. A.*.....*Bute.*
 **McLeod, John*.....*Sutherlandshire.*
 †*MacLeod, R., C.B.*.....*Inverness Co.*
MacIver, P. S., d......*Plymouth.*
 *Glasgow, St. Rollox.*
 **MacIure, Sir J. W.*.....*Bt. Lancs., Stretford.*
McMahon, R. M......*Carlou Co.*
McNabb, R. M......*Down, N.*
 †*Maonaghten, E., Q.C.*
 (Ld. Maonaghten) *Antrim, N.*
Macnamara, T. J......*Deptford.*
 **MacNeill, J. G. S.*.....*Donegal, S.*
McNeill, Rev. N......*Bute.*
Macrae, D......*Inverness Co.*
 †*Madden, Rt. Hn. D.*.....*Dublin University.*
 **Maddison, F.*.....*Sheffield, Brightside.*
 *Hull, Central.*
 Maddison, F. B......*Rochester.*
 **Maden, J. H.*.....*Lancs., Rossendale.*
Magenis, E......*Down, S.*
Magniac, C., d......*Beds, N.*
Magrath, Capt. J......*Wexford, N.*
Maguire, J. R......*Clare, W.*
 *Donegal, N.*
Mahon, J. L......*Aberdeen, N.*
Mahon, The O'G., d......*Carlou Co.*
Mahony, Patrick.....*Birmingham, W.*
Mahony, Pierce.....*Meath, N.*
 *Dublin, St. Stephen's.*
Mains, J......*Donegal, N.*
 **Mainwaring, Hon. W.*.....*Finsbury, Central.*
Mainwaring, Col. C......*Denbighshire, W.*
Maitland, E. V. A......*Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
Maitland, W. F......*Brecknockshire.*
Makins, Col. W. T......*Essex, S.W. & S.E.*
 **Malcolm, Ian*.....*Suffolk, N. W.*
 †*Malcolm, Col. J. W.*
 (Lord Malcolm).....*Argyll Co.*
Malley, G. O., Q.C......*Mayo, S.*
Mallock, R......*Devon, Torquay.*
Malthouse, W......*Newington, Walworth.*
 **Mandeville, F.*.....*Tipperary, S.*
Manfield, Sir M. P......*Northampton.*
Mann, Tom.....*Yorks, Colne Valley.*
 *Aberdeen, N.*
 *Halifax.*
 **Manners, Lord E.*.....*Leicestershire, E.*
 †*Manners, Lord John*
 (D. of Rutland).....*Leicestershire, E.*
 **Maple, Sir J. B., Bt.*.....*Camb'r'w'll, Dulwich.*
 *St. Pancras, S.*
 **Mappin, Sir F. T., Bt.*.....*Yorks, Hallamshire.*
March, Earl of.....*Sussex, S.W.*
 †*Marjoribanks, Rt. Hn.*
 E. (Ld. Tweedm'th).....*Berwickshire.*
Markham, C......*Derbyshire, N.E.*
Markham, G. E......*Durham, Ep. Auckland.*
 **Marks, H. H.*.....*St. George's East.*
 *Bethnal Green, N.E.*
Marnham, J......*Herts, W.*
Marriott, J. A. R......*Rochdale.*
Marriott, Right Hon.
 Sir W. T., Q.C.*Brighton.*
Marshall, J. D......*Somerset, N.*
Martin, J......*Glasgow, Camlachie.*
 **Martin, R. B.*.....*Worcestershire, Mid.*
 *Devon, M. Essex, M.*
Marton, Col. G. B. H......*Lancs., Lancaster.*
Marum, E. P., d......*Kilkenny, N.*
Maskelyne, N. H. S......*Wilts, N.*
Mason, Hugh, d......*Ashton-under-Lyne.*
- Mason, Stephen, d.*.....*Lanark, Mid.*
Mason, S. L......*Falkirk Di.*
Mather, W......*Lancs., Gorton.*
 *Salford, S.*
 *Winchester.*
 †*Mathews, Rt. Hn. H.*.....*Birmingham, E.*
 (Visc. Llandaf).....*Birmingham, N.*
 Mattinson, M. W., Q.C.*Liverpool, Walton.*
 Dumfries District.
Maunder, F. W......*Nottingham, E.*
 *Oxon, S. Brighton.*
 *Sheffield, Attercliffe.*
Maughan, W. O......*Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
 *Blackfriars.*
- **Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir*
 H. E., Bt.*Wigtown Co.*
 **Maxwell, Sir J. S., Bt.,*.....*Glasgow, Colledge.*
 Maxwell, J. Shaw.....*Glasgow, Blackfriars.*
 †*Maxwell, Col. S. H.*
 (Ld. Farnham).....*Tyrone, S.*
 Maxwell, W. J.*Dumfries Co.*
Mayer, S......*Hackney, N.*
Mayhew, M......*Wandsworth.*
Mayne, J. D......*Bethnal Green, N.E.*
Mayne, Adm. R.C., d......*Pembroke.*
Mayne, Thos......*Tipperary, S.*
Meade, Rt. Hon. J. M......*Dublin, St. Stephen's.*
Meates, T. A......*Surrey, N.E.*
 *Hackney, N.*
Medley, G. W......*Devonport.*
Medway, Lord.....*Kent, Mid.*
Megaw, M......*Tyrone, E.*
Meiklejohn, Prof......*Glasgow, Tradeston.*
 †*Melgund, Lord (Earl Northumberland,*
 of Minto).....*Hexham.*
Melhuish, R. A......*Gt. Grimsby.*
 **Mellor, Col. J. J.*.....*Lancs., Radcliffe.*
 **Mellor, Rt. Hn. J. W.*.....*Yorks, Sowerby.*
 *Grantham.*
 *Notts, Bassetlaw.*
 **Melville, B. V.*.....*Stockport.*
 *Derbyshire, S.*
 **Mendl, S. F.*.....*Plymouth.*
 *Isle of Wight.*
Menzies, R. S., d......*Perthshire, E.*
Menzies, W......*Glasgow, Central.*
Meredyth, W. H......*Swansea Town.*
 *Monmouthshire, W.*
- **Meyssey-Thompson, Staffs.,*.....*Handsworth.*
 Sir H., Bt.*Lincolnshire, Brigg.*
Middlehurst, J......*Lancs., Ormskirk.*
Miers, H. N......*Glamorgan, W.*
Milbank, Sir F. A., d......*Yorks, Richmond.*
 **Milbank, Sir P. C. J.*.....*Radnor Co.*
 **Mildmay, F. B.*.....*Devon, S.*
Miller, J. H......*Longford, S.*
Millican, Col. W., d......*Leicester.*
 †*Mills, Hon. C. W.*
 (Ld. Hillingdon).....*Kent, W.*
 Milne-Home, Col. D......*Berwickshire.*
 †*Milner, Sir Alfred*.....*Midxx., Harrow.*
 **Milner, Sir F., Bt.*.....*Notts, Bassetlaw.*
 *Lancs., Radcliffe.*
 *Yorks, Sowerby.*
 *York.*
Milnes-Gaskell, C......*Yorks, Morley.*
 **Milton, Visct.*.....*Wakefield.*
Milvain, T., Q.C......*Durham.*
 *Cumberld., Cockerm.*
 **Milward, Col. V.*.....*Warwick, S.W.*
 **Minch, M. J.*.....*Kildare, S.*

- Minchin, J. G. C. ...*T. Hamlets, Limehouse.*
 Mitchell, W.*...Lancs., Accrington. Middleton.*
 Mittford, A. B. F.*Warwickshire, S.W.*
 Moffatt, A.*...Paisley.*
 Molesworth, Sir L.*...Cornwall, N.E.*
 *Molloy, B. C.*King's Co., Birr.*
 Monck, W. B.*Reading.*
 Monckton, F.*Staffs., W.*
 Moncur, A. H.*...Dundee.*
 Monk, C. J.Gloucester.*
 Monger, H.*Swansea Dt.*
 Montagu, Hn. O., d.*Hunts, S.*
 *Montagu, Sir S., Bt.*T. H'ts., Whitechapel.*
 Montgomery, Sir G.*Peebles.*
 *Moon, E. R. P.*St. Pancras, N.*
 Moon, James*...Lancs., Newton.*
 Mooney, J.*...Dublin Co., S.*
 Moore, Count A.*Tipperary, S.*
 Moore, H. H.*...Tyrone, Mid.*
 Moore, J. T.*Westbromwich.*
 Moore-Stevens, A. R.*Devon, N.*
 Moorsom, J. M., Q.C.*Gt. Yarmouth.*
 Moray, Col. H. E. D.*Perthshire, W.*
 *More, R. Jasper*Salop, S.*
 Morgan, Hon. A. J.*Brecknockshire.*
 *Morgan, Col. Hn. F.*Monmouthshire, S.*
 Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir
 G. O., Bt., d.*Denbighshire, E.*
 *Morgan, J. Ll.*Carmarthenshire, W.*
 Morgan, Sir M., d.*Glamorgan, S.*
 Morgan, O. V., d.*Batavia.*
 "*Ashton-under-Lyne.*
 Morgan, W. H.*Denbigh Dt.*
 *Morgan, W. P.*Merthyr Tydfil.*
 Morris, Beaumont.*Somerset, Wells.*
 Morley, Rt. Hon. A.*Nottingham, E.*
 *Morley, C.*Brecknockshire.*
 "*Somerset, E.*
 *Morley, Rt. Hon. J.*Montrose Dt.*
 "*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
 *Morpeth, Visc.*Durh'm, Chester-le-S.*
 Morrell, G. H.*Oxon, Mid.*
 Morris, A., d.*Halifax.*
 Morris, F. S., d.*Salop, S.*
 Morris, Sir Lewis*Pembroke Dt.*
 Morris, Hon. M. H. F.*Galway Town.*
 *Morris, S.*Kilkenny, S.*
 *Morrison, Walter*Yorks, Skipton.*
 Morrough, J.*Cork, S.E.*
 Morton, A. C.*Peterborough.*
 "*Hythe.*
 "*Christchurch.*
 *Morton, A. H. A.*Deptford.*
 "*Leeds, E.*
 "*Manchester, N.*
 *Morton, E. J. C.*Devonport.*
 Mosley, Tonman.*Staffs., Lichfield.*
 Moss, R.*Winchester.*
 *Moss, Samuel*Denbighsh., E.*
 Mostyn, Hon. H. Ll.*Flintshire.*
 *Moulton, J. F., Q.C.*Cornwall, N.E.*
 "*Hackney, S.*
 "*Clapham.*
 "*Nottingham, S.*
 *Mount, W. G.*Berks, S.*
 Mowatt, J.*Glamorgan, S.*
 *Mowbray, Rt. Hon.
 Sir J. R., Bt.*Oxford University.*
 Mowbray, R. G. C.*Lancs., Prestwich.*
- †Mulholland, Hon. H.*(Ld. Dunleath) ... Londonderry, N.*
 Mulholland, W., Q.C.*Lpool., W. Torteth.*
 Mullany, P.*Roscommon, E.*
 †Muncoaster, Lord*Cumberland, W.*
 Mundella, Rt. Hon.
 A. J., d.*Sheffield, Brightside.*
 Munro, H. T., Jr.*Kirkcaldy Dist.*
 Munro, J. E. O., d.*Manchester, E.*
 *Munro-Ferguson, R.*Leith Dt.*
 "*Dumbartonshire.*
 "*Ross and Cromarty.*
 Munster, H., d.*Hackney, S. Leith.*
 "*Donegal, S.*
 *Muntz, P. A.*Warwickshire, N.*
 Murdoch, C. T., d.*Reading.*
 Murdoch, J.*Lanark, Partick.*
 Murdoch, J. G.*Renfrew, E.*
 *Murnaghan, G.*Tyrone, Mid.*
 Murphy, W. M.*Dublin, St. Patrick's.*
 "*Kerry, S.*
 *Murray, Rt. Hon. A. G.*Bute. Perthsh., E.*
 *Murray, C. J.*Coventry.*
 *Murray, Col. C. W.*Bath.*
 Murray, R. W.*Belfast, E.*
 Murray, W.*Dumfries Dt.*
 Muspratt, E. K.*Lancashire, Widnes.*
 Myburgh, P. A., d.*Haddingtonshire.*
 *Myers, W. H.*Winchester.*
 "*Lancashire, Leigh.*
 Mytton, Capt D. H.*Montgomeryshire.*
 Nanney, Sir H. J. E.*Carmarvon Dist.*
 "*Carmarvonsh., S.*
 Naoraji, D.*Finsbury, Central.*
 "*Holborn.*
 Napier, Col. Hn. J. S.*Edinburgh, Central.*
 "*Cumberl., Cockermo.*
 Napier, Hon. M.*Boxburghshire.*
 Napier, T. B.*Islington, N.*
 *Naylor-Leyland, Sir H.*Lancs., Southport.*
 "*Colchester.*
 Neill, W.*Lancs., Newton.*
 Nelson, Sir E. M.*Warwick and Leam.*
 Neville, R., Q.C.*Liverpool, Exchange.*
 "*Liverpool, Kirkdale.*
 Neville, R. J. N.*Leeds, S.*
 *Newark, Visc.*Notts, Newark.*
 Newbigging, T.*Lancs., Rossendale.*
 *Newdigate, F. A.*Warwickshire, N.E.*
 Newnes, Sir G., Bt.*Camb, E.*
 †Newport, Visc. (E. of
 Bradford)*Salop, N.*
 *Nicoll, D. N.*Argyllshire.*
 Nicholson, J. O.*Staffordsh., Leek.*
 Nicholson, W.*Hants, E.*
 *Nicholson W. G.*Hants, E.*
 Nickalls, Sir P., Kt.*Kent, W. and N.W.*
 Niven, F. G.*Hants, S.*
 Niven, R.*Caithnesshire.*
 Niz, J. A.*Devon, Mid.*
 Nizob, B. de C.*Bristol, W. Dundee.*
 Noble, Wilson*Hastings.*
 Noel, Ernest.*Dumfries Dt.*
 "*Stirlingshire.*
 Nolan, Col. J. P.*Galway, N. Louth, S.*
 Nolan, Joseph*Louth, N. & S.*
 "*Limerick.*
 Norris, E. S.*T. H'ts., Limehouse.*
 "*Colchester.*
 North, Col. J. T., d.*Leeds, W.*

- *Northcote, Hon. Sir
H. S., Bt. Exeter.
- *Norton, Capt. C. W. Newington, W.
..... Great Yarmouth.
- Norton, R. Kent, S.W.
- Norwood, C. M., d. Bradford, Central.
- " Hull, Central.
- Nugent, Hon. R. A. Galway, E.
- Nunan, W. Limerick, E.
- Nunn, E. W. Lambeth, Brixton.
- *Nusseay, T. W. Pontefraot.
..... Maidstone.
- *O'Brien, J. F. X. Cork. Mayo, S.
- O'Brien, Hon. L. W. Clare, E.
- *O'Brien, P. Kilkenny.
- " Monaghan, N.
- " Limerick.
- *O'Brien, P. J. Tipperary, N.
- O'Brien, R. Leitrim, S.
- O'Brien, W. Cork City.
- " Cork Co., N.E.
- " Tyrone, S.
- O'Connell, D. J. Kerry, S.
- *O'Connor, A., ... Donegal, E.
- " Queen's Co., Ossory.
- O'Connor, B. Birmingham, W.
- O'Connor, Dr. B. Clare, W.
- *O'Connor, Jas. Wicklow, W.
- O'Connor, John Kerry, S.
- O'Connor, John Tipperary, S.
- " Kilkenny.
- *O'Connor, T. P. Liverpool, Scotland.
..... Galway Town.
- Odgers, W. B., Q.C. Lambeth, Brixton.
- O'Doherty, J. E. Donegal, N.
- O'Doherty, K. I. Meath, N.
- O'Donoghue, C. Westmeath, S.
- O'Driscoll, F. Monaghan, S.
- Ofor, G. Lewisham.
- Ogilvie, A. G., d. Suffolk, S.
- O'Hanlon, T., d. Cavan, E.
- O'Hea, P. Donegal, W.
- O'Keefe, F. A. Limerick.
- " Wicklow, E.
- O'Kelly, E. P. Wicklow, E.
- *O'Kelly, J. J. Roscommon, N.
- *Oldroyd, M. Dewsbury.
- *O'Malley, W. Galway, W.
- O'Mara, S. Queen's Co., Ossory.
- Omond, G. W. T. Perthshire, W.
- *O'Neill, Hon. R. T. Antrim, Mid.
- Onslow, D. R. T. Ham'ts., Poplar.
- Orr-Ewing, Sir A., d. Dumbartonshire.
- *Orr-Ewing, C. L. Ayr Dt.
- O'Shea, Capt. W. H. Galway Town.
..... Liverpool, Exchange.
- Oswald, J. F., Q. C. Oldham.
- Otter, F., d. Lincolnshire, Louth.
- " " Horncastle.
- " " Sleaford.
- *Owen, A. C. H. Montgomeryshire.
- Owen, C. E. J. Merioneth Co.
- Owen, H., d.
- Owen, T., d. Cornwall, N.E.
- Owen, W. Sheffield, Ecclesall.
- Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir
R. H. Somerset, Wells.
- Paget, T. T., d. Leicestershire, S.
- *Palmer, Sir C. M., Bt. Durham, Jarrow.
- Palmer, G., d. Berkshire, S.
- *Palmer, G. W. Reading, Berks, E.
- Palmer, J. D. Gravesend.
- Palmer, N. P. Camberwell, N.
- Palmer, R. E. Kerry, W.
- Pankhurst, R. M. d. South'k., Rotherhithe.
..... Lancs., Gorton.
- Parker, C. S. Perth.
- Parker, Hon. F. Oxfordshire, S.
- Parker, T. Staff., Kingswinford.
- *Parkes, E. Birmingham, Central.
- Parks, Dr. J. Bury.
- Parnell, C. S., d. Cork. [W.]
- *Parnell, J. H. Meath, S. Wicklow,
- Parnell, W. Fulham.
- Parsons, Hon. R. C. Dublin University.
- Paton, J. St. Andrew's Dt.
- Patton, A., d. Montrose, Cork, Mid.
- " Fermanagh, S.
- Patton, F. J. Berkshire, S.
- Paul, E. Liverpool, E. Toxteth.
- Paul, H. W. Edinburgh, S.
- *Paulton, J. M. Durham, Bp. Auckld.
- Pavy, Captain F. W. Kent, S. W.
- Payne, J. Horne, Q. C. Notts, Mansfield.
- Payne, J. W. Cork, W.
- Payne, S. Cork, W.
- Peacock, R., d. Lancs., Gorton.
- Pearce, Robert Staffs., Leek.
- Pearce, Sir W., Bt. d. Lanark, Govan.
- Pearce, Sir W. G., Bt. Plymouth.
- Pearson, E. Lincs., Gainsboro'.
- †Pearson, Sir C. (Ld.) Edinburgh Univ.
- Pearson, W. Dublin, St. Stephen's.
- *Pearson, Sir W. D. Colchester.
- *Pease, Alfred E. Yorks, Cleveland.
..... York.
- Pease, Arthur, d. Darlington.
- " Yorks, Whitby.
- Pease, H. F., d. Yorks, Cleveland.
- *Pease, H. Pike. Darlington.
- *Pease, Joseph A. North'd., Tyneside.
- *Pease, Sir J. W., Bt. Durham, Barnard C.
- Peddie, J. D., d. Kilmarnock Dt.
- †Peel, Rt. Hon. A. (Visc.), Warwick and L.
- Peel, Rt. Hn. Sir R., d., Blackburn.
..... Brighton.
- " Inverness Dt.
- Peel, Sir Theo., Bt. Yorks, Shipley.
- Pelly, Gen. Sir L., d. Hackney, N.
- Pemberton, J. S. G. Sunderland.
- *Pender, Sir James D. Northants, Mid.
..... Wick Dt.
- Pender, Sir John, d. Wick Dt. Stirling Dt.
..... Lanark, Govan.
- *Penn, John Lewisham.
- Pennant, P. P. Flintshire, Flint Dt.
- Penton, Capt. F. T. Finsbury, Central.
- Perceval, A. Sligo, S.
- Percy, C. McL. Wigan, Lancs., Ince.
- †Percy, Earl North'd., Berwick.
- Percy, Ld. Algernon St. George's, H. Sq.
- *Perks, R. W. Lincolnshire, Louth.
- Phear, Sir J. B., Kt. Devon, E., N.E., & W.
- Phillipps, Sir C. E. G. Pembrokeshire.
- *Phillipps, J. W. Pembrokeshire.
- " Lanark, M. Wilts, E.
- Phillipps, O. C. Montgomery Dt.
..... Darlington.
- " Yorks, Ripon.
- Phillimore, R. C. Yorks, Ripon.
- †Phillimore, Sir W. Oxon, S.
- " St. George's, H. Sq.
- Phillips, Sir G. F., Bt. Herts, W.

- *Phillipotts, Comr. A. S., Devon, Torquay.
 Phipps, P., d. Northants, Mid.
 *Pickard, B. Yorks, Northampton.
 *Pickersgill, E. H. Bethnal Green, S.W.
 Pion, J. A. Leicester.
 Pidgeon, D. Worcestershire, E.
 *Pierpoint, R. Warrington.
 Pike, Josh. Cork.
 Pilkington, Sir G., Kt. Lancs., Southport.
 Pilkington, Capt. J. O. Preston.
 " Lancs., Blackpool.
 Pim, J. T. Dublin Co., S.
 *Pinkerton, J. Galway, Antrim, N
 *Pirie, Capt. D. V. Aberdeen, N.
 " Renfrewsh., W
 Pitt-Lewis, G., Q.C. Devon, N.W.
 Platt, Col. H., C.B. Carnarvonshire, N.
 *Platt-Higgins, F. Salford, N.
 †Playfair, Rt. Hon. Sir
 L. (Lord), d. Leeds, S.
 Plimsoll, S., d. Sheffield, Central.
 Plowden, Sir W. C. Wolverhampton, W.
 †Plunket, Rt. Hn. D. (Lord Rathmore), Dublin
 Plunkett, Count G. N. Tyrone, Mid. [Univ.
 " Dublin, St. Stephens.
 †Plunkett, Hon. J. W. Gloucestersh., S.
 (Ld. Dunsany) Gloucestersh., F. of D.
 *Plunkett, Rt. Hn. H. C. Dublin Co., S.
 Poe, Col. H. Queen's Co., Ossory.
 Poley, T. Weller Suffolk, S.
 Pollard, Dr. G. H. Lancs., Southport.
 " Radcliffe.
 Pollen, A. J. H. Essex, S.W.
 *Pollock, H. F. Lincs., Spalding.
 †Polwarth, Master of. Edinburgh, S.
 " Haddington Co.
 Pomeroy, A. Southw, Rotherhithe.
 Pomfret, W. P. Kent, S.
 Pomonby, C. Yorks, Ripon.
 Porteous, D. S. Kincardine.
 Porter, Sir W. H., Bt. T. Ham'ts, Whitech.
 Portman, Hon. E. B. Dorset, N.
 Potter, G., d. Preston.
 Potter, J. G. Lancs., Darwen.
 Potter, T. B. Rochdale.
 Potter, W., Q.C., d. Northants, E.
 Pound, A. J. West Ham, S.
 *Powell, Sir F. S., Bt. Wigan.
 Powell, W. R. H., d. Carmarthenshire, W.
 Power, J. Danvers Leeds, E.
 Power, J. O'C. Lamb'th, Kenningt'n.
 " Mayo, W. Bristol, S.
 *Power, P. J. Waterford, E.
 Power, R., d. Waterford.
 Powney, Cecil P. Leicestershire, S.
 *Poynder, Sir J. D., Bt. Wilts, N.W.
 *Prettyman, Capt. E. G. Suffolk, S.E.
 Price, Capt. G. E. Devonport.
 *Price, R. J. Norfolk, E.
 Price, T. P. Monmouthshire, N.
 Priestley, A. Lincs., Stamford.
 *Priestley, B. Yorks, Pudsey.
 *Priestley, Sir W. O. Edinburgh, &c., Univ.
 Priestman, W. Birmingham, S.
 Prince, H. Sussex, Mid.
 Probyn, J. W. Brighton.
 " Stalybridge.
 †Probyn, L. Midlx., Uxbridge.
 Profumo, Baron Monmouthshire, S.
 *Provand, A. D. Glasgow, Blackfriars.
 Pryce, C. A. Berks, N.
- Pryce, E. S. Gravesend.
 Pugh, D., d. Carmarthenshire, E.
 Puleston, Sir J. H. Kt. Devonport.
 " Carnarvon Dt.
 Pulley, Sir J., Bt. Hereford.
 " Herefordshire, S.
 *Purvis, R. Peterboro', Berks, N
 " Edinburgh, S.
 Pyke, L. E., Q.C. Wilts, S.
 *Pym, C. Guy Bedford.
 Pyman, H. F. Yorks, Whitby.
 Pyne, J. D., d. Waterford, W.
 Quelch, H. Reading.
 *Quilter, Sir W. C., Bt. Suffolk, S.
 Quinn, T., d. Kilkenny.
 Radcliffe, D. R. Leicestershire, E.
 Raikes, Rt. Hn. H. C., d. Cambridge Univ.
 Raikes, H. St. J. Denbighshire, E.
 Raine, G. E. Yorks, Holmfirth.
 †Raleigh, T. Edinburgh, S. & W.
 Ralli, Pandeli Somerset, Wells.
 " Gateshead.
 " Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Ramsay, Maj. Hn. C. M. Forfarshire.
 Ramsay, J., d. Falkirk Dist.
 Ramsden, Sir J., Bt., d. Yorks, Osgoldcross
 Ramsden, R. Northants, E.
 *Randell, D. Glamorgan, W.
 *Rankin, Sir Jas., Bt. Herefordshire, N.
 Raphael, H. H. Essex, S. St. Pancras,
 *Rasch, Major F. C. Essex, S.E. [N.
 " Yorks, Elland.
 Rathbone, W. Carnarvonshire, N.
 Raymond, W. T. Tynemouth.
 Rayner, Capt. P., d. Anglesey.
 Rea, Russell L'pool, Exchange.
 Read, Clare S. Norwich.
 Reade, Col. J. C. Suffolk, N.E. Wal.
 " Lanark, N.W. worth
 *Reckitt, H. J. Lincs., Brigg, Pontefr
 " Yorks, Thrsk.
 *Redmond, J. E. Waterford, Cork.
 " Wexford, N.
 " Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 *Redmond, W. H. K. Clare, E. Cork.
 " Fermanagh, N.
 Reed, Sir E. J., K.C.B. Cardiff Dist.
 Reed, H. Byron, d. Bradford, E. & W.
 Reeves, R. W. C. Clare, W.
 Reid, Sir H. G., Kt. Aston Manor.
 " Staffs., Handsworth.
 Reid, H. J. Sussex, S.W.
 *Reid, Sir R. T., Q.C. Dumfries District.
 " Dumbartonshire.
 Reid, T. A. Glasgow, Camlachie.
 †Rendel, S. (Lord) Montgomerishire.
 Rendlesham, Lord Suffolk, S.E.
 *Renshaw, C. B. Renfrew, W.
 Renton, J. H., d. Edinburgh, Central.
 *Rentoul, J. A., Q.C. Down, E.
 Reuter, G. J. de. Sussex, E.
 Reynolds, W. J. Tyrone, E.
 Rhodes, G. W. Cheshr., Hyde.
 Rhodes, H., d. Derbyshire, High Pk
 Richard, H., d. Merthyr.
 *Richards, H. C., Q.C. Finsbury, E.
 " Northampton.
 Richards, R. C. Bolton.
 Richardson, Sir B., d. Liverpool, Walton.
 Richardson, H. M., d. Bolton.
 *Richardson, Josh. Durham, S.E.

- Richardson, J. E.* ...*Carmarthenshire, E.*
Richardson, J. M. ...*Lincs., Brigg.*
Richardson, T., d. ...*Hartlepool.*
 **Richardson, Sir T.* ...
 **Rickett, J. C.* ...*Scarborough.*
 **Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir* *Lancs., Blackpool.*
 M. White., Bt. ...*Northd., Hexham.*
 ...*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
 †*Rigby, Sir J. (Ld. Jus.)* *Forfarsh. Cambs, N.*
 **Ritchie, Rt. Hn. C. T. Croydon. St. George's,*
 ...*Walsall.* [E.]
Ritchie, Sir J. T. ...*London, City.*
Ritzema, T. P. ...*Blackburn.*
Roberts, C. H. ...*Wednesbury.*
Roberts, John, d. ...*Flint District.*
 **Roberts, J. Bryn.* ...*Carnarvonshire, S.*
 **Roberts, J. H.* ...*Denbighshire, W.*
Roberts, J. R. ...*Anglesey.*
Roberts, T. L. ...*Westbromwich.*
Robertson, Col. C. ...*Roscommon, N.*
Robertson, C.H.de G. Kerry, E.
 **Robertson, E., Q.C.* *Dundee.*
Robertson, H., d. ...*Merionethshire.*
 †*Robertson, Rt. Hon. J.*
 P. B. (Ld. Just. Gen.) *Bute.*
Robertson, J. M. ...*Northampton.*
Robertson, R. C. ...*Stirlingshire.*
 **Robertson, T. H.* ...*Hackney, S.*
Robertson, W. ...*Ayrshire, N.*
Robertson, W. Askew Northd., *Berwick.*
Robertson, Sir W. T. d. *Bridgton.*
 **Robinson, Brooke* ...*Dunley.*
Robinson, Sir T., d. ...*Gloucester.*
Robson, H. ...*Forfarshire.*
 **Robson, W. S., Q.C.* ...*S. Shields.*
 " ...*T. Ham'ts, Bow, &c.*
 ...*Middlesbrough.*
Roby, H. J. ...*Lancs., Eccles.*
Roch, A. ...*Northampton.*
 **Roche, Hon. J. B.* ...*Kerry, E.*
 **Roche, John.* ...*Galway, E.*
Rodwell, B. B. H., d. ...*Suffolk, N.E.*
Roe, Sir T., Kt. ...*Derby.*
Rogers, C. C. ...*Radnorshire.*
Rogers, E. D., d. ...*Camberw., Peckham.*
Rogers, J. E. T., d. ...*S'thw; Bermondsey.*
Rolleston, Sir J. F. L. *Leicester.*
Rolleston, L. ...*Notts, Mansfield.*
Rolley, W. ...*Durham, Barnard C.*
 **Rollit, Sir A., Kt.* ...*Islington, S. Hull, W.*
 †*Rolls, J. A. (Lord*
 Llangattock) ...*Monmouthshire, N.*
Rooper, Col. E. H. ...*Yorks, Cleveland.*
Roscoe, Sir H. E., Kt. *Manchester, S.*
Roskill, John ...*Falkirk Dt.*
 " ...*Stockport.*
Ross, Major A. H., d. *Maidstone.*
Ross, C. C. ...*Cornwall, W.*
 †*Ross, J., Q.C. (Justice)* *Londonderry.*
 **Round, James* ...*Essex, E.*
Roundell, C. S. ...*Yorks, Skipton.*
Routledge, E. ...*Kensington, N.*
 " ...*Paddington, N.*
 " ...*Ayr District.*
Rowan, Dr. T. ...*Down, S.*
Rowan, Col. W. ...*Kerry, W.*
Rowlands, Josh. ...*Finsbury, E.*
Rowlands, W. B., Q.C. *Cardiganshire.*
Bowley, A. B. ...*Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Rowntree, Joshua ...*Scarborough.*
Roysten, T. B. ...*L'pool, W. Texteth.*
- **Royds, C. M.* ...*Rochdale.*
Boyle, P., M.D., d. ...*Manchester, S.*
 †*Rucker, Prof. A. W.* ...*Leeds, N.*
 " ...*Yorks, Pudsey.*
Runciman, W., jr. ...*Gravesend.*
Rushton, J. T. ...*Worcester.*
Russell, Hon. C. ...*Hackney, Central.*
 †*Russell, Sir C., (Lord)* *Hackney, S.*
Russell, Sir E. R., Kt. *Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
 **Russell, Gen. F. S.* ...*Cheltenham.*
 " ...*Aberdeenshire, E.*
Russell, Sir G., Bt. d. *Berks, E.*
Russell, G. W. E. ...*Beds, N. Fulham.*
 **Russell, T. W.* ...*Tyrone, S. Preston.*
Ruston, J., d. ...*Lincoln.*
 **Rutherford, J.* ...*Lancs., Darwen.*
Rutherford, M. M. ...*Monaghan, S.*
Rutson, A. O. ...*Leeds, N.*
Ryan, G. E. ...*Tipperary, Mid.*
 **Ryder, J. H.* *Dudley Gravesend.*
Rylands, P., d. ...*Burnley.*
Sadler, Col. S. A. ...*Middlesbrough.*
Sadler, I. T. ...*Middx., Harrow.*
 " ...*Warwickshire, S. W.*
 †*St. Aubyn, Sir J.*
 (Ld. St. Levan) ...*Cornwall, W.*
St. Aubyn, W. M., d. *Cornwall, Truro.*
Salis-Schwabe, Col. ...*Lancs., Middleton.*
Salomons, Sir D., Bt. *St. George's, E.*
Salt, Thos. ...*Stafford.*
 **Samuel, Harry S.* ...*T.H'm'ts, Limehouse.*
Samuel, Herbert L. *Oxon, S.*
 **Samuel, Jonathan* ...*Stockton.*
Samuelson, Rt. Hon.
 Sir B., Bt. ...*Oxon, N.*
Samuelson, G. B. ...*Gloucestersh., F-of-D.*
 " ...*Gloucestershire, N.*
 " ...*Somerset, Frome.*
Samuelson, J. ...*Liverpool, Kirkdale.*
 " ...*Renfrewshire, E.*
Sanders, J. S. ...*Derbyshire, Mid.*
Sanders, J. H. ...*Leicestershire, S [N.*
 " ...*King's Lynn, Hunts.*
 " ...*Taunton, Salop, M.*
Sanderson, J. ...*Hawick Dt.*
 **Sandys, Colonel T. M.* *Lancashire, Bootle.*
Sarsfield, Captain J. Cork.
Saunders, J. E. ...*Kent, N.W.*
Saunders, R. C. ...*Newry.*
Saunders, Col. R. J. *Wicklow, W.*
Saunders, W., d. ...*Walworth, Hull, E.*
 **Saunderson, Col. E. J.* *Armagh, N.*
Saunderson, Saml. ...*Cavan, W.*
 **Savory, Sir Jos., Bt.* *Westmorland, N.*
Scarr, W. B. ...*Yorks, Barkston Ash.*
Schneider, H. W., d. *Barrow.*
 **Schwann, C. E.* ...*Manchester, N.*
 †*Sclater-Booth, Rt. Hn.*
 G. (Ld. Basing), d. ...*Hampshire, N.*
 **Scoble, Sir A. R., Hackney, Centl. & S.*
 Q.C., K.C.S.I. ...*Newcastle-u.-Lyme.*
 **Scott, C. P.* ...*Lancs., Leigh.*
 " ...*Manchester, N.E.*
Scott, John, C.B. ...*Greenock.*
Scott, P. B. ...*Warrington.*
 **Scott, Sir Saml., Bt.* *Marylebone, W.*
Scott, W. R. ...*Hampstead.*
 **Scott-Montagu, Hn. J.* *Hants, New Forest.*
Scrutton, T. E. ...*T.H'm'ts, Limehouse.*
Scully, V. ...*Kilkenny, N.*
 **Seale-Hayne, Rt. Hn. C.* *Devon, Mid.*

- Seeds, Dr. R.* *Belfast, S.*
Seely, Col. Sir C., Bt. *Nottingham, W.*
 **Seely, C. H.* *Lincoln.*
 " *Derbyshire, Mid.*
 " *Notts, Rushcliffe.*
 †*Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir*
 H. (Ld. Rookwood). *Essex, W.*
 Selwyn, Capt. C., d. *Cambridgeshire, N.*
 Serena, A. D. *Penryn & Falmouth.*
 **Seton-Karr, H.* *St. Helens.*
 Seaton, J. *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
 Seaton, Sir R., Kt. *Dublin, St. Stephens.*
 Seaton, T. *Kerry, N. Sligo, S.*
 " *Belfast, W.*
 Seymour, Digby, d. *South Shields.*
 Sharpe, C., d. *Lincs., Sleaford.*
 **Sharpe, W. E. T.* *Kensington, N.*
 Shaw, A. *Leeds, S.*
 Shaw, T., d. *Halifax.*
 **Shaw, T., Q.C.* *Hawick Dist.*
 **Shaw, T. F. C. E.* *Stafford.*
 Shaw, W. R. *Halifax.*
 Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Bradford, Central.
 Hon. G. J. *Reading.*
 **Shaw-Stewart, M. H.*, *Renfrew, E.*
 " *Stirlingshire.*
 Sheares, W. R. *Cork, S.E.*
 Shee, H. G., Q.C. *Whitehaven.*
 **Shee, J. J.* *Waterford, W.*
 Sheehan, J. D. *Kerry, E.*
 **Sheehy, D.* *Galway, S.*
 " *Waterford.*
 Sheil, A. G. *Yorks., Howdensch.*
 Sheil, E. *Meath, S.*
 Sheldon, Prof. J. P. *Hunts, N.*
 " *Lancs., Ormskirk.*
 Sheridan, H. B. *Dudley.*
 Sherlock, D. *Dublin, Coll. Green.*
 Shillington, T. *Armagh, S.*
 " *Tyrone, S.*
 Shipman, J. G. *Gravesend.*
 Shirley, S. E. *Monaghan, S.*
 Shirley, W. S., d. *Yorks., Doncaster.*
 Shoobridge, K. J. H., *Staffs., N. W.*
 Showell, W. *Birm., Bordesley.*
 Showers, General, d. *Devonport.*
 **Sidebotham, J. W.* *Cheshire, Hyde.*
 **Sidebottom, T. H.* *Stalybridge.*
 **Sidebottom, Col. W.* *Derbysh., High Pk.*
 Sim, Gen. C. A., d. *Lincs., Gainsboro'.*
 **Simeon, Sir J. B.*, Bt. *Southampton.*
 Simmons, A. *Kent, E.*
 Simon, Sir John, d. *Dewsbury.*
 Sinclair, A. *St. Helens.*
 Sinclair, Capt. C. G. *Caithness.*
 **Sinclair, Capt. J.* *Forfarshire.*
 " *Dumbarntonshire.*
 " *Ayr District.*
 Sinclair, Rev. J. *Ayr District.*
 **Sinclair, L.* *Essex, S.*
 Sinclair, W. P. *Falkirk Dt.*
 " *Antrim, N.*
 Sington, A. *Suffolk, N.*
 Sitwell, Sir G. R., Bt. *Scarborough.*
 Skelmersdale, Lord. *Lancs., Southport.*
 **Skewes-Cox, T.* *Surrey, Kingston.*
 Skinner, J. E. H., d. *Paddington, S.*
 " *Strand.*
 Slagg, J., d. *Burnley.*
 " *Manchester, N. W.*
 " *Lancs., Darwen.*
- Small, J. F.* *Down, S.*
Smart, H. R. *Huddersfield.*
Smillie, R. *Lanark, Mid.*
 " *Glasgow, Camlachie.*
 Smith, Abel, d. *Herts, E.*
 **Smith, Abel H.* *Christchurch.*
 Smith, Sir Clarence. *Hull, E. Cambs, W.*
 Smith, C. Ridley, d. *Battersea.*
 Smith, David, d. *Brighton.*
 Smith, F. R. *Liverpool, W. Derby.*
 Smith, Frank S. *Hammersmith.*
 " *Glasgow, Tradeston.*
 " *Sheffield, Attercliffe.*
 †*Smith, Col. Sir G.* *Hull, W.*
 " *Yorks., Holderness.*
 Smith, G. Hill *Sheffield, Attercliffe.*
 Smith, G. Murray *Notts, Rushcliffe.*
 Smith, Harry *Falkirk. Renfrew, W.*
 Smith, H. Southwood *Westmeath, S.*
 **Smith, J. Parker* *Lanark, Partick.*
 " *Pasley.*
 Smith, P. V. *Essex, N.*
 Smith, R. E. M. *Bute.*
 **Smith, Samuel* *Flintshire.*
 " *L'pool, Abercromby.*
 Smith, W. *Lancs., N. Lonsdale.*
 Smith, W. *Aberdeensh., E.*
 †*Smith, W. C.* *Dundas, Wick Dt.*
 **Smith, Hon. W.F.D. Strand.*
 Smith, Rt. Hn. W. H. d. Strand.
 **Smith-Barry, Rt. Hon.*
 A. H. *Hunts, S.*
 Smithwick, J. F. *Kilkenny.*
 Snape, T. *Lancs., Heywood.*
 **Soames, A. W.* *Norfolk, S.*
 " *Ipswich.*
 Somerset, Lord A. *Wilts, N.W.*
 Somervell, J. *Ayr Dt.*
 Somervell, J. *Glasgow, Tradeston.*
 Southall, J. T. *Hersfordshire, N.*
 **Souttar, A. R.* *Dumfries Co.*
 " *Oxford.*
 Sowler, Sir T., Kt., d. *Manchester, S.*
 Spaight, Sir J., Kt., d. *Limerick.*
 Sparks, A. J. *Devon, S.*
 Sparrow, A. G. *Nottingham, W.*
 " *Lancs., Rossendale.*
 Speed, Major H. F. *Kensington, S.*
 Speirs, E. R. *Herts, E.*
 Spence, J. *Tynemouth.*
 Spencer, Rt. Hn. C. R. *Northants, Mid.*
 **Spencer, J. E.* *West Bromwich.*
 Spens, N. *Lanark, Govan.*
 Spensley, Hon. H. *Finsbury, Central.*
 " *Dudley.*
 **Spicer, Albert* *Monmouth Dt.*
 " *Essex, S. W.*
 Spicer, Henry *Islington, S.*
 Spokes, R. *Newington, Walw'th.*
 Stack, J., d. *Kerry, N.*
 †*Stafford, Marquis of*
 (D. of Sutherland.) *Sutherland Co.*
 Stanhope, Rt. Hn. E., d. *Lincs., Horncastle.*
 **Stanhope, Hon. P.* *Burnley, Wednesby.*
 **Stanley, Hon. A.* *Lancs., Ormskirk.*
 **Stanley, E. J.* *Somerset, Bridgewtr.*
 Stanley, Hon. E. L. *Oldham.*
 †*Stanley, Rt. Hn. F.*
 A. (Earl of Derby) *Lancs., Blackpool.*
 **Stanley, H. M.* *Lambeth, N. W.*
 **Stanley, Lord* *Lancs., W. Houghton.*

- Stansfeld, Rt. Hon.
 Sir J., G.O.B., d. Halifax.
- Stanton, W. J. Gloucestershire, Mid.
- Staples, R., d. Queen's Co., Ossory.
- Stapley, R. Lambeth, Bristol.
- Statham, W. A. Bethnal Green, S.W.
- *Steadman, W. C. T. Hamlets, Stepney.
 " Kent, Mid.
 " Hammersmith.
- Stephen, J. Kincardine.
- Stephen, O. L., d. Cheshire, Crewe.
- *Stephens, H. C. Middx., Hornsey.
- Stephens, T. E. Plymouth.
 " Worcestershire, Mid.
 " Liverpool, Exchange.
- Stephenson, H. Westmorland, S.
- Stepney, Sir A.C., Bt. Carmarthen Dist.
- †Stern, S. J. (Lord Suffolk, N. W.
 Wandsworth) Ipswich. Devon, E.
- Stevens, T. Berks, S.
- *Stevenson, F. S. Suffolk, N.E.
- Stevenson, J. C. S. Shields.
- Stewart, Sir David. Aberdeen, S.
- Stewart, Halley Lincs., Spalding.
- Stewart, Col. H. H., Donegal, N.
- Stewart, J. Fyfe. Hackney, Central.
- *Stewart, Sir Mark J.
 McTaggart, Bt. Kirkcudbright.
- Stirling, A. W. Bradford, W.
- Stobart, W. M. Sunderland.
- *Stock, J. H. Liverpool, Walton.
- Stockburn, J. T. Northants, N.
- Stokes, Sir G. G., Bt. Cambridge Univ.
- *Stone, Sir J. B., Kt. Birmingham, E.
- Stone, W. Wilts, N.
- Stoneham, E. J., d. Bethnal Green, S.W.
- Stoney, R. V. Mayo, W.
- Stoney, T. B. Donegal, E.
- Stonor, T. Lancs., Ormskirk.
- Stopford, Viscount. Wexford, N.
- Stopford-Sackville, Leicestershire, W.
 S. G. Cambs, N.
- Storey, Samuel Sunderland.
- Storey, Sir T., Kt. Lancs., Lancaster.
- Storr, J. S. Kilmarnock Dt.
- Strachan, T. Y. Wakefield.
- *Strachey, E. Somerset, S. & N.
 " Plymouth.
- Straight, Sir D., Kt. Stafford.
- Straus, B. S. Marylebone, W.
- *Strauss, A. Cornwall, N.W.
- Strong, R. Camberwell, N.
- *Strutt, Hon. C. H. Essex, E. and N.
- Stuart, A., Jr. Glasgow, Blackfr.
- Stuart, H. Villiers, d. Cork, E.
- Stuart, Col. H. Lanark, Mid.
- Stuart, J. Isle of Wight.
- *Stuart, James Shoreditch, Hoxton.
- Stuart, J. M. Tyrone, E.
- Stubbs, H. W. Donegal, S.
- Sturgis, H. P. Dorset, S.
- Sturrock, P. Kilmarnock Dt.
- *Sturt, Hon. H. N. Dorset, E. & N.
- Sugden, J. Yorks, Colne Valley.
- *Sullivan, D. Westmeath, S.
- Sullivan, Sir E., Bt. Dublin, St. Stephens.
 " Durham, Chestr.-le-S.
- *Sullivan, T. D. Donegal, W.
 " Dublin, Coll. Green.
- Summers, W., d. Huddersfield.
 " Stalybridge.
- †Sutherland, Angus. Sutherlandshire.
- *Sutherland, Sir T. Greenock.
- Sutherst, T. Gt. Grimsby.
 " L'pool, W. Toxteth.
- Swinston, J. A. Sutherlandshr. [N.
- Sweetman, J. Wicklow, E. Meath.
- Swentnam, E., d. Carnarvon District.
- Swinburne, Sir J., Bt. Staffs., Lichfield.
 " Berks, S.
- Swinburne-Hanham, Somerset, E.
 J. O. Hampstead.
- Sykes, Christopher. Yorks, Buckrose.
- Symonds, A. G. Derbysh., High Pk.
- Tait, Lawson Birm., Bordesley.
- Talbot, C. R. M., d. Glamorgan, Mid.
- *Talbot, Lord Edmd. Sussex, S.W.
 " Sheff'd., Brightside.
- *Talbot, Rt. Hn. J.G., Oxford Univ.
- Talbot, W. J. Roscommon, S.
- Tallents, G. W. Newington, W.
- *Tanner, Dr. C. K. D. Cork, Mid.
 " Galway, S.
- Tapling, T. K., d. Leicestershire, S.
- Tattersall, J. Preston.
- Taylor, F. Norfolk, S.
- Taylor, F. Bolton.
- †Taylor, G. Paul. Lancs, Ince.
- Taylor, H. R. Bethnal Green, N.E.
- Taylor, John Bradford, E.
- Taylor, W. Blackburn.
- Temple, Rt. Hn. Sir R. Surrey, Kingston.
 " Worcestershire, S.
- Tenison, Maj. W. Monaghan, S.
- Tennant, Sir C., Bt. Peebles Co.
 " Lanark, Partick.
- Tennant, E. P. Lanark, Partick.
- *Tennant, H. J. Berwickshire.
- Terrell, T., Q.C. Devonport, Norwich.
 " Paddington, N.
- Tew, Percy Yorks, Normanton.
- Theobald, J., d. Essex, S.
- Thom, J. W. Aberdeen, N.
- *Thomas, Abel, Q.C. Carmarthenshire, E.
- *Thomas, Alfred Glamorgan, E.
- *Thomas, D. A. Merthyr Tydfil.
- Thomas, Dr. G. D. Ikington, W.
- Thomas, Harold. Yorks, Holmfirth.
 " Colne Valley.
- Thomas, Capt. O. Salop, W.
- Thomasson, J. P. Bolton.
- Thompson, E. Fermanagh, N.
 " Tyrone, Mid.
- Thompson, T. C., d. Durham.
- Thompson, W. M. T. Ham'ts, Limeho'se.
- Thomson, B. T. L. T. Ham'ts, Stepney.
 " Ipswich.
- Thomson, H. Newry.
- *Thorburn, W. Peebles and Selkirk.
- Thorburn, W. D. Leith Dt.
- Thorne, G. R. Wolver'nton, S. & W.
- Thornhill, Sir T., Bt. Suffolk, N.W.
- Thornton, Charles. Ozo, N.
- Thornton, Jas. Wilts, N.W.
- *Thornton, P. M. Clapham.
- Threlfall, T. Lincs., Horncastle.
- Threlfall, T. R. Sheffield, Hallam.
 " Liverpool, Kirkdale.
- Thursby, J. O. S. Burnley.
 " Lancs., Clitheroe.
- Thynne, Lord Alex. Somerset, Frome.
- Thynne, Lord H. F. Wilts, W.

- Thynne, T. U.*.....*Devonport.*
Tighe, E. K. B.*Norfolk, N.W.*
Tillett, Ben*Bradford, W.*
Tillett, J. H.*Norwich.*
Tipping, W., d.*Stockport.*
 **Tollemache, H. J.* ...*Cheshire, Eddisbury.*
Toller, J.*Norfolk, Mid.*
Tomkinson, J.*Cheshire, Wirral.*
 " *Eddisbury.*
 " *Warwicksh., N.E.*
 **Tomlinson, W. E. M.*.....*Preston.*
Tooth, R. L......*Leicestershire, W.*
Torr, H. J.*Lincs., Horncastle.*
Tottenham, A. L., d......*Winchester.*
Tottenham, Col. C. G......*Wicklow, E.*
Tottenham, C. L......*Leitrim, N.*
Tottenham, G. L. ... "
Townsend, C.*Bristol, N.*
Townsend, F., d......*Warwickshire, S.W.*
Trail, W. A.*Antrim, N.*
Trant, Major Fitz G......*Tipperary, E.*
Trefusis, Hon. C. J......*Kincardine Co.*
Trefusis, Col. Hn. W., d......*Devon, N.*
Tregoning, J. S.*Caermarthen Dt.*
Trench, Hon. C. C......*Tipperary, N.*
Trensh, Col. Hon. W......*Whitechapel.*
Trench, W. T......*King's Co., Birr.*
Trevelyan, C. P.*Lambeth, N.*
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon......*Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
 Sir G. O., Bt.*Hawick Dt.*
Trevilian, E. C.*Somerset, Bridgwtr.*
Tristram, Dr., Q.C......*Hartlepool.*
 **Tritton, C. E.**Lambeth, Norwood.*
Trower, H. S.*Marylebone, W.*
Tryon, Adm. Sir G., d......*Lincs., Spalding.*
Tufton, Hon. A., d......*Westmorland, N.*
 **Tuite, J.**Westmeath, N.*
 **Tully, J.**Leitrim, S.*
Turner, Adam*Belfast, N.*
Turner, H. G......*Somerset, S.*
Turner, R., d.*Northampton.*
Turton, E. R.*Yorks, Thirsk.*
 " *Richmond.*
Twemlow, F. E.*Cheshire, Crewe.*
Tyler, Sir H. W., Kt......*Yarmouth, Gt.*
Underdown, E. M., Q.C......*Monmouth Dt.*
Underhill, J., Q.C., d......*Wolverhampton, E.*
Upward, A.*Merthyr Tydfil.*
 **Ure, A., Q.C.**Linlithgowsh.*
 " *Perthshire, W.*
Urlin, R. D.*Haggerston.*
 **Usborne, T.**Essex, Mid.*
 **Valentia, Visct.**Oxford, Ozon, Mid.*
Valentine, C. J.*Cumb'd, Colcherm'th.*
Vanderbyl, P., d.*Portsmouth.*
 " *Winchester.*
Vane, Hon. W. L......*Durham, Barnard C.*
Vane-Tempest, A. ...*Durham, Mid.*
Varty, R.*Essex, N.E.*
Vaughan, J.*Merionethshire.*
Vaughan, J. E.*Glamorgan, Mid.*
Verdin, R., d.*Cheshire, Northwich.*
Verdin, W. H.*Cheshire, Northwich.*
Verdon, Dr. H. W......*Lambeth, Norwood.*
Vereker, Capt. J. M......*Colchester.*
Verney, Sir E. H., Bt......*Bucks, N.*
Verney, F. W.*Kent, S.W. Norwich.*
 **Verney, Hon. R. G.*...*Warwickshire, S.E.*
Vernon, Hon. G. R......*Ayrshire, S.*
Vero, C.*Warwickshire, S.E.*
Villiers, Rt. Hn. C., d......*Wolverhampton, S.*
- **Vincent, Sir C. E. H.*.....*Sheffield, Central.*
Vivian, A. P.*Cornwall, N.W.*
 †*Vivian, Sir H. H.*
 (*Lord Swansea*), *d.*.....*Swansea District.*
Waddington, E.*Durham, B. Auckl.*
Waddy, H. T.*Cornwall, Truro.*
 †*Waddy, S. D., Q.C.*.....*Lincolnsh., Brigg.*
 " *Islington, N.*
 " *Grantham.*
Wainwright, H. H., d......*Barrow. Burnley.*
 " *South Shields.*
Wait, W. K.*Gloucester.*
Waite, R.*Worcestershire, N.*
Wakerley, A.*Leicestershire, E.*
Walker, H. de R. ...*Suffolk, N.W.*
Walker, J. D.*Somerset, Bridgwat'r.*
 †*Walker, Rt. Hon. S.*.....*Londonerry, N. & S.*
Walker, T.*Lancs., Blackpool.*
Walker, W. H.*Devon, N.*
Wallace, Rev. J. B......*Lincs., Horncastle.*
Wallace, J. S.*T.Ham'ts, Limeho'se.*
 **Wallace, R., Q.C.*.....*Perth. Renfrew, W.*
 " *Edinburgh, W.*
 " *Wandsworth.*
 **Wallace, Dr. R.**Edinburgh, E.*
 Wallis, W. G. A., d......*Sussex, S.*
 **Walrond, Sir W. H.*.....*Devon, N.E.*
Walsh, Hon. A. H......*Radnorshire.*
Walsh, T.*Cork, N.*
Walsh, W. Husey.....*King's Co., Tullamore.*
 **Walton, Joseph**Yorks, Barnsley.*
 " *Doncaster.*
 **Walton, J. L., Q.C.*.....*Leeds, S. & Central.*
 **Wanklyn, J. L.**Bradford, Central.*
 Ward, John, d.*Gloucester.*
 Ward, John*Aston Manor.*
 **Ward, Hon. R. A.*.....*Cheshire, Crewe.*
 Ward, T.*Cheshire, Northwich.*
 **Warde, Col. C. E.**Kent, Mid.*
 Warde, Daniel ... *Notts, Mansfield.*
 Wardle, H., d.*Derbyshire, S.*
 Waring, C., d......*Shrewsbury.*
 Waring, Col. T., d......*Down, N.*
 **Warkworth, Lord**Kensington, S.*
 " *Northum., Berwick.*
 " *Warwickshire, S.W.*
 " *Rushcliffe.*
 **Warner, J. H. B., d.*.....*Staffs, Lichfield.*
 " *Somerset, N.*
 " *Coventry.*
 **Warr, A. F.**L'pool, E. Toxteth.*
Warren, Sir A. R. Bt......*Cork, S.E.*
Warren, Sir Chas......*Sheffield, Hallam.*
Wason, Eugene*Ayrshire, S.*
Waterlow, Sir S. H......*Kent, Mid.*
Waters, S.*Stoke-on-Trent.*
Watkin, Sir E. W., Bt......*Hythe.*
Watney, Dr. H.*Greenwich.*
Watson, D. M.*Essex, S.E.*
Watson, James, d......*Shrewsbury.*
Watson, Prof. J. R......*Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
Watson, R. F.*Hawick Dist.*
Watson, T., d.*Derbyshire, Ilkeston.*
Watt, Hugh*Glasgow, Camlachie.*
Wattridge, J.*Herts, N.*
Wauchope, Col. A. G......*Edinburgh Co.*
Waud, G. M.*Bradford, Central.*
 **Wayman, Thomas*.....*Yorks, Elland.*
Webb, Alfred*Waterford, W.*

- Webster, J. Hume, d. Essex, S.
 * Webster, Sir R. E. Isle of Wight.
 * Webster, R. G. St. Pancras, E.
 * Wedderburn, Sir W. Banffshire.
 Ayrshire, N.
 * Weir, J. G. Ross and Cromarty.
 Falkirk Dist.
 * Welby, Col. A. C. E. Taunton.
 Poplar. Grantham.
 Weld-Blundell, C. Preston.
 Wells, Sir A. S., Bt. Gloucester.
 Wemyss, R. G. E. Fife, W.
 * Wentworth, Capt. B. Brighton.
 Yorks, Barnsley.
 West, H. W., Q.C. Ipswich.
 West, Col. W. C. Denbighshire, W.
 Westera, Hon. P. Monaghan, S. & N.
 Westlake, J., Q.C. Essex, S.
 Cornwall, Mid.
 Weston, Sir J. D., d. Bristol, E. & S.
 † Weymouth, Visct.
 (Mq. of Bath) Somerset, Frome.
 Whale, G. Marylebone, E.
 * Wharton, Rt. Hn. J. L. Yorks, Ripon.
 Wheelhouse, Sir W., d. Leeds, W.
 Whitbread, S. Bedford.
 Whitbread, S. H. Beds, S. Hunts, S.
 Lancs., Bootle.
 Bedford.
 White, Arnold H. T. Ham., Mile End.
 Northd., Tyneside.
 White, J. Bazley Gravesend.
 White, J. M. Forfarshire.
 St. Andrews Dt.
 White, Leedham. Devon, Mid.
 White-Thomson, Sir R. Devon, W.
 Whitehead, Sir J., Bt. Leicester.
 Westmorland, N.
 Whitehead, S. T., d. Oldham.
 Whitelaw, A. Lanark, N.E.
 Whitelaw, G. A. L. Lanark, N.W.
 Whitelaw, W. Perth.
 * Whiteley, G. Stockport.
 Cheshr., Northwich.
 Whiteley, G. C. Kent, S. Greenwich.
 * Whiteley, H. J. Ashton-u-Lyne.
 Whitley, E., d. Liverpool, Everton.
 * Whitmore, C. A. Chelsea.
 * Whittaker, T. P. Yorks, Spen Valley.
 Whittingham, W. B. Essex, S.W.
 Whitworth, B., d. Lewisham.
 Wickham, W., d. Hants, E.
 Wicks, J. Essex, N.E.
 Wiggin, Sir H., Bt. Staffs., Handsworth.
 Wight, W., d. Northd., Wansbeck.
 Wightman, W. Lam'th, Kennington.
 Wigram, A. M. Essex, S.
 Wilberforce, R. G. Hants, S.
 Sussex, N.W.
 Wilbraham, A. B. d. Durham, N.W.
 Wilkinson, Anthy. Durham, Mid.
 Wilks, J. J. Hunts, S.
 Will, J. S., Q.C. Montrose.
 Williams, A. J. Glamorgan, S.
 Williams, B. F., Q.C. Monmouthshire, W.
 Merthyr Tydfil.
 Williams, Chas. Leeds, W.
 * Williams, J. Carvell Notts, Mansfield.
 Nottingham, S.
 Williams, J. Chas. Cornwall, Truro.
 Williams, J. E. Hampstead.
- * Williams, J. Powell Birmingham, S.
 Williams, Michael. Cornwall, Mid.
 * Williams, Col. R. Dorset, W.
 Williams, T. H. Denbigh District.
 Williams, W. Swansea District.
 Williams, Dr. W. E. Monmouthshire, W.
 † Williamson, J. (Lord
 Ashton) Lancs., Lancaster.
 Williamson, J. W. Armagh, N.
 Williamson, S. Kilmarnock Dist.
 Williamson, S. St. Andrews Dist.
 Willis, E. C., Q.C. Battersea.
 Willis, Gen. Sir Geo. Portsmouth.
 † Willis, W., Q.C. Camberu., Peckham.
 Willis-Bund, J. W. Worcestershire, N.
 * Willoughby de Eres-Lincs., Horncastle.
 by, Lord Boston.
 * Willox, Sir J. A. Kt. Liverpool, Everton.
 Wills, Sir F., Bt. Cornwall, N.E.
 * Wills, Sir W. H., Bt. Bristol, E. and S.
 Essex, S.E.
 Willyams, E. B. Cornwall, Mid.
 Wilmot, Sir J. E., d. Birm., Edgbaston.
 * Wilson, C. H. Hull, W.
 Wilson, D'Arcy B. Yorks, Normanton.
 Wilson, D. J. Dublin Co., N.
 * Wilson, F. W. Norfolk, Mid.
 Wilson, H. G. Southampton.
 * Wilson, H. J. Yorks, Holmfirth.
 Wilson, H. S. L. Pontefract.
 Wakefield.
 Wilson, Isaac Middlesbrough.
 Wilson, James Longford, S.
 * Wilson, John Falkirk Dt.
 * Wilson, John Lanark, Govan.
 * Wilson, John Durham, Mid.
 Durham, Houghton.
 Wilson, John, d. Edinburgh, Central.
 Wilson, John Leith Dt. Montrose.
 Wilson, John Westmeath, N.
 * Wilson, John W. Worcestersh., N.
 * Wilson, Josh. H. Middlesbrough.
 Bristol, E.
 Wilson, J. M. Longford, N.
 Wilson, Sir M., Bt., d. Yorks, Skipton.
 Wilson, Sir Samuel, d. Portsmouth.
 Bucks, N.
 Wilson, W. Tyrone, N.
 * Wilson-Todd, W. H. Yorks, Hoddensh.
 Darlington.
 Winfrey, R. Norfolk, S.W.
 * Wingfield-Digby, J. K. Dorset, N.
 Somerset, S.
- † Winn, Hon. R. (Ld.
 St. Oswald) Pontefract.
 Winn, R. G. A. Kerry, S.
 Winterbotham, A. B., d. Gloucestershire, E.
 Wintringham, W. Gt. Grimsby.
 Wippell, P. H. P. Devonport.
 Withy, A. Herefordshire, S.
 Wodehouse, Hon. A. Isle of Wight.
 * Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E., Bath.
 * Wolff, G. W. Belfast, E.
 † Wolf, Rt. Hn. Sir H. Portsmouth.
 † Wolmer, Viscount Edinburgh, W.
 (Earl of Selborne) Hants, E.
 Wood, N., d. Durham, Houghton.
 Wood, Col. T. Brecknockshire.
 Wood, T. McK. Islington, E.
 * Woodall, W. Hanley.
 Woodard, M. Liverpool, Scotland.

- Woodhead, J.Yorks, Spen Valley.
.....*Huddersfield.*
- Woodhouse, E.Yorks, Pudsey.
- *Woodhouse, Sir J. T.Huddersfield.
.....Yorks, Howdenshire.
- Woods, E. H.Dublin Co. N.
- *Woods, S.Essex, Walthamstow.
.....Lancs., Ince.
- Woods, W.Ashton-u-Lyne.
- Woolacott, J. E.Glasgow, St. Rolloz.
- Woollen, J.Perth.
- Workman, J. W.Belfast, S.
- Worsley, Sir W. C., d. Salford, W.
- *Wortley, Rt. Hon. C.
B. Stuart, Q. C.Sheffield, Hallam.
- Wren, Walter, d.Lambeth, N.
- Wright, Caleb, d.Lancashire, Leigh.
- Wright, G., Q. C.Dublin Univ.
- †Wright, HaroldLancashire, Chorley.
.....Greenock.
- Wright, H. SmithNottingham, S.
- Wright, H. Wildey Islington, S.
- Wright, J. MacerStalybridge.
- Wright, Col. J. R.Swansea Dt.
- †Wright, Sir R. S., Kt. Norwich. Stepney.
- Wright, Colonel V. Hanley.
- Wrightson, T.Stockton.
- Wroughton, P.Berkshire, N.
- *Wyffe, A.Dumbartonshire.
- Wylie, J. O.Tyrone, N.
- Wyndham, E.Gloucestersh., F. of D.
- *Wyndham, G.Dover.
- *Wyndham-Quin, Maj. Glamorgan, S.
- Wynn, C. W. W., d. Montgomeryshire.
- Wynn, Sir H. W., Bt. Denbighshire, E.
- Wynn, R. W. W.Montgomeryshire.
- Wynne, Lt. M.Oxfordshire, N.
- Wynne, O. S.Sligo, N.
- Wynne, W. R. M.Merionethshire.
- Wynne-Edwards, T. Denbighsh., W.
- *Wyvill, M. D'Arcy....Yorkshire, Otley.
.....Durham, Bp. Auckl.
- †Yates, J. M., Q. C.Manchester, N.
- Yates, R. P.Aston Manor.
- Yellowless, R.Fife, W.
- Yeo, F. A., d.Glamorgan, W.
- *Yerburgh, R. A.Chester.
- Yorke, J. R.Gloucestershire, N.
- Young, A., d.Kirkcudbright.
- Young, C. E. B.Christchurch.
- *Young, Capt. O., R.N., Berks, E.
- *Young, S.Cavan, E.
- Younger, C. J.Clackmannan & K.
- Younger, H. G.Edinburgh, E.
- *Younger, W.Lincs., Stamford.
.....Orkney & Shetland.
- *Yoxall, J. H.Nottingham, W.
.....Notts, Bassetlaw.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

The following are the classes of persons who, being males of full age, are entitled to be registered, and when registered to vote at Parliamentary Elections, provided they are not under any legal incapacity, such as alienage, or conviction for corrupt practices, and have not within 12 months preceding 15th July received parochial relief (other than medical relief) or other disqualifying alms:—

COUNTIES.

1.—THE OWNERSHIP FRANCHISE.

(a) FREEHOLDERS:—

- (1) Persons possessed in fee simple or fee tail of a freehold estate in lands or tenements of the annual value of 40s.
 - (2) Persons possessed of a freehold estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of the annual value of 40s. who actually and *bona fide* occupy the premises, or were seised of such estate on the 7th June, 1832, or have acquired such estate after that day by marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion to a benefice or office.
- Persons possessed of a freehold estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of the clear yearly value of £5.

Note.—Residence on the property is not required from freeholders. A freehold situate in a Parliamentary borough qualifies the owner for the county vote, unless it is in his own occupation. See also N.B. below.

(b) COPYHOLDERS:—

Persons possessed of an estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure of the clear yearly value of £5.

Note.—Residence on the property is not required from copyholders. A copyhold situate in a Parliamentary borough does not qualify the owner for the county vote if it would qualify him or any other person (*i.e.*, his tenant) for the borough vote. See also N.B. below.

(c) LEASEHOLDERS:—

Lessees, their assignees, and sub-lessees (if in actual occupation) of a term originally created for not less than 60 years, of the value of £5 per annum. Not less than 20 years of the value of £50 per annum.

Note.—Residence on the property is not required from leaseholders. A leasehold situate in a Parliamentary borough does not qualify the owner for the county vote if it would qualify him or any other person (*i.e.*, his tenant) for the borough vote. See also N.B. below.

N.B.—*Joint Ownership.*—One only of several joint owners can claim a vote, unless they have acquired the property by inheritance, marriage, or will, or are *bona fide* carrying on business thereon as partners, in which case all can claim votes if the value is sufficient.

Possession.—The claimant must have been in actual possession or in receipt of the rents and profits for his own use for 6 months (in the case of (c) leaseholders, 12 months) preceding the 15th July, unless the property has been acquired by descent, marriage, or will.

BOROUGHES.

1.—RESERVED RIGHTS.

Persons possessing rights permanently or temporarily reserved by the Reform Act of 1832, such as

- (1) Freeholders and burgage tenants in cities and towns which are counties of themselves; *e.g.*, Bristol, Exeter, Norwich, and Nottingham.
- (2) Freemen and burgesses by servitude (except in London.)

Freemen and liverymen in the City of London.

Inhabitants, inhabitant householders, inhabitants paying scot and lot, potwallers. (These rights are now merged in the occupation franchise.)

COUNTIES—Continued.

Rentcharge.—A rentcharge does not now qualify to vote, except the whole of the tith rentcharge of a living; but a person registered before 1885 retains his vote.

Claims.—Freeholders, Copyholders, and Leaseholders in order to obtain a vote must, if not already registered, send in a notice of claim to the Overseers of the Parish in which the property is situated on or before July 20th.

2.—THE OCCUPATION FRANCHISE.

(a) £10 OCCUPIERS:—

The occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any land or tenement within the county of a clear yearly value of not less than £10.

Note.—The word "tenement" includes a warehouse, counting-house, shop, or any part of a house separately occupied for the purpose of any trade, business, or profession. Such part may be described in claims as "offices," "chambers," "studios," or by any other applicable term. Sole occupation of one part will qualify, although another part may be occupied jointly. Residence on the qualification is not required from £10 occupiers.

Joint Occupation.—Only two joint occupiers under the £10 qualification can be registered, unless they derived the property by inheritance, marriage, or will, or are *bona-fide* engaged in carrying on business as partners. See also N.B. below.

(b) HOUSEHOLDERS:—

The inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any dwelling-house within the county.

Note.—A "dwelling-house" includes, for the purposes of the franchise, any "part of a house which is separately occupied as a dwelling," and where the landlord lets out the whole of the house in apartments, retaining no control. A single room may thus be considered a dwelling-house. Sole occupation of one "part of a house" qualifies, notwithstanding joint occupation of another part. Residence is required. Joint occupation under this head confers no qualification. A man does not lose his vote by letting his house furnished during a part of the qualifying period not exceeding 4 months in the whole.

The Service Franchise.—Any man who himself inhabits a dwelling-house (as above defined) by virtue of any office, service, or employment, is entitled to a vote in respect of the same, provided that the person under whom he serves does not inhabit the house. The overseers are bound to place the names of all such upon the rate-book as inhabitant householders, notwithstanding that the rent or rates may be paid by their employer. See also N.B. below.

N.B.—Occupation of premises in a Parliamentary borough cannot qualify to vote for the county.

***NOTE.**—The following classes of persons are among those who are chiefly affected by this provision:—
PROFESSIONAL.—Resident Governors, Chaplains, or employés of public or other institutions; house-surgeons and officials of hospitals; secretaries, professors, schoolmasters, postmasters; dockyard and coastguard officials; masters and other officials of workhouses, asylums, industrial schools, infirmaries, homes, &c.; officers, non-commissioned officers, and married soldiers of the army or militia; permanent staff of volunteer corps; officers of courts or prisons; police officers and constables; corporation and parish officials of various kinds.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.—Bank or business managers, shop-assistants, station-masters, signalmen, toll-collectors, office-keepers, gatekeepers, watchmen, and timekeepers.

AGRICULTURAL.—Land stewards, farm bailiffs, outdoor farm servants, gardeners, gatekeepers gamekeepers, shepherds, &c.

DOMESTIC.—Coachmen, grooms, lodgekeepers, &c., if occupying residences separate from their employer's.

BOROUGHES—Continued.

2.—THE OCCUPATION FRANCHISE.

(a) £10 OCCUPIERS:—

The occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any land or tenement within the borough of a clear yearly value of not less than £10.

Note.—The word "tenement" includes a warehouse, counting-house, shop, or any part of a house separately occupied for the purpose of any trade, business, or profession. Such part may be described in claims as "office," "chambers," "studio," or by any other applicable term. Sole occupation of one part will qualify, although another part may be occupied jointly.

The voter must have resided in the borough or within 7 miles (City of London 25 miles) of its boundary for the 6 months preceding the 15th July.

Joint Occupation qualifies all the joint occupiers wherever the clear yearly value is enough to give a sum of £10 for each occupier.

Assessed Taxes.—The occupier must also have paid on or before the 20th July all assessed taxes due in respect of the premises up to the 5th January. See also N.B., *post*.

(b) HOUSEHOLDERS:—

The inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any dwelling house within the borough.

Note.—A "dwelling-house" includes, for the purposes of the franchise, any "part of a house which is separately occupied as a dwelling," and where the landlord lets out the whole of the house in apartments, retaining no control. A single room may thus be considered a dwelling house. Sole occupation of one such room qualifies, notwithstanding joint occupation of another part. Residence is required. Joint occupation under the above head confers no qualification. A man does not lose his vote by letting his house furnished during a part of the qualifying period not exceeding 4 months in the whole.

The Service Franchise.—Any man who himself inhabits a dwelling-house (as above defined) by virtue of any office, service, or employment, is entitled to a vote in respect of the same, provided that the person under whom he serves does not inhabit the house. The overseers are bound to place the names of all such upon the rate-book as inhabitant householders, notwithstanding that the rent or rates may be paid by their employer. See also N.B. following.

COUNTIES—Continued.

Successive Occupation.—If two or more premises in the same division of a county, or in the same county if it is undivided, are occupied in immediate succession, the vote is not thereby lost. If the occupier is omitted from the list, a claim should be sent to the overseer by the 20th August, giving particulars of all the premises so occupied.

Poor Rates.—The occupier must have been rated in respect of the premises to all poor rates made during the qualifying period. All poor rates due on the 5th January must have been paid on or before July 20th. If the owner is liable for the rates, and has not paid them, the tenant may pay them, and deduct the amount from the rent. Wherever the landlord pays the rates, the overseers are bound to insert the occupier's name in the rate-book.

Claims.—The names of qualified householders and occupiers must be placed by the overseers on the list published by them on the 1st August. No claim is necessary in their case, but if any names are omitted by the overseers, a notice of claim must be sent on or before August 20th.

3.—LODGERS.

The inhabitant occupier, for the 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year, of lodgings in the same house within the county (or division) of the clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10 or upwards.

Note.—The term "lodgings" comprises any apartment or place of residence, whether furnished or unfurnished, in a dwelling-house, where the landlord resides and retains control over the passages and outer doors.

Residence is required.

Joint Occupation.—The inhabitant occupier, jointly with others, of lodgings of such clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, as gives a sum of not less than £10 for each occupier, is entitled to claim a vote; but no more than two such joint occupiers may be registered in respect of one set of lodgings.

Occupation of lodgings in a Parliamentary borough cannot qualify to vote for a county.

The occupation in immediate succession of different lodgings of sufficient value in the same house will qualify. But removal from one house to another disqualifies for the year.

Additional rooms may be taken during the year without vitiating the qualification.

Claims.—Lodgers not already registered must send to the overseers claims to vote on or before August 20th. Those already registered must renew their claims yearly, on or before July 25th.

BOROUGHES—Continued.

N.B.—Successive Occupation.—If two or more premises in the same borough (whether in the same division or not is immaterial) are occupied in immediate succession, the vote is not thereby lost. If the occupier is omitted from the list, a claim should be sent to the overseers by the 20th August, giving particulars of all the premises so occupied.

Poor Rates.—The occupier must have been rated in respect of the premises to all poor rates made during the qualifying period. All poor rates due on the 5th January must have been paid on or before July 20th. If the owner is liable for the rates, and has not paid them, the tenant may pay them, and deduct the amount from the rent. Wherever the landlord pays the rates, the overseers are bound to insert the occupier's name in the rate-book.

Claims.—The names of qualified householders and occupiers must be placed by the overseers on the list published by them on the 1st August. No claim is necessary in their case, but if any names are omitted by the overseers, a notice of claim must be sent on or before August 20th.

3.—LODGERS.

The inhabitant occupier for the 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year, of lodgings in the same house, within the borough, of the clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10 or upwards.

Note.—The term "lodgings" comprises any apartment or place of residence, whether furnished or unfurnished, in a dwelling-house, where the landlord resides and retains control over the passages and outer doors.

Residence is required.

Joint Occupation.—The inhabitant occupier, jointly with others, of lodgings of such clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, as gives a sum of not less than £10 for each occupier, is entitled to claim a vote; but no more than two such joint occupiers may be registered in respect of one set of lodgings.

The occupation in immediate succession of different lodgings of sufficient value in the same house will qualify. But removal from one house to another disqualifies for the year.

Additional rooms may be taken during the year without vitiating the qualification.

Claims.—Lodgers not already registered must send to the overseers claims to vote on or before August 20th. Those already registered must renew their claims yearly, on or before July 25th.

PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION.

The following lists give the dates on or before which, in accordance with the Registration Act, 1885, and subsequent Statutes, and Orders of the Local Government Board, the various proceedings connected with the registration of Parliamentary and Municipal electors in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales take place:—

COUNTIES.

- 1 Jan.—New Parliamentary Register and Register of Local Government Electors come into operation.
- 5 Jan.—Poor rates up to this day must be paid on or before July 20th.
- 15 April.—Clerks of the County Councils to send precepts to Overseers on, or within seven days before, this day.
- April } Overseers to ascertain the names of all
and } inhabitant occupiers entitled to be
May } registered.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish ownership part of the register, and notice to owners to send in claims.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish notice as to Poor-rates in arrear, and to deliver notices to occupiers whose Poor-rates were unpaid on June 1.
- 15 July.—Occupiers and lodgers must have resided for twelve months prior to this date.
- 20 July.—Claims of ownership electors (*i.e.*, freeholders, copyholders, &c.) to be sent to the Overseers.
- 20 July.—Poor-rates due to January 5th must be paid by this day.
- 22 July.—Overseers to make out and publish lists of persons disqualified for non-payment of Poor-rates.
- 25 July.—Claims of lodgers already on the register to be sent in by this date.
- 25 July.—Overseers to remove ownership part of register.
- 31 July.—Overseers to ascertain from relieving officers names of persons disqualified through receipt of parochial relief.
- July.—Overseers to make out lists of ownership claimants, occupiers, and old lodgers. Overseers to enter their objections on ownership part of old register.
- 1 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—
 1. List of ownership claimants (Parliamentary or Parochial).
 2. Ownership part of register (Parliamentary or Parochial), with Overseers' objections entered.
 3. List of occupiers, in 3 divisions.
 - I. Parliamentary and Local Government.
 - II. Parliamentary only.
 - III. Local Government only.
 4. Old lodgers' list, containing names of all lodgers who have sent in claims by July 25.
 5. List of electors disqualified for corrupt and illegal practices (if any).
 6. List of Occupiers residing beyond 7 miles but within 15 miles of the County, and so qualified to be elected as County Councillors.

BOROUGHES.

- 1 Jan.—New Parliamentary Register comes into operation.
- 5 Jan.—Poor-rates (and assessed taxes in the case of £10 occupiers) up to this day must be paid before July 20.
- 7 Jan.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 7 April.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 15 April.—Town Clerk to send precepts to Overseers on, or within seven days before, this day.
- April } Overseers to ascertain the names of all
and } inhabitant occupiers entitled to be
May } registered.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish notice respecting rates in arrear, and to deliver notices to occupiers whose Poor-rates were unpaid on June 1.
- 15 July.—Occupiers and lodgers must have resided for twelve months prior to this date.
- 20 July.—Poor-rates (and assessed taxes in the case of £10 occupiers) due up to the preceding 5th January must be paid before this date.
- 22 July.—Overseers to make out and publish lists of persons disqualified for nonpayment of Poor-rates.
- 22 July.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths
- 25 July.—Claims of lodgers already on the register to be sent in by this date.
- 31 July.—Overseers to ascertain from relieving officers the names of all persons disqualified through receipt of parochial relief.
- 31 July.—Overseers to make out occupiers' list, reserved rights list, and old lodgers list. Town Clerk to make out list of freemen.
- 1 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—
 1. List of Occupiers in 3 divisions.
 - I. Parliamentary and Municipal.
 - II. Parliamentary only.
 - III. Municipal only.
 2. Reserved rights list, of persons entitled to vote in respect of rights reserved by the Reform Act of 1832.
 3. Old lodgers list, containing names of all lodgers who have sent in claims by July 25.
 4. List of voters disqualified for corrupt and illegal practices (if any).
 5. List of Occupiers residing beyond 7 miles but within 15 miles of the Borough, and so qualified to be elected Town Councillors.
 6. Town Clerk to publish list of freemen.

COUNTIES—Continued.

- 20 Aug.—Claims of occupiers omitted from the list, and of new lodgers, to be sent to the Overseers by this date.
Notices of objections to be delivered by this date.
- 25 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—
1. List of occupiers' claims.
2. " New lodger claims.
3. " Ownership electors objected to.
4. " Occupiers objected to. (to.
5. " Old lodgers objected to.
Overseers to deliver lists to Clerks of the County Councils.
- 5 Sept.—Declarations in cases of change of address to be sent to the Clerks of the County Councils.
Declarations for correcting misdescriptions in occupiers or old lodgers list to be sent to Clerks of the County Councils.
- 8 Sept.—First day for holding Revision Courts.
(Objections may be withdrawn by notice given seven days before the holding of the first Revision Court for the county.)
- 12 Oct.—Last day for holding Revision Courts.
- 20 Dec.—County Register to be completed before this date.
- 31 Dec.—Clerks of the County Councils to deliver registers to Sheriff, Parliamentary Registers and Registers of Local Government Electors to remain in force during the ensuing year.

BOROUGHES—Continued.

- 20 Aug.—Claims of occupiers omitted from the list, and of new lodgers, to be sent to Overseers; freemen's claims to Town Clerks.
Notices of objections to be delivered to voters and Overseers, and, in respect of freemen, to Town Clerks.
- 25 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—
1. List of occupiers' claims.
2. " New lodger claims.
3. " Occupiers objected to.
4. " Old lodgers objected to.
Town Clerks to publish :—
1. List of freemen's claims.
2. Objections to freemen.
Overseers to deliver lists to Town Clerks.
- 5 Sept.—Declarations for correcting misdescriptions to be delivered to Town Clerks.
- 8 Sept.—First day for holding Revision Courts.
(Objections may be withdrawn by notice given seven days before the holding of the first Revision Court for the borough.)
- 15 Sept.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 12 Oct.—Last day for holding Revision Courts.
- 1 Nov.—Municipal Registers come into force.
- 31 Dec.—Town Clerks to deliver registers to Returning Officers. Parliamentary Registers to remain in force during the ensuing year.

NOTE.—The Overseers are bound to supply to any applicant a copy of any list of electors, claimants, etc., published by them, at the following rates :—

	s.	d.
Not exceeding 100 names	0	6
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200	1	0
" 200 " " 300	1	6
" 300 " " 400	2	0
" 400 " " 	2	6

REGISTRATION APPEALS, 1897-8.

THE following is a summary of the judgments on Appeals from the decisions of Revising Barristers, heard by the Queen's Bench Division in 1897-8. The details are reported at length in "Lacey Smith's Registration Cases," published by Stevens and Sons, 119, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Service Franchise—Manager of an Inn.—This was a case in which G. J. Kent objected to the name of David Fraser being retained on Division I. of the Occupiers' List for the parish of Gloucester, on the ground that he had not occupied the qualifying premises (an inn) as owner or tenant, and that he occupied only as a manager of the owners of the inn.

The facts were as follows:—Prior to 15th December, 1894, the respondent occupied certain licensed premises as tenant from year to year, subject to three months' notice to determine the tenancy. No notice to determine the tenancy was given, but on 15th December, 1894, the respondent entered into an agreement with a brewery company, who had acquired the lessors' interest in the premises, to the following effect:—The company was to employ the respondent as manager for them of the said licensed premises at a weekly salary, and the respondent was, every week, to render accounts of all moneys taken by him, and remit the same, less the amount of his salary, to the said company. The respondent was to give up possession, and hand over all licenses, &c., on receiving one month's notice. This "service" was to take effect from the day the company should obtain possession from their vendor. The respondent continued in occupation of the said premises under this agreement, paying no rent.

The judges held that the agreement of 15th December, 1894, operated as a surrender in law of the previous tenancy, and created no new tenancy, and that the respondent was entitled to the service franchise only.—*Kent v. Fraser*.

Description of Qualification.—The following persons were objected to on the ground that the nature of the qualification in the third column was bad in law:—

Name of claimant.	Place of abode.	Nature of qualification.	Description of qualifying property.
Hussey, C. Pearce	Chatford	Dwelling house, joint	Chatford House.
Hussey, John Compton.....	"	" "	" "

Held that the "dwelling house, joint," although bad as a claim for the household franchise, is good as a claim for the occupation franchise in a county, in respect of a joint occupation of a house of sufficient value to support such claim. The case of *Townshend v. Marylebone* (L. R. 7, C. P. 148), in which the same question arose in respect of the borough franchise, approved and followed.—*Bagley v. Butcher*.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION LAW.

The Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act of 1883 introduced large changes into the previously existing law, and enacted a Code of Regulations for the conduct of elections. There are here shewn in a concise form

1. The principal acts which constitute offences against the election law and the penalties which they entail.
2. The regulations under which Candidates and their Agents are obliged to conduct the election.

1.—OFFENCES AT ELECTIONS.

The offences are grouped under three main heads, (A) Corrupt Practices, (B) Illegal Practices, (C) Illegal Payment, Employment, or Hiring.

(A) CORRUPT PRACTICES.

OFFENCES.

Bribery.—It is bribery to give, lend, or promise money or money's worth, in order to induce an elector to vote or abstain from voting for a particular candidate. The consequences are the same whether the payment is made directly or indirectly, and whether before, during, or after an election.

It is bribery to give, offer, or promise any employment to or for a voter, or anyone connected with him, with the same object. [No persons must be employed *for payment* at an election except by the election agent, who is strictly limited in the numbers he may engage.]

Any person who gives money to be spent in bribery, or who repays it afterwards, is guilty of a corrupt practice.

It is bribery to make a gift or promise to any *third person* in order to secure an elector's vote.

It is bribery to pay the day's wages of any voter, or to give him money for railway fare, loss of time, &c.

An employer may give his workmen or servants reasonable leave of absence (without deduction of pay) for the purpose of voting, on condition that all voters in his employment are treated alike.

The elector who receives a bribe for his vote, or who bargains for a promise of employment or reward of any kind, is *equally guilty* of bribery, whether it is done before or after the election.

Treating.—The offence of treating is committed if any meat, drink, entertainment, or provision is corruptly paid or provided for any person at any time in order to influence him, or any third party, to vote or abstain from voting at the election.

PENALTIES.

To the briber or the person bribed, imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, or a fine not exceeding £200.

Deprivation of the right of being elected to Parliament, or voting, for seven years.

Removal from, and disqualification for, any public office.

Payment of the costs of an election enquiry in gross cases.

If committed by a candidate personally, he loses his seat, if elected, and is disqualified for ever from representing the constituency.

If committed by any agent of a candidate, the election is void, and the candidate is disqualified for sitting in Parliament for the same place for seven years.

The same as for bribery.

OFFENCES.

Treating, continued.—Treating the wives or relations of electors may constitute the offence. The quantity of refreshment provided is immaterial if the intention is corrupt. The gift of tickets to be exchanged for refreshment is equivalent to direct treating.

The person accepting any meat, drink, or entertainment, is also guilty and punishable accordingly.

Undue Influence.—This offence consists—

(a) In using or threatening force or restraint to induce any elector to vote or not to vote at the election.

(b) In inflicting upon or threatening any temporal or spiritual injury against a voter with the same purpose.

(c) In abducting an elector, or fraudulently preventing, or interfering with him in giving his vote freely.

The withdrawal of custom or employment is undue influence, if done with the view of affecting the elector's vote.

A threat to evict a tenant with the same object comes within the definition of undue influence.

Personation.—Any person who *applies* for a ballot paper in the name of another, whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person, is guilty of personation.

Voting twice at the same election is the same as personation.

Aiding or abetting personation is equivalent to personation itself.

Forging or counterfeiting a ballot paper is an offence punishable as a misdemeanour.

PENALTIES.

The same as for bribery.

The same as for bribery.

To the offender, imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years with hard labour.

Seven years incapacity to be elected, to vote, or to hold any public office.

If committed by any agent of a candidate, the latter loses his seat if elected.

(B) ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

Paying or receiving money for the conveyance of voters to the poll, whether in counties or boroughs. (The provision of all but private conveyances, voluntarily lent, is *absolutely* prohibited, but electors may pay for their own conveyance to and from the poll.)

Paying an elector for exhibiting bills, notices, &c. (The receiver is also punishable; an ordinary advertising agent is exempted.)

Paying any money for election expenses in excess of the prescribed maximum, or through any person other than the election agent.

Hiring or letting committee rooms for payment in excess of the number allowed. (The number of such rooms is strictly limited, and they can be hired only by the election agent.)

Voting when prohibited, or inducing a prohibited voter to vote.

Publishing a false statement of the withdrawal of any candidate, or a false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate.

A fine not exceeding £100.

Incapacity to vote, in the constituency, during the succeeding five years.

If committed by an agent of a candidate, the election of the latter may be rendered void.

Same punishment as above, but election not voided unless committed by the candidate or election agent.

(C) ILLEGAL PAYMENT, EMPLOYMENT, OR HIRING.

OFFENCES.

PENALTIES.

To provide money for an illegal practice or payment.

To pay for bands, torches, flags, banners, cockades, ribbons, or other marks of distinction.

To let, lend, hire, borrow, or use for the conveyance of voters to the poll, any animal or conveyance ordinarily kept for hire.

To employ any person (for payment) at the election for any purpose or in any capacity not permitted by the Act.

To corruptly induce any person to withdraw his candidature. The person so withdrawing is equally guilty.

To use as a committee room any licensed house, refreshment house, or public elementary school, or any part of the same.

To publish election bills, placards or posters, without the name and address of the printer and publisher.

A fine not exceeding £100. If committed by a candidate or his election agent, the consequences of an *illegal practice* are entailed.

2.—REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTION.

(D) EXPENDITURE.

A scale of expenditure is laid down beyond which a candidate is not at liberty to go without risking the loss of his seat; any expenditure above the maximum entails the penalties imposed upon the commission of an illegal practice. The maximum scale is as follows:—

BOROUGHES.			COUNTIES.		
Number of Electors.	For One Candidate.	For Two Joint Candidates.	Number of Electors.	ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
	£	£		For One Candidate.	For One Candidate.
				£	£
Not exceeding 2,000	350	525	Not exceeding 2,000	650	500
2,001 to 2,999	380	570	From 2,001 to 2,999 inclusive	710	540
3,000 to 3,999	410	615	„ 3,000 to 3,999 „	770	580
4,000 to 4,999	440	660	„ 4,000 to 4,999 „	830	620
5,000 to 5,999	470	705	„ 5,000 to 5,999 „	890	660
6,000 to 6,999	500	750	„ 6,000 to 6,999 „	950	700
7,000 to 7,999	530	795	„ 7,000 to 7,999 „	1,010	740
8,000 to 8,999	560	840	„ 8,000 to 8,999 „	1,070	780
9,000 to 9,999	590	885	„ 9,000 to 9,999 „	1,130	820
10,000 to 10,999	620	930	„ 10,000 to 10,999 „	1,190	860
11,000 to 11,999	650	975	„ 11,000 to 11,999 „	1,250	900
12,000 to 12,999	680	1,020	„ 12,000 to 12,999 „	1,310	940
13,000 to 13,999	710	1,065	„ 13,000 to 13,999 „	1,370	980
14,000 to 14,999	740	1,110	„ 14,000 to 14,999 „	1,430	1,020
15,000 to 15,999	770	1,155			

The Returning Officer's Charges, which are limited by a special Act of Parliament, are not included in the above maximum, but a candidate is only at liberty to pay him the

exact sum allowed by the Act, under pain of conviction for an illegal practice and loss of his seat.

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Personal Expenses.—The personal expenses of a candidate, which include the reasonable cost of his living at hotels or elsewhere for the purpose of the election, are also outside the prescribed maximum,

and they are not limited to any precise amount, though any excess over £100 in this particular must be paid through the election agent.

(E.) EMPLOYMENT.

In addition to the above restriction on the maximum expenditure, regulations are imposed upon the candidate in respect to the number of persons who may be employed, for payment, in the work of an election, and the number of committee rooms which may be engaged. They are as under:—

Boroughs.—In boroughs, in addition to one election agent (through whose hands all expenditure must pass), and a polling agent in each station, a number of clerks and messengers is allowed in the proportion of one for every 500 electors. Paid agents, clerks, &c., if employed in any division of a divided borough, are prohibited from voting in that or any other division of the same borough, and each must be so informed by the election agent.

Counties.—In counties, there is allowed in addition to one election agent, a sub-

agent for each polling district, together with one clerk and one messenger for every such district, or for every 500 electors in large districts. A candidate is also allowed a staff of clerks and messengers at the central committee room of the county, at the rate of one for every 5,000 electors.

Committee Rooms.—The engagement of committee rooms is authorised to the extent of one for each polling district (or for every 500 electors) in a county, and one for every 500 electors in a borough. Several restrictions are placed upon the choice of these committee rooms. They must not be held in either a licensed house or a refreshment house, or upon the premises of any elementary school in receipt of a parliamentary grant. But they may be held without objection in the rooms of any permanent political club.

(F.) RETURN OF EXPENSES.

With a view to ensure the due observance of these provisions, the Act requires a detailed return of the amount expended under each head to be made by the election agent, and signed and attested before a Justice of the Peace. The candidate is also bound to make a similar declaration

pledging his belief that the return is correct, and that no expenses have been incurred which are not included in it. If either a candidate or an election agent knowingly makes a false declaration, he is liable to a prosecution for perjury, and, if convicted, to seven years' penal servitude.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

TIME TABLE FOR NOMINATION AND POLL.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICT BOROUGHS.

Say		
August 1, Mon.	Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.	
" 2, Tues.		
" 3, Wed.	Last possible day for notice.	
" 4, Thur.		
" 5, Fri.	First possible day for nomination.	
" 6, Sat.		
" 7, Sun.	<i>Dies non.</i>	
" 8, Mon.		
" 9, Tues.	First possible day for poll.	
" 10, Wed.		
" 11, Thur.	Last possible day for nomination.	
" 12, Fri.		
" 13, Sat.		
" 14, Sun.	<i>Dies non.</i>	
" 15, Mon.		
" 16, Tues.		
" 17, Wed.		
" 18, Thur.		
" 19, Fri.	Last possible day for poll.	

ORDINARY BOROUGHS.

Say		
August 1, Mon.	Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.	
" 2, Tues.	Last possible day for notice.	
" 3, Wed.		
" 4, Thur.	First possible day for nomination.	
" 5, Fri.	Last possible day for nomination.	
" 5, "	First possible day for poll.	
" 6, Sat.		
" 7, Sun.	<i>Dies non.</i>	
" 8, Mon.		
" 9, Tues.		
" 10, Wed.	Last possible day for poll	

NOTE.—Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are excluded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

Under the Local Government Act, 1888, a County Council was established in every County in England and Wales, the duties of which body include all the administrative and financial business of the county formerly transacted by the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions.

The next elections for the County Councils in England and Wales will take place, on a day to be fixed by the County Councils, between March 1st and March 8th, 1901. (If no day is so fixed, the elections will take place on March 8th.) A brief account is here given of the constitution of the County authorities and of the regulations under which the elections are conducted.

A.—CONSTITUTION OF COUNCIL.

The Council consists of a Chairman, County Aldermen, and County Councillors.

They are elected and conduct their proceedings similarly to existing Town Councils in boroughs, with some exceptions.

The County is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one Councillor.

The Electoral Divisions are arranged so that the population of each is as nearly equal as possible, regard being had to the proper representation of rural and urban districts and to the distribution and pursuits of the population.

Boroughs with over 50,000 inhabitants are constituted administrative counties of themselves, and their Town Councils are the sole authority under the Act. The enrolled burgesses in other municipal boroughs elect a certain number of representatives to the Council of the County in which they are situated; they are not, however, entitled to vote on any expenditure to which the boroughs are not assessed.

London is constituted an administrative county, and each parliamentary division is an Electoral Division and elects two Councillors.

The quorum of a County Council is one-fourth of the whole.

CHAIRMAN.—The Chairman is elected by the Council from among the Aldermen or Councillors, or persons qualified to be such.

He holds office for one year, and *may* receive such remuneration as the Council think reasonable.

He is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for the County.

COUNTY ALDERMEN.—The County Aldermen are elected by the Council and constitute one-third of the number of Councillors.

A person is disqualified for election as an Alderman unless he is a Councillor, or qualified to be a Councillor.

A County Alderman may not as such vote in the election of a County Alderman.

The term of office of a County Alderman is six years, but one half of the first aldermen chosen under the Act retire at the end of three years.

In the county of London the number of Aldermen must not exceed one-sixth of the number of Councillors.

COUNTY COUNCILLORS.—The number of Councillors for each county is determined by the Local Government Board.

The Councillors are elected triennially, and all retire together.

A Councillor who is chosen to be an Alderman vacates his office of Councillor.

Bankruptcy, or absence from the county for 12 months, disqualifies an Alderman or Councillor.

B.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

In Municipal Boroughs the enrolled Burgesses choose the Councillors to represent them on the County Council, and in the other parts of the county the qualifications entitling an Elector to be registered, and when registered to vote, are defined by the County Electors' Act, 1888, substantially as follows:—

PERSONAL.—An Elector may be a man or a woman, but must be of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not, within 12 months prior to July 15th, have received parochial (non-medical) relief.

OCCUPATION.—An Elector must for 12 months prior to July 15th,

(a) have been in occupation, joint or several, of a house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building in the parish; or

(b) must during the same period have been an occupier, as owner or tenant, of some land or tenement in the parish, of the yearly value of not less than £10.

Joint occupation under (a) qualifies, irrespective of the value of the premises, and also under (b) if the value is sufficient, when divided, to give £10 for each occupier.

The occupation of *part* of a house qualifies where that part is separately occupied for the purposes of any trade, business, or profession.

Where a person succeeds to qualifying property by descent, marriage, etc., the occupation and rating of the predecessor in title qualifies the successor.

If a person has occupied different property in the County in immediate succession during the twelve months, he is entitled to be registered in the parish in which the last-occupied qualification is situated.

N.B.—Non-resident owners and lodgers are not entitled to vote in the election of County Councils, nor are electors under the Service Franchise.

RESIDENCE.—A County Elector must have resided in the County, or within seven (in the case of London, 15) miles of its boundary, for twelve months prior to July 15th (or in the case of the £10 qualification, six months). He or she may, however, let the house furnished, for not more than four months during the year, without losing the vote.

RATING.—The elector, or someone else, must, during the twelve months prior to July 15th, have been *rated* in respect of the qualifying property to all poor rates made during those twelve months; and all such rates (including County rates) as have become payable up to the preceding 5th January must be paid on or before July 20th.

PUBLICATION OF LISTS.

The overseers publish the Lists of County Electors in conjunction with the Lists of Parliamentary electors on August 1st. They are printed in three Divisions:—

1. Persons entitled to vote both as Parliamentary electors and County electors.
2. Parliamentary electors only. (This Division chiefly comprises occupiers under the Service Franchise.)
3. County electors only. (This Division is mainly composed of women ratepayers.)

The Lodgers lists remain separate, and are applicable to Parliamentary elections only. There is also a separate list of occupiers residing beyond 7 miles but within 15 miles of the County, and so qualified to be elected as County councillors.

CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS.

CLAIMS.—Any person who is omitted from the list published on August 1st may claim to have his or her name inserted by serving a "Notice of Claim" upon the overseers on or before August 20th.

OBJECTIONS.—A person whose name appears in any list of County electors or burgesses may object to the name of any other person being retained therein, by giving notice (in the proper form) to the overseers and to the person objected to, on or before August 20th.

Lists of such claims and objections are published by the overseers on August 25th.

Declarations for correcting any misdescription in the lists may be served upon the Clerk of the Peace not later than September 5th.

REVISION OF THE LISTS.—The Lists of Parliamentary electors and of Burgesses and of County electors will be revised by the appointed barrister between September 8th and October 12th.

The Register of County Electors for Local Government purposes comes into force on January 12th.

C.—QUALIFICATION OF COUNCILLORS.

The qualification of County Councillors is thus defined by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as extended to counties:—

The Councillors are to be fit (*i.e.*, legally qualified) persons chosen by the County electors.

A person is not qualified to be elected, or to be a County Councillor, unless he

(a) is enrolled, and entitled to be enrolled, as a County elector.

(b) Being entitled to be so enrolled in all respects except that of residence, is resident beyond 7 miles, but within 15 miles of the county, and is entered in the separate non-resident list.

(c) In either of those cases is possessed of real or personal property to the value, in the county, of £1,000; or is rated to the poor rate in the county on the annual (rateable) value of £30.

“ Provided that every person shall be qualified to be elected, and to be a County Councillor, who is at the time of election qualified to elect to the office of Councillor, which last-mentioned qualification for being elected shall be alternative for, and shall not repeal or take away any other qualification.

“ But if a person qualified under the last foregoing proviso ceases for twelve months to reside in the county, he shall cease to be qualified under that proviso, and his office shall become vacant, unless he was at the time of his election, and continues to be, qualified in some other manner.”

The practical effect of these provisions is that any person who is properly enrolled as a County elector may be elected a Councillor for that county, and need not in that case be qualified for election by property or rating.

Persons who are on the separate non-resident list, residing beyond 7 but within 15 miles of the county, must be qualified by the stated amount of property or rating.

The Local Government Act further provides that peers owning property in the county, and other owners of property in the county who are registered as Parliamentary county electors, shall be qualified to be elected County Councillors.

Clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion, may also be elected, if duly qualified.

Disqualifications for Election.—Persons holding any office of profit in the gift or disposal of the Council.

Persons having, directly or indirectly, by self or partner, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of the Council.

Bankrupts, persons convicted of felony, or corrupt practices.

Coroners for the county.

Women, though qualified to elect, are disqualified for election.

D.—THE ELECTIONS.

The Poll at contested elections for the County Council is conducted by ballot, as at Parliamentary elections. No elector can vote more than once at any election for the same county, even though he may be on the register for more than one electoral division. (In London an elector may vote for one or both candidates, but may not give his two votes to one candidate.)

The Sheriff of each county is the Returning Officer at the election, unless he is a candidate, when other arrangements are made. In London, the Local Government Board appoints the Returning Officer.

The Returning Officers may appoint deputies for each electoral division.

If the electoral division is a borough, the Mayor or some person appointed by him is the Returning Officer for that division.

The elections for all the divisions of a county are held on the same day, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

The Returning Officers' expenses are payable by the county.

THE NOMINATION.

Every candidate must be nominated in writing by two registered County electors of the electoral division for which he stands, and eight others must assent to the nomination (see Form, *post*). An elector who is only on the Parliamentary Register is not qualified to sign a nomination paper.

No elector must subscribe more nomination papers than there are vacancies to be filled.

Nomination papers must be delivered by the candidate, or his proposer or seconder, at a place and time to be fixed by the Returning Officer, not exceeding six days before the day of election, and before 5 p.m. of the last day. In a borough, nominations must be delivered to the Town Clerk.

The nomination paper must contain the surname and all other names of the candidate in full, with his abode and description. These particulars must be filled in before the paper is signed. The names of the nominators and assentors should be signed in full.

Objections to nomination papers will be heard by the Returning Officer on the following day, and a candidate may appoint a representative to attend on his behalf (see Form *post*).

The nomination of a person absent from the United Kingdom is void, unless his written consent given within one month previously, in the presence of two witnesses, is produced at the nomination.

The nominations are to be published at least four days before the day of election.

A candidate may withdraw by giving written notice not later than 2 p.m. on the day after the last day for nomination.

CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTION.

MAXIMUM EXPENSE.—The sum which a candidate may expend in the conduct and management of an election is regulated under the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, by a scale which allows a maximum of £25 for the first 500 electors, and threepence for each elector above that number. The limit of expenditure therefore, will be as follows:—

For 500 electors	...	...	...	...	...	...	£25	0	0
1,000	"	...	...	...	...	...	£31	5	0
1,500	"	...	...	...	...	...	£37	10	0
2,000	"	...	...	...	...	...	£43	15	0
2,500	"	...	...	...	...	...	£50	0	0
3,000	"	...	...	...	...	...	£56	5	0
3,500	"	...	...	...	...	...	£62	10	0
4,000	"	...	...	...	...	...	£68	15	0
4,500	"	...	...	...	...	...	£75	0	0

And so on, at the rate of *threepence for each elector.*

These sums must not be exceeded, or the ELECTION WILL BE VOID.

(In London, if two candidates stand jointly, the maximum amount for each must be reduced by one-fourth, and they are only in that case allowed to hire the number of committee rooms, and employ the number of persons authorised for a single candidate).

COMMITTEE ROOMS.—One committee room is allowed to be *hired* for each electoral division, or if the number of electors exceeds 2,000, one additional committee room for every additional 2,000, or part of that number. The use of committee rooms voluntarily lent is not limited, provided they are not in prohibited premises.

The following premises, or any part of the same, MAY NOT BE USED either as a committee room or for holding a meeting to promote the election of a candidate, viz.:—

Premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises:

Premises where refreshment of any kind, whether food or drink, is ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises:

Premises where any intoxicating liquor is supplied to the members of a CLUB, SOCIETY, or ASSOCIATION.

N.B.—The use of Public Elementary Schools is *not* prohibited.

EMPLOYMENT.—The number of persons who may be employed for payment, as clerks or messengers, or in either capacity, in connection with the election is as follows:—

Not more than 2,000 electors	...	...	...	...	...	2	persons.
"	"	3,000	"	...	...	3	"
"	"	4,000	"	...	...	4	"
"	"	5,000	"	...	...	5	"

and so on, one additional person being allowed for every 1,000 electors, or part of that number.

There is no provision authorising the payment of an election agent, as such.

One polling agent is allowed for each polling station, and agents (unpaid) to attend the counting of votes on the candidate's behalf may also be appointed (see Form, *post*).

Election agents who are employed for payment may not vote.

ELECTION EXPENSES.—Claims in respect of the election expenses of a candidate must be sent in within fourteen days after the election, or they will be barred and cannot be paid.

All such expenses must be paid within twenty-one days of the election.

Every agent must send in to the candidate, within twenty-three days after the election, a return, in writing, of all expenses incurred by him in the conduct and management of the election (under a penalty of £50).

Every candidate must, within twenty-eight days after the election, send to the Clerk of the County Council a return of all expenses incurred by him or his agents, together with bills stating the particulars, and receipts for all sums over twenty shillings.

A declaration, according to the presented form (*post*), must accompany the return.

A candidate who fails to make the return is forbidden, under a penalty of £50 a day, to sit or vote in the Council.

The penalties and disqualifications attending the commission of corrupt or illegal practices at the election of a County Councillor, are similar in most respects to those which follow the same offences at Parliamentary elections.

NOMINATION PAPER.

County of _____

Election of Councillor for the _____ Electoral Division in the said County, to be held on the _____ day of _____ 18

We, the undersigned, being respectively County Electors, hereby nominate the following person as a Candidate at the said Election.

Surname.	Other Names (in full).	Place of Abode.*	Description.†

SIGNATURES.	Number on Register of County Electors,† with the Electoral Division or Polling District, if any, having a distinct numbering.		
	No. _____	{ Electoral Division } { Polling District }	of _____
_____	No. _____	{ Electoral Division } { Polling District }	of _____

We, the undersigned, being respectively County Electors, hereby assent to the nomination of the above-named person as a Candidate at the said Election.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18

SIGNATURES.	Number on Register of County Electors,† with the Electoral Division, or Polling District, if any, having a distinct numbering.		
	No. _____	{ Electoral Division } { Polling District }	of _____
	No. _____	{ Electoral Division } { Polling District }	of _____
	No. _____	{ Electoral Division } { Polling District }	of _____
	No. _____	{ Electoral Division } { Polling District }	of _____
	No. _____	{ Electoral Division } { Polling District }	of _____
	No. _____	{ Electoral Division } { Polling District }	of _____
	No. _____	{ Electoral Division } { Polling District }	of _____

* Not Business Address. † *i.e.*, Rank, Profession, or Calling.
 ‡ The number on the Register must be accurately stated.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENT.

County of _____

To the Returning Officer at the Election of a Councillor for the _____ Electoral Division, in the said County, to be held on _____ the _____ day of _____ 18, and to the Clerk of the County Council of the said County.

I, _____, having been nominated as a Candidate at the said Election, do hereby appoint _____ to attend the proceedings before the Returning Officer on my behalf, on _____ the _____ day of _____ 18.

Signed, _____

APPOINTMENT OF POLLING AGENTS AND COUNTING AGENTS.

County of _____

To the Returning Officer at the Election of a Councillor for the _____ Electoral Division, in the said County, to be held on _____ the _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

I, _____, having been duly nominated as a Candidate at the said Election, do hereby appoint the following persons to act as my Agents at the Polling Stations at the said Election, namely:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| _____ , Polling Station of _____ | _____ , Polling Station of _____ |
| _____ , Polling Station of _____ | _____ , Polling Station of _____ |
| _____ , Polling Station of _____ | _____ , Polling Station of _____ |
| _____ , Polling Station of _____ | _____ , Polling Station of _____ |
| _____ , Polling Station of _____ | _____ , Polling Station of _____ |

I also appoint the following persons to attend at the Counting of the votes, namely:—

- 1 _____ of _____
- 2 _____ of _____
- 3 _____ of _____
- 4 _____ of _____
- 5 _____ of _____
- 6 _____ of _____
- 7 _____ of _____
- 8 _____ of _____

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Signed, _____

FORM OF DECLARATION BY CANDIDATE AS TO EXPENSES.

I, _____, having been a candidate for the election of councillor for the _____ electoral division of the county of _____ on the _____ day of _____ [and my agents] do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I have paid _____ for my expenses at the said election, and that, except as aforesaid, I have not, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, no person, nor any club, society, or association, has on my behalf, made any payment, or given, promised, or offered any reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration, or incurred any liability on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that, except as aforesaid, no money, security, or equivalent for money, has to my knowledge or belief been paid, advanced, given, or deposited by anyone to or in the hands of myself, or any other person, for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred on my behalf on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that I will not at any future time make, or be a party to the making or giving of any payment, reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration, for the purpose of defraying any such expenses as last mentioned, or provide or be a party to the providing of any money, security, or equivalent for money for the purpose of defraying any such expenses.

Signature of declarant _____

Signed and declared by the above-named declarant on the _____ day of _____ before me, (Signed) _____

Justice of the Peace for _____

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS.

COUNTY.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
ANGLESEY	David Rees	Brynteg House, Llangristiolus.
BEDFORD	Duke of Bedford	Woburn Abbey.
BERKSHIRE	W. G. Mount, M.P.	Wasing Place, Reading.
BRECONSHIRE	Charles Evan-Thomas	Gnoll, near Neath.
BUCKINGHAM	Lord Cottesloe	Swanbourne, Winalow.
CAMBRIDGE (Isle of Ely)		
CAMBRIDGE	Arthur Sperling	Lattenbury Hill, Papworth.
CARDIGAN	J. C. Harford	Falconsdale, Lampeter.
CARMARTHENSHIRE	Rev. Prof. D. E. Jones	Picton Terr., Carmarthen.
CARNARVONSHIRE	Edward Jones	Cadwren, Conway.
CESHIRE	Col. G. Dixon	Astle Hall, Chelford.
CORNWALL	Earl of Mount-Edgumbe	Mount Edgumbe, Plymouth.
CUMBERLAND	H. C. Howard	Greystoke Castle, Penrith.
DENBIGH		
DERBYSHIRE	Sir Hy. Wilmot, Bt., V.C., K.C.B.	Chaddesden Hall, Derby.
DEVONSHIRE	Lord Clinton	Heanton Satchville, Beaford.
DORSETSHIRE	Viscount Portman	Bryanston, Blandford.
DURHAM	S. Storey	Sunderland.
ESSEX	Andrew Johnston	Forest Lodge, Woodford Green, Essex.
FLINTSHIRE	Lord Kenyon	Gredington, Whitchurch.
GLAMORGANSHIRE	J. Blandy Jenkins	Llantrissant.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	Sir John E. Dorington, Bt., M.P.	Lypiatt Park, Stroud.
HAMPSHIRE	Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.	Stratton Park, Micheldever.
HEREFORDSHIRE	Col. R. Prescott-Decle	Bockleton Court, Tenbury.
HERTFORDSHIRE	Earl Cowper, K.G.	Panshanger, Hertford.
HUNTINGDON	Earl of Sandwich	Hinchingsbrooke, Huntingdon.
KENT	Sir John F. Lennard, Bt.	Wickham Court, Beckenham.
LANCASHIRE	Rt. Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B.	Hampsfeld, Grange-over-Sands.
LEICESTERSHIRE	Hussey Packe	Prestwold Hall, Loughborough.
LINCOLN, Holland.	S. S. Mossop	Long Sutton.
" Kesteven.	Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bt.	Denston Manor, Grantham.
" Lindsey.	W. E. Fox	Northpole Hall, Lincoln.
LONDON	W. J. Collins, M.D.	1, Albert Terrace, N.W.
MERIONETH	R. Hughes	High St., Bala.
MIDDLESEX	Ralph D. M. Littler, Q.C., C.B.	Broomfield House, Palmer's Green, N.
MONMOUTH	Edwin Grove	Brendon View, Stow Park, Newport.
MONTGOMERY	A. C. Humphreys-Owen, M.P.	Glansavern, Garthmyl.
NORFOLK	R. Thornhagh Gurdon	Letton Hall, Norwich.
NORTHAMPTON	S. G. Stopford-Sackville	Drayton House, Northampton.
" (Soke of Peterborough)	Lt.-Col. Charles Isham Strong	Thorpe Hall, Peterborough.
NORTHUMBERLAND	Earl Percy	Alnwick Castle.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	Lord Belper	Kingston, Derby.
OXFORDSHIRE	Viscount Valentia, M.P.	Bletchington Park, Oxford.
PENBROKESHIRE	Sir C. Philipps, Bt.	Picton Castle, Haverfordwest.
RADNORSHIRE	C. C. Rogers	Stange, Knighton.
RUTLAND	Earl of Gainsborough	Exton Park, Oakham.
SHROPSHIRE	J. Bowen-Jones	Ensdon House, Montford.
SOMERSETSHIRE	Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Paget, Bt.	Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet.
STAFFORDSHIRE	Earl of Harrowby	Sandon Hall, Stone.
SUFFOLK, East	Lord Rendlesham	Rendlesham, Ipswich.
" West	Col. N. Barnardiston	The Eyes, Sudbury, Suffolk.
SURREY	E. J. Halsey	Pirbright, Woking.
SUSSEX, East	E. Eager	17, Wilbury Road, Hove.
" West	The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.	Goodwood, Chichester.
WARWICKSHIRE	John S. Dugdale, Q.C.	29, Eaton Sq., London, S.W.
WESTMORLAND	James Cropper	Ellergreen, Kendal.
WIGHT, ISLE OF	Godfrey Baring	Nubia House, Cowes.
WILTSHIRE	Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P.	Leigh, Bradford-on-Avon.
WORCESTERSHIRE	J. W. Willis-Bund	Wick House, Worcester.
YORKS, E. Riding.	Sir Charles Legard, Bt.	Ganton Hall, York.
" N. "	John Hutton, M.P.	Solberge, Northallerton.
" W. "	C. G. M. Gaskell	Thornes House, near Wakefield.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

PARISH COUNCILS AND MEETINGS.

By the Local Government Act, 1894, Parish Meetings were brought into existence, the Guardians were reconstituted, and Parish, Rural District, and Urban District Councils were created.

A.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

For all elections under this Act the elector is the "parochial elector," who, by Section 44 of the Act, is defined to be any person on the Local Government Register, or on the parliamentary register of electors, and the term includes non-resident owners of property in the parish who are on the parliamentary register.

No person is disqualified by sex or marriage for being an elector.

In all elections under this Act the poll, if any, is conducted in a similar manner to that in a parliamentary election.

The Elections are held under the rules contained in the Parish Councillors' Election Order of the Local Government Board, dated January 1, 1898.

B.—PARISH MEETINGS.

(a) Where there is a Parish Council there must be at least one annual meeting for the election of the Council. A chairman is elected, and after the appointment of a Council the chairman presides at any meeting. (b) In smaller parishes where there is no Parish Council, there must be at least two meetings a year. The chairman holds office for a year, and, with the overseers, forms a body corporate.

The Parish Meetings consist only of parochial electors, and for the annual election a meeting is held in March.

C.—PARISH COUNCILS.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

Every rural parish having a population of 800 and upwards has a Parish Council (A rural parish is one situated in a rural sanitary district.)

In a rural parish with a population of 100 and upwards, if the Parish Meeting so decide, the County Council must issue an order for its establishment. In a rural parish with less than a population of 100 the County Council may, if the meeting so wish it, issue an order for its establishment, or such small parishes may, with consent of the meeting, be grouped together under a common Parish Council.

The Council consists of a chairman and councillors. The councillors are elected at the annual or first Parish Meeting, if there is no poll required. If there is a poll, then the election is by ballot according to rules laid down by the Local Government Board. The electors are the parochial electors of the parish.

The chairman is elected by the councillors at the annual meeting, which takes place on or within seven days of the 15th of April.

The councillors and chairman hold office for one year from the 15th of April.

The number of councillors is not less than 5 nor more than 15, the number being fixed by the County Council.

The quorum of a Parish Council is one-third of the councillors, but in no case is the quorum to be less than three.

Absence of a councillor from meetings of the Council for more than six months consecutively, unless from illness or cause approved by the Council, vacates the seat. Every Parish Council is a body corporate whose acts are signified under the hands, and, when necessary, under the hands and seals of the chairman and two other members.

II.—QUALIFICATION OF PARISH COUNCILLORS.

A person to be qualified as a parish councillor must be registered as a parochial elector of the parish, or must have come into residence within it, or within three miles of it, on or before the 25th March in the year preceding the election. No person is disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected a parish councillor; practically, therefore, any adult elector or resident of either sex is qualified for election.

A person is disqualified for election when he [or she]

(a) Is an infant or alien.

(b) Has within 12 months before or after election, received union or parochial relief.

(c) Has within five years before or after election, been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour; or has been adjudged a bankrupt, or compounded with his creditors.

(d) Holds a paid office under a parish council.

(e) Is a contractor under the council or board, or profits by any contract or work done for them.

Disqualification does not apply to a person selling or leasing land or lending money to the council or board, nor to contracts for supplying stone, gravel, &c., from his own land for road repairs, nor to the transport of such material for such repairs in his neighbourhood; nor does it apply to persons interested in newspapers which insert advertisements relating to council or board, nor to shareholders in joint stock companies holding contracts, but they must not vote on any matter in which the company is interested.

In certain cases the County Council may remove a disqualification, and discharged bankrupts may also be elected under certain conditions.

III.—ELECTION OF PARISH COUNCILLORS.

(a) NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

At the parish meeting the chairman calls for nomination papers to be handed to him, and numbers them as they are handed in, in the order in which he receives them.

Form of nomination paper may be obtained free from the overseers, or from the Clerk to the Guardians: the latter is the Returning Officer.

The nomination paper should be filled up as a matter of precaution before the parish meeting. It must be signed by two parochial electors of the parish, and no more, as proposer and seconder.

Each candidate must be nominated by a separate nomination paper; the same proposer or seconder may sign as many papers as there are candidates to be elected, but no more, for the parish, or ward (if there are wards).

When all the nomination papers have been received, and not less than fifteen minutes has elapsed since the chairman took the chair, he reads out the names of all the duly nominated candidates alphabetically, with their addresses and descriptions, and the names and addresses of their proposers and seconds.

After this has been done, no further nominations can be received, except to replace candidates who may withdraw their names.

The chairman's decision that a nomination paper is valid is final; but if he decides that any paper is invalid, he must write and sign his reasons for so deciding, and inform the meeting thereof.

After the nominations are read out, questions may be put to candidates, and explanations given by them.

Candidates may withdraw their candidature before the names are put to the meeting, either in writing or by word of mouth, and in such event, if any elector desires it, an opportunity must be given for further nominations to be made.

(b) THE ELECTION.

The number of parish councillors for each parish is fixed by the County Council.

If the candidates validly nominated are not more in number than the number of councillors to be elected, the chairman declares them all duly elected.

If, however, the nominations are in excess of the number of councillors, the chairman will put each name to the meeting in its alphabetical order, and will take a vote by show of hands in favour of *each* candidate. The votes will be counted and the number in favour of each declared.

If no poll is demanded, he will declare those to be elected who have obtained the largest number of votes.

One-third of the electors present, or five electors, whichever number is least, may demand a poll to be taken, and if such demand be made and not withdrawn before the close of the meeting (ten minutes being given for the purpose), a poll will be taken as shewn below. If no poll is demanded, the declaration of the chairman, as to the result of the election, will be generally final, subject to an election petition (if any).

(c) THE POLL.

If a poll is demanded, the chairman sends the names of the candidates and the nomination papers to the Clerk to the Rural District Council, who is the Returning Officer, and also sends notice to each candidate that he has been nominated and that a poll has been demanded.

At any time, not being less than six clear days before the poll, a candidate may withdraw his candidature by giving written notice to the Returning Officer, and if the withdrawal of one or more names renders it unnecessary to take a poll, the Returning Officer declares the remaining candidates duly elected.

If a poll is taken the Returning Officer gives five clear days' notice, and the proceedings are conducted in a similar manner to those at a Parliamentary election, the votes being taken by ballot.

D.—RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

Every rural sanitary district is constituted a rural district, with a Rural District Council. (A rural sanitary district consists of the area of a Poor Law Union, exclusive

of such parts thereof as are included in an urban district. When a rural sanitary district extends into two administrative counties the part in each county shall be a separate rural district. Provision is made in sec. 86 for the County Council to deal with such a part as shall have not more than five guardians appointed to it, as also with areas of parishes, rural districts, and unions.)

The Rural District Council consists of a chairman and councillors.

The councillors are elected by the parochial electors of those parishes or areas now electing guardians, and they are the representatives of that parish or area electing them on the Board of Guardians.

The chairman is elected by the councillors. The chairman, as also a vice-chairman, and not more than two other persons qualified to be district councillors, may be elected by the councillors outside their own body, and from those who have been *ex officio* guardians.

The term of office of councillors is three years, one-third as nearly as possible going out of office on the 15th of April in each year. By order of County Council they may retire simultaneously at end of the third year.

The chairman of the Rural District Council, unless a woman, is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for the county.

Every Rural District Council is a body corporate, and has perpetual succession and a Common Seal.

II.—QUALIFICATION OF COUNCILLORS.

A person qualified to be a councillor must be a parochial elector of some parish within the union, or have resided in the union during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. No person is disqualified by sex or marriage; practically, therefore, any adult elector or resident in the union, of either sex, is qualified for election.

Disqualifications are the same as those of parish councillors, referred to *ante*, but the disqualification is not removable as it is in certain cases of parish councillors, and certain further disqualifications as to guardians are applicable to rural district councillors.

III.—ELECTION OF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

Notice of election must be published by returning officer (the clerk of the council).

Candidates must be nominated as in case of parish councillors.

Nomination paper, properly filled in, must be sent to the returning officer.

Nomination papers may be obtained free from returning officer or overseers.

No parochial elector can sign nomination papers for more than the number of rural district councillors to be elected in any one parish or area.

Returning officers deal with nomination papers, as the chairman does in the case of parish councillors. Candidates may withdraw their candidature by giving the prescribed notice.

The number of rural district councillors is in each parish or area the same as the number of guardians.

If the candidates validly nominated are not more in number than the number of councillors to be elected, the returning officer gives notice that no poll will be taken.

If there is to be a poll, notice is given at least five clear days before date fixed.

The date and hours of the election are the same as for parish councillors elected for the same parish.

An elector cannot vote in more than one parish in the district, although his property may be in several.

E.—GUARDIANS (OUTSIDE LONDON).

I.—CONSTITUTION.

Under rural district councillors, *ante*, the status and election of the guardians, and the term of office have been explained, so far as they relate to a guardian for rural districts, and the same apply to all guardians, whether in rural or urban districts outside London, with one or two minor differences in the case of guardians in boroughs, which are noted below.

II.—QUALIFICATION.

The qualification is the same whether in rural or urban districts, except in the case of a borough, where, additionally, in case of a parish wholly or partly situate in the borough, the residence qualification of a municipal councillor is that to qualify for a guardian.

III.—THE POLL.

The Polling hours for Guardians in urban districts, other than boroughs, and for urban district councillors, are the same.

F.—URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

Urban sanitary authorities (not being boroughs), viz., Improvement Commissioners and Local Boards, are now called Urban District Councils.

The number of councillors is that provided by any local or personal Acts, the County Council having power from time to time to add to the number.

The parochial electors of the parishes in the district are the electors of the councillors of the district, and if the District Council is divided into wards the electors of the councillors for each ward are such of the parochial electors as have qualifications within that ward.

Each elector gives one vote and no more for each of any number of persons not exceeding the number to be elected.

The term of office of a councillor is three years, one-third of the Council as nearly as possible (and if the district is divided into wards one-third of such ward), going out of office on 15th April in each year. The County Council may, on request of an Urban District Council, direct the members to go out simultaneously at the end of the third year. The chairman, unless a woman, is, *ex officio*, a Justice of the Peace for the county.

II.—QUALIFICATION OF URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

A councillor must be a parochial elector of some parish within the district, or have resided in the district during the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding the election. No person shall be disqualified by sex or marriage.

Disqualifications are the same as those for rural district councillors and guardians.

III.—ELECTION OF URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

(a) *Notice of election* is given by the returning officer (the clerk to the council).

Nomination paper is provided by the returning officer free of charge.

It must be signed by two parochial electors of the district, or ward, if there are wards.

Each candidate must be nominated by a separate nomination paper, and no elector shall sign more nomination papers than there are councillors to be elected for the district or ward, nor shall he sign nomination papers for more than one ward.

The returning officer deals with the nominations as in the case for district councillors, and publishes the names of those persons validly nominated.

A candidate may withdraw from his candidature by a notice in writing to the returning officer.

(b) *Election*.—If the valid nominations do not exceed the number to be elected there shall be no poll.

(c) *Poll*.—If there is to be a poll the returning officer gives notice at least five clear days before date fixed, with full particulars of candidates.

G.—INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES.

If a candidate, or a number of candidates combined, determine to institute a canvass of the parish, and to hold meetings, distribute bills, &c., with a view to their election, it is desirable that they should know the provisions of the law as regards such matters, and the limitations which it puts upon their action.

EXPENSES.

The Local Government Act, 1894, does not apparently contemplate that any large expense will be incurred by candidates at Elections under the Act, since no maximum sum has been laid down by it, nor is any return of expenses required to be made by Candidates, as in the case of Parliamentary and Municipal Elections.

The general provisions of Election law against bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, illegal practices, illegal payments, employment and hiring, apply, however, to Parish Council Elections, and should be carefully studied.

It is considered that some of the restrictions imposed by the Municipal Elections Act, 1864, also apply to Parish Council Elections. Among such are the following:—

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

One Committee Room only is allowed to be hired by a Candidate. An additional Committee Room may be hired if the number of electors is above 2,000.

The following premises **may not be used** by a Candidate as a Committee Room:—

Premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises.

Premises where refreshments of any kind, whether food or drink, are ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises.

Premises where any intoxicating liquor is supplied to the members of a Club, Society, or Association.

The use of Public Elementary Schools as Committee Rooms is **not** in terms prohibited, as at Parliamentary Elections, but it would be highly unwise that they should be used for the purpose.

EMPLOYMENT.

Two persons, but not more, may be employed for payment, either as Clerks or Messengers, when the number of Electors is below 2,000.

Candidates who stand jointly are only allowed to hire the number of Committee Rooms and to employ the number of paid Clerks or Messengers authorised for a single Candidate.

For Parish Councils any number of Candidates, being not less than one-third of the whole number, may combine to appoint **one** Polling Agent, who may be paid or unpaid.

If there are only two Candidates in any District Council or Guardian Election, each may appoint one Polling Agent for each Polling Station, who may be paid or unpaid.

If there are more than two Candidates, any number of them being not less than one-third of the whole number of candidates may appoint one Polling Agent for each Polling Station, who may be paid or unpaid.

Unpaid Agents to attend the counting of votes on the Candidates' behalf may also be appointed. Notice of the polling and counting Agents' names and addresses must be given to the Returning Officer not less than two clear days before the polling. Each must make a declaration of secrecy before a magistrate or the Returning Officer.

Electors who are employed for payment may not vote.

MEETINGS.

In Rural Sanitary Districts only meetings for the purpose of promoting the election of a Candidate may be held on licensed premises, or those mentioned above as prohibited for use as Committee Rooms.

The arrangements for meetings should be well considered beforehand, and the plans for engaging rooms, announcing the meetings, selecting Chairman and Speakers, &c., settled.

All printed Bills, Notices of Meetings, &c., must bear the name and address of the printer and publisher at foot.

THE CANVASS.

If a personal Canvass of the parish is decided upon, voluntary canvassers must be obtained in sufficient numbers.

PREPARATIONS FOR POLLING DAY.

When the list of nominations is closed, and a poll is certain to be held, the candidates should send to each elector a card, entering thereon particulars of his register number, and the time and place for the polling.

THE POLLING DAY.

All payments for conveyance of voters being prohibited by law, reliance must be placed upon such private vehicles as may be voluntarily lent for the purpose. No vehicle or animal which is usually let for hire may be used for the conveyance of voters to or from the poll.

CENTRAL CONSERVATIVE ORGANISATIONS.

CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL OFFICE.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAMBERS,
BRIDGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

(Telephone, 602, Westminster. Telegrams, "Conservative, London.")

PRINCIPAL AGENT:

R. W. E. MIDDLETON.

SECRETARIES:

HON. FITZROY STEWART. EDWARD SOLBÉ.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

C. G. HENNINGS.

AGENTS:

ScotlandLT.-COL. A. B. HAIG, C.M.G., St. Stephen's Chambers,
S.W.

Ireland (*Secretary, Unionist Joint Committee.*)—

F. ELLINGTON BALL, Mopoon House, Dundrum, Co.
Dublin.

England and Wales—

Eastern Counties ...CAPTAIN J. H. KENNEDY, 2, Redwell Street, Norwich.

Home Counties.....CAPTAIN T. J. TAILBY, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.

Lancashire & Cheshire G. H. CROSTON, 27, Corporation Street, Manchester.

London.....A. E. SOUTHALL, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.

Midland Counties...J. C. SHAW, Salisbury Chambers, Union Street,
Birmingham.

Northern Counties...I. LYONS, 59, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Wales, SouthJ. HOTCHKIS, Pontarfran, Brecon.

Western Counties ...W. H. MEREDYTH, Conservative Club, Old Market
Street, Bristol.

Yorkshire.....F. C. WYVILL, 19, East Parade, Leeds.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF CONSERVATIVE AND CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, ENGLAND.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

(Telegraphic Address, "Constitute, London.")

President (1898-9)—DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

Chairman of Council (1898)—SIR BENJAMIN STONE, M.P.

Honorary Secretary—R. W. E. MIDDLETON.

Secretary—A. E. SOUTHALL.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, SCOTLAND.

9, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.

BRANCH OFFICE—100, WELLINGTON STREET, GLASGOW.

(Telegraphic Address, "Conservative, Edinburgh.")

President—EARL OF HOPETOUN, G.C.M.G.

Hon. Secretaries—

M. P. FRASER.	COL. FORBES MACKAY.
HECTOR MACLEOD.	GEO. H. ROBB.

Secretary—P. W. BALLINGALL.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

64, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Grand Master—THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

Chancellor—DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Vice-Chancellor—G. S. LANE-FOX.

Registrar—W. HAIGH.

THE ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATIVE CLUBS.

President—THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

Chairman—R. W. E. MIDDLETON.

Secretary—HUGH BRYAN, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

THE UNITED CLUB.

4, MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, E.C.

President—THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

Chairman—A. S. G. BOSCAWEN, M.P.

Hon. Secretary—W. W. GRANTHAM.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE LEAGUE.

12, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Grand Master—RIGHT HON. SIR W. HART DYKE, BART., M.P.

Grand Secretary—F. H. RELTON.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, 1898.

The following is a Summary of the Proceedings in Parliament from February 8th to August 12th, 1898.

It deals only with such matters of public business as are of general importance or interest, and gives, as far as space permits, an outline of the leading speeches and arguments in both Houses.

The proceedings are collected under headings indicating the subject-matters of discussion, with cross-references when necessary, so as to show the chronological progress of each Bill or question. They are, as far as possible, arranged in alphabetical order, with the exception of debates "in Supply," which generally appear in order of date under that heading, unless the subject is already noticed elsewhere, when it is so stated. Matters relating to Scotland, Ireland, or Wales are collected under the headings of the respective countries.

Business in the House of Lords is prefixed by the letter **L** and in the House of Commons by **C**. Government business is denoted by an asterisk.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENTFEBRUARY 8, 1898.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.....AUGUST 12, 1898.

***Opening of Parliament.**—The fourth Session of the 14th Parliament of Queen, Victoria was opened by Royal Commission. *Feb. 8.*

***Queen's Speech.**—Her Majesty's Speech, after recording the continuance of friendly relations with other Powers, stated that the negotiations for peace between Turkey and Greece had resulted in a Treaty under which the territories of the two countries remained practically unchanged. As regards autonomy for Crete, Her Majesty hoped that the obstacles to agreement among the Powers would shortly be surmounted. On the question of Egypt, an expected advance by the Khalifa in the Soudan had been met by the despatch of British troops to Berber to assist the Khedive. A treaty of friendship and commerce had been concluded with Abyssinia. The depressed condition of the West Indian Colonies was noticed, and a European Conference with the object of abolishing the sugar bounties was proposed, together with measures for the relief of the immediate necessities of those colonies.

As regards India, Her Majesty's Speech referred to the organised outbreak of fanaticism on the north-west borders, and to the success of the expeditions sent against the offending tribes, a portion of whom, however, had not yet accepted the terms offered to them. The courage and endurance of the British and native troops, in the face of almost insuperable difficulties, was acknowledged; but Her Majesty deplored the loss of many valuable lives. The plague in Western India still continued to cause anxiety, but the famine, except in a small part of Madras, was happily at an end.

Referring to the Estimates, Her Majesty stated that in view of the enormous armaments of foreign Powers, the duty of providing for the defence of the Empire would involve expenditure beyond former precedent.

The measures to be introduced by the Government were announced as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1.—For the organisation of Local Government in Ireland on lines substantially similar to that established in Great Britain.</p> <p>2.—Proposals for increasing the strength and efficiency of the army, and amending the conditions of military service.</p> | <p>3.—Bill for enabling accused persons to give evidence in their own defence.</p> <p>4.—Bill for improving Private Bill Legislation for Scotland.</p> <p>5.—Bill for facilitating the creation of municipalities in London.</p> <p>6.—Bill for amending the Vaccination Laws.</p> |
|---|--|

If time permitted, other Bills would be proceeded with, as follows:

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| <p>7.—Proposals for preventing abuses in Church patronage.</p> <p>8.—Bill for a Teaching University in London.</p> <p>9.—Prison Law Amendment Bill.</p> | <p>10.—Secondary Education Bill.</p> <p>11.—Mercantile Marine Fund Bill.</p> <p>12.—Company Law Amendment Bill.</p> <p>13.—Agricultural Tenancies Bill.</p> <p>14.—Adulteration of Food and Drugs Bill.</p> |
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Her Majesty's Speech concluded by commending the deliberations of Parliament to the care and guidance of Almighty God. *Feb. 8.*

L—The Address.—The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved by Lord Hardwicke (C.) and seconded by Lord Albemarle (C.).—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) followed. He welcomed the announcement of a Bill for Irish Local Government, but believed that it would not solve the Irish question. He reserved his opinion as to the grant to the West Indies. As to foreign affairs, he complained that indecision and lack of unanimity

L.—Address, The—continued.

among the European Powers had left Crete in the most deplorable condition. The proposal to appoint Prince George of Greece as Governor had gone the way of all previous nominations to the post; but if it had been made at the first, it might have prevented the Turco-Greek war. After referring to the action of France in respect to Tunis and Madagascar, he spoke of the Soudan expedition, holding that we were responsible for the action of Egypt, and maintaining that it was not our interest to reconquer the Soudan, which would not pay the cost of government. The extension of our Empire should be regulated by prudence and by the limits of our resources. Our powers had been considerably taxed by the Indian operations. It was a mistake permanently to occupy Chitral, and the late Government, in deciding not to maintain the road to it were influenced by the terms of their proclamation on the subject. The retention of the road was one cause of the late risings; and the Indian Government should show the tribes that their independence was not menaced. The maintenance of military posts in their midst would severely tax our strength. As to the Far East, he felt that the country would universally approve the declaration by Mr. Balfour that all we desired was to guard our commerce with China, and to maintain our treaty right to all benefits and advantages which might be conferred on any other nation. As Sir M. Beach, however, had used the word "war" in connexion with the subject, Parliament ought to be told plainly what the real situation was. With regard to Army reform, Lord Lansdowne's policy was sound, and was not likely to meet with serious opposition.—Lord Salisbury (C.), Prime Minister, replied. He said that all the Powers constituting the Concert of Europe could not be blamed because of the action or obstruction of any single Power; and he did not think that if the Powers had left Turkey and Greece to fight out their quarrel to the end, the results would have been satisfactory, for Greece must have been conquered and Crete left to its fate. As to the latter, Her Majesty's Government would support any respectable candidate for Governor who was neither an Englishman nor a Turk; but they had been unable to obtain a modification of the rule rendering unanimity among the Powers essential. As regards Egypt, Khartoum had formed a part of Egypt when Mr. Gladstone was in office; the whole of the Nile Valley to Wady Halfa was then taken away, and a barbarous, cruel, and desolating despotism was installed in once fertile provinces, which he hoped before many months would be restored to Egypt. Respecting China, the Government had not surrendered one iota of our treaty rights, nor did it intend to do so; and there was no effort that this country would not make rather than allow those rights to be infringed. But nobody had indicated the least intention to infringe them, nor did he believe that any such intention would ever be entertained. The Government had been willing to advance money to China on condition that concessions were made with the object of further freeing trade, one of which was a suggestion that Ta-lien-wan should be a treaty port. The Chinese Council said it would embarrass them very much if this proposal were insisted on, and it was then agreed as a compromise that the opening of the treaty port should be postponed until the railway to it was completed. Russia had spontaneously given a written assurance that any port they might obtain as an outlet for their commerce should be a port free to the commerce of this country; while Germany had done the same in regard to Kiao-chau. As to the Indian frontier, the Government did not wish to occupy a single position which the highest expert authorities did not consider absolutely necessary for the security of our Empire. In principle he agreed that excessive territorial acquisition was undesirable, and that rash annexation had proved the ruin of more than one great State.—The Address was then agreed to.

Feb. 8.

C.—The Sessional order relating to the interference of peers and Lords Lientenants in Parliamentary elections having been carried by 819 to 100 (being opposed by Mr. J. Lowther (C.) Sir W. Lawson, and others), Col. Lockwood (C.) moved the Address in response to the Queen's Speech, which was seconded by Lord Milton (L.U.).—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) said that amid all external troubles the Government asked them only to repose confidence in the Concert of Europe. That concert, however, could not be relied on for the preservation of peace, and the Opposition were entitled to ask what the Government were going to do. The concert of the Powers had no common interest or aim; and some of them were disposing of China without our knowledge or consent. As far as the question of the defence of English commerce and treaty rights there was concerned, the Government might rely upon the support of the country, but they ought to state what privileges and rights were imperilled, and by whom they were threatened. The loan to China was a separate question. He next referred to Madagascar, and asked what steps had been taken to maintain our treaty rights there; also, what had been done as to the re-organization of the Chartered Company in South Africa; and what was the state of affairs in Uganda. In the Soudan we were at war in spite of the fact that our settled policy was founded on its abandonment. This new policy required full and frank explanation, as he maintained that the war was not conducive to the interests of Egypt, and was an unnecessary enterprise which must add to our embarrassments. Referring to the Indian frontier policy, he condemned the "forward" attitude of the Government, which would be distinctly challenged by the Opposition. (See India—Frontier Policy—*Post*.) On the question of Army reform, he said the House would

O—Address, The.—continued.

always do what was necessary for the efficiency of the Army, but they would not yield to panic, nor be guided by the terrors of amateur strategists. As to finance, the Government had for three years accumulated surpluses, but no relief had been granted to the taxpayers.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.), First Lord of the Treasury, in reply, admitted that the Concert had failed in 1898 to carry out one of its functions, but it had done much in other directions. If it had never existed, there would either have been a war in the Balkan provinces, or the very gravest danger of war, and Greece would probably not have been left in possession of all her territories, nor would Crete have had the security of future autonomy. With regard to Madagascar, there was a difference of opinion between Her Majesty's Government and France on a very important question of international law, which remained unsolved. As to West Africa, also, conferences were in progress in Paris, and, though the question was one of serious gravity, he had every hope that there would be an honourable solution of the differences with France. Referring to events in South Africa, the papers would show what was to be done with regard to the Chartered Company. As to Uganda, Major Macdonald was instructed to explore and delimit the boundary between the Italian and the British spheres of influence, under the treaty of 1891; and the mutiny of the Soudanese soldiers was due to their reluctance to march to a distant country. The policy of Her Majesty's Government in Egypt was the same as in 1896, and up to the present it had been crowned with success. Incidentally he announced that the Governments of England, Russia, and France, who were originally responsible for the creation of the Greek kingdom, had agreed jointly to guarantee a loan to that country. The negotiations in connexion with China were still pending, but there was no necessary connexion between the defence of British interests and the question of the loan. It was untrue that the British policy had been reversed by the abandonment by the Government of claims made in respect of the port of Ta-lien-wan. China had asked whether H.M. Govt. would grant a loan and on what conditions. It was suggested that the port of Ta-lien-wan should be made a treaty port. The Chinese, however, entertained a strong objection to such a condition, and Lord Salisbury had not desired to insist upon it. That was a matter of temporary policy, but to the broad outlines of our policy in China H.M. Govt. absolutely adhered, and they would be prepared to run the risk of war in defending our vital interests. Russia and Germany had declared that the ports occupied in China by either Power should be open ports, and therefore there was no conflict between them and H.M. Govt. He next defended the action of the Government in entering on the Tirah expedition, as having been absolutely necessary. Dealing lastly with the Estimates, he said the growth of civilization demanded from every Government an increase of expenditure, and almost all our neighbours were in this respect worse off than ourselves.—Sir L. M'Iver (L.U.) asserted that since 1892 the forward military party had captured the Indian Government completely.—Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) criticised adversely Lord Salisbury's policy in Tunis and Madagascar.—Mr. Curzon (C.), Under Secretary, on the Cretan question, said that Russia had proposed Prince George of Greece as Governor, and H.M. Govt. supported that nomination. As to Madagascar, we had a right to retaliate upon France for the way in which she had interpreted the treaty, but it was not worth while to go to war on the subject.—Sir E. Grey (G.L.) said that party capital ought not to be made out of the Concert of Europe. On the question of China, the House must be relieved by what had been stated by the Government, as much alarm had been created by the news in the Press.

Specific amendments to the Address were then considered, and will be found more fully described under the various headings, *post*, as follows:

- 1.—IRELAND—DISTRESS.—Amendment by Mr. M. Davitt (N.); rejected by 235 to 158.
Feb. 10.
- 2.—AFRICA—SLAVERY AT ZANZIBAR.—Amendment by Mr. J. A. Pease (G.L.); negatived by 181 to 120.
Feb. 10.
- 3.—TRADE.—Amendment by Sir H. Vincent (C.); negatived without a division.
Feb. 10.
- 4.—IRELAND—HOME RULE.—Amendment by Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.); negatived by 238 to 65.
Feb. 11.
- 5.—WALES—LEGISLATION.—Amendment by Mr. H. Lewis (G.L.); negatived by 129 to 90.
Feb. 11.
- 6.—IRELAND—TREASON FELONY PRISONERS.—Amendment by Mr. W. Redmond; negatived by 162 to 100.
Feb. 11.
- 7.—INDIA—FRONTIER POLICY.—Amendment by Mr. J. L. Walton (G.L.); negatived by 311 to 208.
Feb. 16.
- 8.—IRELAND—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—Amendment by Mr. J. Dillon (N.); negatived.
Feb. 17.
- 9.—INDIA—CONDITION OF.—Amendment by Sir W. Wedderburn (G.L.); withdrawn.
Feb. 17.

The suspension of the 12 o'clock rule having been carried by 188 to 108, other amendments were considered, as follows:

- 10.—INDIA—SEDITION LAWS, ETC.—Amendment by Mr. H. Roberts (G.L.); negatived by 182 to 109.

C—Address, The.—continued.

11.—**CIVIL SERVICE—POST OFFICE.**—Amendment by Mr. S. Woods (G.L.); negatived by 163 to 86.

12.—**IRELAND—POOR LAW.**—Amendment by Mr. Daly (N.); withdrawn.

13.—**ADULTERATION OF FOOD.**—Amendment by Mr. Kearley (G.L.); negatived by 171 to 66.

14.—**SCOTLAND—HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.**—Amendment by Dr. Clark (G.L.), negatived by 171 to 50.

The Address was then agreed to.

Abyssinia.—See under **Africa.**

Feb. 18.

C—Adulteration of Food.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Kearley (G.L.) moved an amendment in favour of a Bill for checking the widespread adulteration of food products.—Mr Chaplin (C.), Pres. Local Gov. Bd., said that a measure was in preparation, and that he hoped to be able to make progress with it during the session.—After discussion, the amendment was negatived by 171 to 66.

Feb. 18.

*Mr. Chaplin introduced the promised Bill, which he said was limited in its operation to food products, and followed the precedents of previous Acts. Read a first time. July 22.

C—*Africa—Abyssinia.—In Supply, on the vote of £34,500 for Diplomatic and Consular services, Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) moved to reduce the item for the mission to Abyssinia, on the ground that the Government had ceded a large portion of the Somali Coast Protectorate to the Emperor Menelek. The treaty, he said, did not make sufficient provision for the protection of the natives, and would lead to difficulties with other Powers.—Mr. Curzon (C.), Under-Secretary, defended the treaty. He said the land ceded consisted of grazing grounds, and the rights of the tribes had been safeguarded, and assurances taken that they would be well treated. A fixed frontier was desirable between the Abyssinians and ourselves, and this the treaty had effected. The Emperor had also engaged to prevent the conveyance of arms for the Mahdists through his territory, and had agreed to give England most-favoured-nation rights. A diplomatic agent had been appointed to his Court, so that all questions could be satisfactorily settled.—Sir E. Grey (G.L.) declined to oppose the vote, although the treaty was not a perfect one. He had hoped for a definitive recognition of our sphere of influence in British East Africa, and he feared that a door was left open for future difficulties. It was, however, most important that Menelek should be recognized, and that there should be an understanding between him and this country.—After further debate the amendment was rejected by 162 to 76.

Feb. 24.

C—*Africa—Egypt.—Sir M. Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a financial resolution to authorise the remission of the loan granted in 1897 to Egypt. He said that the predictions he had then made had been fulfilled, notwithstanding the prophecies of evil and danger by the Opposition. Peace now reigned throughout the valley of the Nile and the north-eastern Soudan, while trade and industry were reviving. These results had been achieved at a cost of £1,850,000, of which £750,000 had been expended in reproductive works such as railways and telegraphs. The policy of the Government in advancing on Khartum did not involve locking up a British Army or their employment for any length of time at Khartum or elsewhere. After the power of the Khalifa had been broken the stay of even a portion of the troops would be only temporary, and no further military operations on a large scale were contemplated. A gunboat flotilla might be used to keep the waterway of the Nile free for commerce with the interior, and by the establishment of friendly relations between the tribes south of Khartum it would be possible to open up those regions. The whole of the Soudan expenditure had been provided for up to the end of 1897, but an additional amount would be required, not exceeding £750,000. It would be best to provide this by remitting the loan of £798,000 granted in 1897, and he moved a resolution to that effect.—Sir W. Harcourt said it was stated in 1896 that the Egyptian Government had undertaken this expedition with their own forces and at their own cost, and in 1897 they were given a grant in aid in the form of a loan. Now it was proposed that the loan should be remitted. This was a remarkable transaction, against which he protested. It ought to have been provided for in the Budget as part of the finance of the year.—After further discussion the resolution was carried by 155 to 81.

June 27.

Sir M. Beach stated that the war expenditure south of Assuan was being defrayed directly by the Egyptian Government, and that the expenses of the expedition to Khartum would be provided by them.

July 4.

Mr. A. Balfour stated that none of the recent events in Egypt, viz. the establishment of a National Bank; the advance of money for the Soudan expedition; and the construction of the barrage, at the cost of the Egyptian Government, called for any declaration of policy beyond that already made.

July 15.

C—*Africa, South.—Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.), Colonial Secretary, stated that he was unaware that any resolution had been passed by the Volksraad repudiating the suzerainty of the Queen, and that no despatch from President Kruger to that effect had been received.

Mar. 18.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that under the new scheme the powers of the Directors of the South African Company would be greatly limited, and would be under strict Imperial control. He did not propose to restrict the choice of the shareholders in the election of directors. No final action would be taken until the House had had an opportunity of expressing its opinion.

April 1.

C—*Africa, South.—*continued.*

In Supply, on the Colonial Office Vote, Mr. John Ellis (G.L.) and Sir R. Reid (G.L.) discussed the condition of affairs in Rhodesia and condemned the Chartered Company's treatment of the natives and its commercial dealings. Sir R. Reid held that it was unwise to allow Mr. Rhodes to resume his post as a director of the Company, as he was the real author of the disgraceful Jameson raid.—Mr. Wyndham (C.) defended the B. S. A. Company, and denied that Mr. Rhodes' return to power would excite racial animosity in South Africa.—Mr. Paulton (G.L.) took a similar line.—Sir W. Harcourt said it was evident that little confidence was felt in the gold-producing capacity of Rhodesia. The Chartered Company would in future be entirely under Mr. Rhodes, and the safeguards provided by the Government would be inoperative. He protested in advance against the acceptance of Mr. Rhodes' suggestion that when the Company retired, H. M. Govt. or the colonies should pay six millions for the goodwill of the business. He also opposed Mr. Rhodes's policy of preferential treatment of British commerce as protectionist, and irreconcilable with the policy of the "open port." There was also to be a large extension of the railway through Rhodesia, but apparently British taxpayers were to pay. Mr. Rhodes' idea of acquiring the whole of Africa was a "wild cat" scheme, and he hoped it would not be endorsed by the Government. He had no confidence that the scheme for the future administration of Rhodesia would obviate the recurrence of former evils.—Mr. Chamberlain said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might be trusted to examine with great care any financial proposals that might in the future be made. The railway proposal was under consideration, and the scheme might not inaptly be compared with that of the Canadian Pacific, which had done so much for Canada. As to commercial policy, a free trade country ought not to refuse to accept from a colony an offer of favourable treatment for British goods, and the Government had accepted Mr. Rhodes' offer. He challenged the Opposition to propose the abolition of the Chartered Company and the substitution of Imperial control. He was alive to the necessity of securing proper treatment for the natives. The country was enormous in extent, and had a very scattered population, so that it was not surprising that the system of administration should have broken down here and there. Under the scheme sanctioned by the Government, any recurrence of the mistakes of the past would be next to impossible. Mr. Rhodes would not be the administrator of Rhodesia, and there would be a Resident to report to the High Commissioner, who would have power to remove officials, and H. M. Govt. would have absolute control over the Council which was to be established. Their guiding principle was to safeguard Imperial interests and to decline financial responsibility for the Company. Mr. Rhodes could not be excluded from the concerns of the Company, but he could not be a source of danger under the new system of administration. He had been Prime Minister of the Cape, and might be so again. Could a man with prospects of that kind be excluded from a board of directors? The time for punishment had gone by, and no punitive measure was recommended by the Committee of 1897. In conclusion, he expressed his belief that Rhodesia would become a very important part of the Empire.—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) said that as Mr. Rhodes' connexion with the Company must continue, and as it was a trading speculation, the charter ought at a convenient time to be withdrawn.—Mr. Scott (G.L.) called attention to the rising in Bechuanaland in 1896, and complained of the subsequent treatment of the natives by the Cape Government.—Mr. Chamberlain defended the Cape Government against the charge of inhumanity, and said that under the system of indenture many natives were no worse off than domestic servants.

May 6.

L—Lord Hopetoun (C.), for the Government, said they fully appreciated the handsome offer made by the Natal Government to provide 12,000 tons of coal annually for the Navy. In consequence of natural difficulties it was not advisable to convert Port Durban into an Imperial coaling-station. *May 16.* A further discussion on the subject took place, *June 10.*

Lord Lansdowne (L.U.), Secretary for War, stated that the Government had considered the case of the officers who were implicated in the Jameson raid, and who had been convicted of being prominently connected with planning and fitting out the expedition. They had decided that their punishment should now be mitigated, and were willing to allow four of the officers, who might have been to some extent the victims of circumstances, to be appointed to unattached half-pay in the ranks they held when they left the Army, and another, a Militia officer, to return to his regiment. Sir J. Willoughby and Col. Rhodes, whose cases differed in regard to responsibility, would not however be reinstated. This decision, he considered, tempered justice with mercy.—Lord Carrington (G.L.) expressed disappointment with the decision, which, he said, could not be logically defended. *June 13.*

C—Mr. Chamberlain stated that about 1,300 armed volunteers from the Transvaal were on the way to Bremersdorp in Swaziland, but that no acts of hostility had been committed. The relations between Swaziland and the Transvaal were settled by the Convention, and H. M. Government intended that it should be observed. *June 23.*

See also under **Address.** (Col. F. Rhodes' commission was restored September, 1898.)

C—*Africa—Uganda.—In Supply, on the vote of £85,000 in aid of the protectorate in Uganda, Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) moved to reduce it by £1,000. He denied that there was any advantage in this protectorate, and prophesied that we should be obliged to send a considerable number of English troops there. It would be impossible to withdraw at present, but he suggested that some kind of government should be set up, and

C—Africa—Uganda.—continued.

that we should afterwards retire from the country, taking care that it remained within the sphere of our influence, and that free trade was established.—Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) censured the despatch of the expedition under Major Macdonald.—Mr. H. M. Stanley (L.U.) said he would rather vote for an increased grant. He regretted, however, that faith had not been kept with the Soudanese troops.—Sir E. Grey (G.L.) admitted that retirement was not possible, and that a reliable force for the protection of the people in Uganda must be provided. The mutiny of the Soudanese was due to their having had too little pay and too much work. He hoped a new and efficient force would be provided.—Mr. Curzon (C.), Under Secretary, referring to the mutiny, defended the action of Major Macdonald, but regretted that his arrangements had not been properly explained to the troops. There would be an enquiry into their grievances, which must be redressed. The rebellion was one of those events to which small forces at a great distance from home, with imperfect communication, and an alien garrison, were liable to be exposed. All the other Soudanese garrisons had remained loyal. Proper steps had been taken to deal with the crisis, and troops had been despatched from India to support our authority.—Sir W. Harcourt condemned the despatch of Major Macdonald's expedition, which had denuded Uganda of troops at a dangerous time. He also spoke against the system of chartered companies over which the Government had no control. In any case, however, the community of Uganda must be rescued from the consequences and it was impossible to refuse to vote this money. He hoped the disaster would be a lesson against rash and adventurous expeditions being again sent out.—The reduction was negatived by 212 to 55. *Mar. 8.*

Sir C. Dilke condemned the Juba expedition, which was defended by Mr. Curzon as necessary for defining our frontier, and for making treaties with native chiefs. A motion to reduce the vote was negatived by 191 to 81.—Sir C. Dilke moved to omit an item of £10,000 for compensation for losses to French missionaries in Uganda.—Mr. Curzon said the payment was a moral obligation left by Lord Rosebery's Government.—Sir E. Grey (G.L.) justified the compensation as an act of neighbourly feeling in response to the keen interest of the French Government.—Motion withdrawn; vote agreed to. *Mar. 8.*

L—Lord Stanmore (L.) moved for papers relating to Uganda, and pressed the Govt. to state their intentions with respect to the proposed inquiry. He criticised the instructions given to Major Macdonald's expedition, and the action of the local authorities.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.), *Ld. President*, said that there would be an inquiry into the cause of the mutiny of the Soudanese troops as well as the circumstances of the murder of officials. The official papers showed no evidence of remissness or negligence on the part of the officers in attending to grievances of the mutineers, and information was not yet available for deciding on the action taken in consequence of the mutiny, but there was no ground for a charge of slackness or lack of energy. It was unjust to blame British officers who had not yet had time to send home full information.—Lord Kimberley agreed that discussion was premature, and that blame ought not to be thrown unjustly on officers whose conduct after the mutiny had been well worthy of Englishmen.—Motion withdrawn. *Mar. 31.*

Lord Stanmore initiated a further discussion on the condition of Uganda, in the course of which Lord Salisbury said the Government did not take a gloomy view of the position, and they hoped for a speedy restoration of complete peace. *July 29.*

C—Africa—West.—In reply to a question Mr. Chamberlain read telegrams respecting the action of the French in occupying certain places within the British sphere of influence, and observed that he must leave the House to judge of their importance. *Feb. 18.*

L—Lord Selborne (L.U.), Under Secretary, stated that the Colonial Office were informed that four French officers and 100 men had arrived at Argungu, in British territory. Her Majesty's Government could not believe that, pending negotiations, the French Government could have authorized that invasion of British territory, recognized as such by the Convention of 1890. *Feb. 21.*

O—Mr. Chamberlain made a similar statement. *Feb. 21.*

L—Lord Salisbury read a telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris stating that the serious nature of the news of the French advance into Sokoto had been represented to the French Government, and that M. Hanotaux had replied that he had no knowledge of any such proceedings, which would have been contrary to their wishes and instructions. The French had no desire to approach Sokoto; and he did not believe the news to be true, or that there were any French troops in that region. *Feb. 22.*

C—Mr. Curzon stated that H. M.'s Govt. recognized that the French sphere of influence extended up to a line from Say on the Niger to Barua, on Lake Chad, drawn so as to comprise Sokoto in the sphere of action of the Niger Company. *Feb. 22.*

On the motion for adjournment, Mr. Chamberlain said that the French reply, as regards the passage of troops across the Niger, was satisfactory as far as that was concerned. *Feb. 23.*

L—Lord Salisbury reported that M. Hanotaux had confirmed his previous assurances that no French force had entered either Sokoto or Argungu, and that no French expedition had been sent into those regions. *Feb. 24.*

C—In Supply, on the vote of £161,500 for colonial services, Mr. Labouchere (G.L.)

C—Africa—West.—continued.

referred to recent events in West Africa, where, he said, Mr. Chamberlain had practically defied France. He opposed the vote to increase the forces at Mr. Chamberlain's disposal, as he ought not to be intrusted with additional powers. If a reasonable agreement with France were not come to at once, arbitration, and not menace, should be resorted to.—Mr. Dillon (N.) complained of the reticence of the Government, and said that their action had excited a very bitter feeling in France.—Mr. Chamberlain said the time had not arrived when full information could be given respecting the differences between ourselves and France, as the negotiations were held under an understanding that nothing should be published whilst they were pending. The Government had reason to hope that they might result in a satisfactory settlement. He went on to describe the changes in the circumstances of our West African colonies in the last few years, and said that every inch of African territory that came under a foreign flag had been closed to our trade. We had allowed the Gambia and Sierra Leone to be hemmed in by our competitors, and did not intend that the process should be repeated in the Gold Coast and Lagos. German and French military expeditions had been ranging all over the Hinterland, to part of which we had an undoubted claim. The Government had, therefore, thought it necessary to raise a frontier force for the occupation of territories under our protectorate, and in this policy they were absolutely united.—Sir E. Grey (G.L.) assured the Government of support as long as firmness and conciliation were shown by them in the negotiations.—Mr. Labouchere moved to reduce the vote by £180,000, the cost of the West African Frontier Force, which, after debate, was negatived by 234 to 27; the vote was then agreed to.

Feb. 24.

Lord Selborne gave particulars of the treaties affecting the territories in Borgu, over which a British protectorate had been notified to the French Government, and which were under discussion by the Commission.

Mar. 22.

In reply to a question, Mr. Chamberlain said the reports respecting a revolt on the West Coast of Africa were exaggerated, but the insurrection was a serious one, and there had been a good many murders, especially of missionaries.—Mr. Davitt (N.) thereupon moved the adjournment, to call attention to the disturbances, arising from a levy of hut tax in the Hinterland of Sierra Leone.—Mr. Chamberlain deprecated a hasty judgment being passed upon the transaction, or any censure of the Governor. The Hinterland was little better than a desert, and the chiefs earned their subsistence practically by selling slaves. The hut tax had been approved by his predecessor, and it was not expected to give rise to opposition, as it amounted to only 1s. per head per annum. The rising might be described as a general rising of the black population against the whites, incited in some degree by the local press, and by certain traders. During the four months which would elapse before any operations could be undertaken, he would have full inquiry made as to what ought to be done, and a special commissioner would be sent to Sierra Leone. A cruiser had been sent, and troops for protection purposes.—The motion was, after a short discussion, withdrawn.

May 9.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that Sir D. Chalmers, late Chief Justice of British Guiana, would be the Royal Commissioner to conduct the inquiry.

June 14.

See also under **Address**.

C—Africa—Zanzibar.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. J. A. Pease (G.L.) moved an amendment regretting that though Her Majesty's Government had given assurances as to the abolition of slavery in the Zanzibar Protectorate, no efficient action appeared yet to have been taken, and that under the decree of April 6th, 1897, only about a score of slaves had obtained their freedom.—Sir J. Kennaway (C.), Sir R. Reid (G.L.), and others, supported the amendment.—Mr. Curzon (C.), Under Secretary, said the decree abolished the legal status of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba, which was not the same thing as the abolition of slavery itself. When the legal status was abolished, a slave had only to go before a Court in order to receive papers registering his freedom, and this was all that had been asked for by the anti-slavery societies. The Government wanted to strike off the shackles of these poor people, without, at the same time, ruining industry in the islands. A great many slaves had claimed their freedom, but many had not done so, because they had been induced to work for their masters for a definite wage, free labour being substituted for servile labour. They were willing to accept the new conditions proposed by their masters, and this, he thought, ought to be encouraged rather than discouraged.—Sir W. Harcourt said that the only issue was whether as a fact the British flag flew over slavery in the year 1898. The decree was condemned by the fact that only a very small number of slaves had taken advantage of it. The Government ought to make its effect more rapid, more reasonable, and more efficient. Their officials ought to undertake to see that the thing was done.—Mr. A. Balfour said that Zanzibar and Pemba had been under our control since 1892, when Sir W. Harcourt was in office, and the present Government had done more than any other to procure the liberation of the slaves, whereas the zeal of the Opposition had been demonstrated in words only.—The amendment was negatived by 181 to 120.

Feb. 10.

In Supply, on the Vote for Consular services, Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) moved a reduction, and called attention to cases in which it was alleged that fugitive slaves had been handed

O—Africa—Zanzibar.—*continued.*
 over to their masters.—Mr. Curzon denied that the law had been violated in any way.—
 The motion was supported by Sir W. Harcourt, and on a division was rejected by 119
 to 55. Aug. 5.

O—Agriculture.—**CORN SALES BILL.**—Mr. Rankin (C.) moved the second reading of
 a Bill to provide that dealing in corn should be by the hundredweight of 112 lbs. He said
 that the present system led to a certain amount of fraud, and produced confusion.—A dis-
 cussion followed, in which several members for agricultural constituencies took part,
 expressing opinions for and against the Bill.—Mr. Long (C.), President of the Board of
 Agriculture, said that the debate showed that there was no general demand for a change.
 —The second reading was negatived by 150 to 78. April 20.

L—Aliens Bill.—Lord Hardwicke (C.) moved the second reading of a Bill to restrict
 the admission of aliens whose presence in this country was both socially and economically
 injurious to the country, and especially to the working classes. The Bill, he said, was
 founded on one introduced by Lord Salisbury in 1894.—Lord Dudley (C.) supported the Bill.
 —Lord Herschell (G.L.) held that such a Bill ought to be introduced by the Government,
 and ought to be preceded by a full inquiry. He was very doubtful whether such a measure
 would be of benefit to the working classes and to British industry.—Lord Salisbury said
 that many most beneficial Acts, such as those dealing with factories and mines, had been
 introduced by private members. He deprecated further inquiries, as the facts were well
 known. Nearly all foreign countries had exercised the power of excluding undesirable
 immigrants, and this country ought to refuse to receive the abjectly destitute persons who
 were often thrust upon our shores and became a burden upon the rates.—Lord Kimberley
 (G.L.) said the question was not urgent, and it would not be desirable to imitate foreign
 legislation.—The second reading was carried by 81 to 19. May 23.

In Committee, on Clause 8 (Power to Board of Trade to prohibit landing of pauper
 aliens, &c.) Lord Grey (L.U.) moved to omit the words, "a pauper, a person likely
 to become a public charge," leaving the Bill to apply to idiots, lunatics, and persons suffer-
 ing from dangerous diseases. To go further, he said, would be a grave departure from
 the traditional practice of this country.—After discussion, the amendment was rejected by
 79 to 32.—The Bill passed through Committee. June 20.

In the Standing Committee, Lord Dudley proposed that the Bill should apply to persons
 without means of support.—Lord Herschell said that this country was differently situated
 from America, for a few hours were sufficient to bring aliens here. The phrase, "without
 means of support," was indefinite.—Lord Morris (C.) said the inspectors must proceed on a
 rough and ready principle.—Lord Kimberley said the words "without means of support"
 were unnecessary, because if a man was likely to become a public charge it was quite
 reasonable he should not be allowed to land. Those words were quite sufficient.—The
 words were inserted, on a division, by 20 to 18. June 28.

After the third reading had been agreed to, Lord Herries (L.U.) moved to strike out the
 words "without means of support," as they would exclude foreign artisans who might
 support themselves by their own skill and labour, and help to develop our industries.
 After long discussion, the amendment was negatived by 86 votes to 96, and the Bill then
 passed, *July 5*, but made no progress in the House of Commons.

Armenia.—See under **Address and Turkey.**

***Army Estimates.**—A Memorandum by Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State, accom-
 panying the Army Estimates for 1898-9 was issued February 21st. It stated that the
 Estimates for 1897-8 had provided for an increase in the year of 2,967 men, which, it
 was hoped, would be carried out by the end of the financial year. The recruits raised in
 1897 were 35,015, but the increase had been in great measure balanced by an unusual
 number of discharges and transfers to the Reserve. Recent events in various parts of the
 world, and a further consideration of our requirements at home and abroad had shown,
 however, that the increases contemplated would not be sufficient to place the Service in a
 position to carry out satisfactorily its duties, and the Estimates for 1898-99 therefore
 would provide for further additions to the Army. The ultimate increase in its numbers
 would amount in all to 25,000 men, of whom 694 would be cavalry, 3,453 horse and field
 artillery, 3,714 garrison artillery, 2,861 foot guards, 12,230 infantry, 1,011 West India
 Regiment, and 1,130 Malta Militia. The two cavalry regiments in Natal would be raised
 to foreign establishment, and eight regiments at home would be given 256 horses in all.
 As regards the field artillery, it was proposed to increase the proportion of guns to 20 bat-
 teries for each army corps, involving an increase in three years of 12 batteries, or 72 guns.
 Three batteries of howitzers in addition were also contemplated. The new batteries
 would be kept on a peace establishment of four guns. The depôts would also be increased
 to about 1,500. The recent drafts for foreign service had reduced the home infantry to a
 point at which it had ceased to be sufficient either to support the battalions abroad or to
 provide the force necessary for home defence. It was proposed to maintain the principle
 of linked battalions, and to establish, as soon as possible, a proper proportion between
 those serving abroad and at home. Six new battalions would be commenced at once,
 which would be added in pairs to existing double-battalion regiments. The depôts for
 regiments of which both battalions were abroad would be maintained at a strength of 600
 men, and it was proposed to add 80 rank and file to the establishment of home battalions

L—Army Estimates.—continued.

raising it from 720 to 800. A certain number of infantry would be enlisted for three years' colour service, with option of extension to seven years. An allowance of 8d. per diem to cover the cost of groceries and vegetables would be added to the soldier's pay, but this increase would be given only to men of 19 years of age, who had rendered themselves efficient for military service, and not to men enlisted for only three years' service. It was further intended to abolish the deferred pay of 2d. a day on discharge or transfer to the Reserve, and to substitute a gratuity of £1 for every year of service with the colours, up to a *maximum* of £12. A special class of Reservists would be created, liable to special service out of the United Kingdom, and this force, limited to 5,000 men, would receive extra Reserve pay of 6d. a day, making with ordinary Reserve pay 1s. in all. The Estimates for 1898-99 showed an unusual expenditure over last year of £880,000, and a net total of £19,220,500. The Army Reserve numbered 82,005 on January 1st, 1898. The Estimates provided for giving extended training to 24 battalions of Militia. The conversion of all the guns of the Royal Artillery was complete, and a reserve had been established. All Rifle Volunteers would be armed with the magazine rifle by March 31st. The authorised reserves of small-arm ammunition were complete, and the requirements of the year would allow for the increase of the Army.

—On going into Supply, Mr. Brodrick (C.), Under-Secretary, explained the policy of the Government respecting military matters. They asked that 180,518 men should be voted for the year 1898-9, an addition, with last year's increase, of over 25,000. This was the greatest increase ever proposed in time of peace. Alluding to the various charges made by critics of the War Office, he said the duties of our Army were unique and the conditions of service exceptional. No other nation attempted its defence without compulsory service, still less to protect colonies of more than 11,000,000 square miles. To do this, we had 220,000 men with the colours, and 80,000 with the Reserve. We had had to attract recruits at an early age, and to compete with the labour market. Any shortcomings were, therefore, in some degree to be accounted for by these conditions. Under the organization for home defence, we could put into the field three army corps, or 112,000 men; there were 120,000 men in garrison, and there were auxiliary forces of over 200,000. For operations abroad we could embark 75,000 men. As regards artillery, the war establishment was 9,644 men, but we had only 3,280 in the batteries that would have to go abroad. The Army Reserve would furnish 5,690, and the batteries left at home 500 men. The Government in this state of matters must ask for an increase of field artillery. For cavalry we required ten regiments, 5,000 men, but the cavalry and infantry of two army corps could easily be made up without transfers from other corps, though an excessive number of Reserve men would be serving in some infantry battalions. On the question of the Reserve, he showed that it was reliable and efficient under present conditions. To alter the latter and keep the 80,000 reservists in the ranks, would cost nearly £4,000,000 a year. With the exception of artillery we could mobilize now the force required for home defence, and we could provide for a big war by means of the Reserve. But our force at home was too small in peace to maintain the force abroad, and in minor wars we had either to send composite battalions or to withdraw strong battalions from foreign stations, replacing them by weak and immature ones. To meet this difficulty the Government proposed to create a special reserve of 5,000 infantry, available for minor emergencies. But to meet the permanent strain, and to restore the balance between battalions at home and abroad they asked for six new battalions. It was not intended to go back to the former system of training recruits at depôts, which would necessitate adding 30,000 men at a cost of £2,000,000 a year, and would destroy the territorial system. Every battalion would be brought up to a strength of 800. The depôt system would be adopted for drilling artillery recruits. The transfer of men from one cavalry regiment to another would be limited, and no man would be drafted to another regiment against his will except for urgent reasons. For future recruiting, the War Office relied on the improved conditions now offered to the soldier, in increased pay, the improved terms offered to Reservists, and the encouragement provided for extending service with the colours. Referring to the Militia, he said the Government meant to test their readiness for further service by empowering them to volunteer for general service in emergencies, and in future men who should leave the Army on pension under twenty years' service would have to render some service in the Militia. As to the War Office, further steps would be taken in the direction of decentralization, by giving greater powers to general officers in command, and by decentralizing the organization of the Royal Artillery. The effect of all the proposed changes would be that for home defence we should have enough regulars completely equipped for three army corps. For minor emergencies we should be able to provide a force of 10,000 men without calling out the Reserve or depleting battalions. For a large war two army corps would be complete. No home battalion would be reduced below 600, a cavalry regiment below 350, or a battery below 100. Troops would be trained in large manoeuvres, and generals would have some of the responsibilities they would exercise in time of war. These proposals had been carefully reviewed by the Committee of the Cabinet charged with the question of national defence.—Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) said that the linked-battalion system had proved a failure. The total cost of our land services would be more than £43,000,000; and without radical changes we should not get full value for our money. He

O*Army Estimates.—continued.

moved "That no scheme for the reorganization of the Army will be satisfactory which involves the sacrifice of one unit to secure the efficiency of any other."—Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.) seconded the amendment, and while admitting that the views of Army reformers had been met to some extent, said that the changes were insufficient.—The amendment was negated to allow of the debate being continued on the main question.—Several service members having spoken, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (G.L.) objected to their arrogating to themselves the functions of a Defence Committee. He feared that some of the Government proposals would lead to too many old men serving with the colours, and to the Reserve being largely diminished. He defended the linked-battalion system, and the administration of the War Office, and whilst approving of decentralization, insisted that the responsibility of local officers must be greatly increased.—Mr. A. Balfour replied on some of the points raised in the debate. He said the necessity of keeping the Reserve efficient would be kept in view whilst the reforms were being introduced. He believed firmly in the advantage of *esprit de corps*, and recognized that the recent working of the linked-battalion system must have been heartbreaking to officers who had the credit of their regiments at heart. It was almost impossible to deal in a satisfactory way with the difficulties, but the Government had done their best to remedy grievances.—The House then went into Committee. Feb 25.

On the vote for men, Sir James Fergusson (C.) thanked the Government for what they had done, but maintained that they had only touched the fringe of the subject. It was appalling to think what might happen if the country were suddenly involved in war with a first-class military power. Organization must be improved and recruits attracted to the ranks. Well conducted soldiers ought to be able to look forward to civil employment after leaving the colours, and the right to wear plain clothes ought to be conceded to men on furlough.—Lord C. Beresford (C.) asked for assurances for the efficiency of the artillery, for an increase in the reserve of guns, and the adoption of the best quick-firing gun.—Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) moved to reduce the number of men by 13,367, on the ground that there was no necessity for additional men, unless a policy of extending the Empire was in view.—The amendment was negated by 232 to 45.—A long discussion ensued bearing chiefly on points of detail in the new programme, after which Mr. Brodrick replied. He enforced the necessity for increased artillery, and promised that the question of the best quick-firing gun should not be lost sight of. As to the Reserve, it was not intended to deplete it in order to create an Army.—The vote was agreed to, as also that for pay of the Army. Feb. 28.

The Estimates were further considered. On a vote for Royal Engineers' works, &c., Mr. Brodrick explained that barracks in Natal were required for the extra force sent in 1897 for Imperial purposes. As regards barracks in Egypt, the arrangements had been economical, and there was nothing to complain of.—Mr. Woodall (G.L.) considered that the Egyptian Government should pay for the improvement of barracks at Cairo.—Mr. Strachey (G.L.) moved a reduction on account of this expenditure.—Negated by 176 to 95.—Vote agreed to.—On the Ordnance vote, Mr. P. Williams (L.U.), Financial Secretary, explained the recent changes at the factories, and the reasons for the appointment of a civilian as superintendent. The vote was carried by 112 to 48.—On the Army Medical vote Mr. P. Williams announced that the War Office desired to meet the wishes of the Army medical men. Therefore, as soon as possible, the medical service would be united into a Medical Army Corps, and the members would have the title of their rank as medical officers, such as colonel, major, captain, or lieutenant of the Army Medical Corps. Vote agreed to.—On the Militia vote, several members made suggestions for increasing its efficiency.—Mr. Brodrick said the number of commissions to be given to young Militia officers would be increased. Vote agreed to.—The Yeomanry vote was also agreed to. On the Volunteer vote, Col. Brookfield (C.) urged that the *status* and duties of the force ought to be defined more accurately.—Sir H. Vincent (C.) and Col. Williams (C.) urged better provision for rifle ranges.—Debate adjourned. Mar. 25.

The Army Estimates were further considered, and on the vote for the War Office, Sir C. Dilke, Col. Lockwood, and others called attention to the insufficient supply of recruits; and Mr. Arnold-Forster condemned the excessive centralization of the War Office.—Mr. Brodrick replied that the experiment which had been introduced ought to have a fair trial before being condemned.—The vote was agreed to. July 28.

L—Army—Militia.—Lord Wemyss (C.) called attention to the state of the Militia and Militia Reserve, and urged that greater use should be made of the force, by means of the ballot, to be applied so as to interfere very little with the liberty of the people. The Militia was always 20,000 or 30,000 below the establishment, and it would be no hardship for young men to be required to serve in the Militia unless they could show that they were serving already either in the Army, the Navy, or the Volunteers.—Lord Wantage (C.) considered the proposal as hardly practical.—Lord Lansdowne said the Militia system was based on the principle that every citizen was required, if necessary, to bear his part in national defence, and although that liability had remained dormant it was not the less real. The machinery of the ballot was antiquated and would need revision, but it could, if thought desirable, be made suitable to present requirements. The Government considered, however, that the time had not yet come for such a proposal. The present difficulty arose from the large efflux being concurrent with a large influx of recruits, and until the

L—Army—Militia.—*continued.*

experiment of raising the soldier's pay and improving the conditions of service had been tried it could not be said that sufficient men could not be obtained for the Army. It would be out of the question to resort to compulsion in order to add 30,000 men to the Militia. In times of great excitement or national emergency there had always been plenty of men eager for military service. He was not despondent as to the condition of the Militia, and he still recognized the power of enforcing compulsion, if necessary, as a valuable reserve power.

Feb. 18.

Lord Wemyss asked for a definition of the word "emergency" and a statement as to the operation of the ballot law for the Militia.—Lord Lansdowne replied that the question of what was an "emergency" must be left to the common sense of the Government of the day and of Parliament. Under the present law it would take five weeks to obtain a recruit for the Militia, but it had never been suggested that the ballot should be relied on to meet sudden and unexpected invasion. It would, however, be a very valuable reserve power.

Feb. 24.

Lord Wemyss moved the second reading of a Bill to revive the ballot in connection with the Militia.—Lord Lansdowne said the clauses would be totally unworkable, and that it was premature to resort to the principle of compulsion.—Bill withdrawn.

July 1.

O—Army—*Reserve Forces Bill.—On the second reading of this Bill, explained below, Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.) denounced it as a sham and a fraud.

Mar. 28.

The Bill was read a second time.

Mar. 29.

In Committee, Mr. A. Forster moved to omit Clause 1, which empowered the War Office to call out a certain number of men from the Reserve in their first year to fill up gaps in battalions for small expeditions.—Mr. Brodrick said the Bill would meet the demand, which was for forces for small wars, and no other country sent out so many expeditions without calling out the Reserves.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (G.L.) supported the clause.—The Clause was carried by 121 to 46, and the Bill passed through Committee.

June 7.

A motion to omit Cl. 3 was rejected by 188 to 59, and the 3rd R. was agreed to.

June 9.

L.—Lord Lansdowne moved the second reading of the Bill, and explained its main objects, which he said were to protect batteries, battalions, and regiments from undue spoliation, and for the purpose of raising weak battalions to war strength. The Bill would also relieve the Militia from the restrictions under which they could not be employed outside the United Kingdom except in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, and Malta. It was also proposed to allow trained men of the Militia to serve with a home battalion for one year, receiving an extra bounty; and entire Militia battalions would be available for service abroad anywhere with their own consent. The Bill, as a whole, would give increased elasticity to our military system.—After a short debate the second reading was agreed to.

June 14.

The Bill was read a third time (see Statutes, *post.*)

June 20.

Bail Bill.—See under **Legal Questions.**

Belgium.—See under **Sugar Bounties and Trade.**

Benefices Bill.—See under **Church of England.**

Berriew School.—See under **Church of England.**

Bishops.—See under **Church of England.**

O—*Budget.—In Committee of Ways and Means, Sir M. H. Beach (C.), Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the Budget for 1898-9. He said the past year had shown a consistent and steady advance in trade, in spending power, in profits, and in accumulation of wealth, and there was no sign at present that the apex of our prosperity had been reached. The foreign trade statistics raised doubt of our ability to compete on fair terms with foreign countries, and our home trade had been most active. The revenue in 1897-8, including £9,402,000 paid to relieve local taxation, came to £116,016,000, against £112,199,000 in 1896-7. Customs and Excise both showed increase, and both were buoyant and hopeful for the future. There had been a remarkable increase in the death duties, which had yielded £15,828,000, or £1,400,000 more than estimated. The expenditure for 1897-98, excluding local taxation grants, amounted to £102,986,000, which left a surplus of £3,678,000, of which, however, £2,550,000 had been appropriated for public buildings in London, and £1,128,000 went to augment Exchequer balances for 1898-9. £2,751,000 capital expenditure had gone for naval and military works, barracks, telephones, purchase of sites for public offices, and the Uganda railway. The total expenditure, including grants to local taxation, amounted to £115,089,000, the largest expenditure ever provided for. The national debt liabilities had been reduced by no less than £6,305,000. Passing to the expenditure and revenue for 1898-9, the estimated expenditure was £108,829,000, including £365,000 for the Irish Local Government Bill. £9,178,000 would also go to local taxation account, making a total of £116,007,000. The increase appeared formidable, but the causes of it were these. The Admiralty had to make up for lost time; the Post Office involved additional expenditure; the War Office had to provide for an increased Army and for ameliorating the condition of the soldiers; and the cost of Education was always increasing. The revenue was estimated at a total of £108,615,000.

C—Budget.—continued.

There would thus be a surplus of £1,786,000, all of which, however, would not be available for reducing taxation, since Scotland might claim increased local grants, and it would be necessary to pass a vote in aid of the West Indian colonies. Nevertheless, enough would be left to allow of a reasonable reduction. He had not sufficient to reduce the income-tax by 1d., but one class was entitled to some relief, viz., those just below and just above the present limit of abatement. He proposed to leave the law as to incomes up to £400 as it was now; to make an abatement of £150 on incomes between £400 and £500; £120 between £500 and £600; and £70 between £600 and £700. This would cost £100,000 a year. He also proposed a slight relief in legacy and succession duties, and the land tax, in all £285,000. He should ask the House to strengthen the law with respect to a process called "grogging," by which spirits evaded duty. He next proposed that the duty on unmanufactured tobacco should be reduced by 6d. in the pound, and that on other classes of tobacco proportionately, except cigars. The reduced duty would commence on May 16. After these changes the total revenue would amount to £107,110,000, against an expenditure of £106,829,000, leaving a margin of £281,000 to provide for the possible grants to Scotland and the West Indies.—Sir W. Harcourt spoke at length on the relation between direct and indirect taxation, but reserved comments on the expenditure until a real controversial debate on the subject was raised.—A long discussion followed, in the course of which a general approval of the Budget was manifested.—Sir M. H. Beach thanked the Committee for the favourable manner in which his proposals had been generally received.—The resolutions relating to the tobacco duty and the income-tax were agreed to.

April 21.

In Committee, the Budget resolutions relating to the Suez Canal shares and the income-tax having been agreed to, the resolution relating to the duty of 4d. per lb. on tea was discussed.—Mr. E. Robertson (G.L.) urged that the tea duty, instead of the duty on tobacco, should be reduced.—Sir W. Harcourt said he was in favour of a reduction of the duty because it would benefit a larger number of people than the reduction on tobacco.—Resolution agreed to.

May 9.

The Finance Bill, founded on the Budget resolutions, was read a first time, May 10. On the 2nd R., Col. Milward (C.) moved an amendment on the question of the rating of Tithe-rent charge (*v.* under Church of England *post*), and Sir Charles Dilke initiated a discussion on the National Defences (*q. v.*).—Sir W. Harcourt said that on the whole he approved the proposals respecting the income tax, but on the question of expenditure, he expressed a belief that a large part of it was utterly unjustifiable, and the subsidies in aid of local taxation were indefensible. The great increase on the Army and Navy had grown in consequence of a desire to make war upon everybody and to take everything.—Sir M. H. Beach replied, defending his speeches in the country, and justifying the reduction of the duty on tobacco, which was taxed at 500 per cent. of its value. The reduction would largely benefit consumers.—The Bill was read a second time.

June 6.

In Committee, Mr. J. A. Pease (G.L.) moved to omit Cl. 1 (remission of 6d. per lb. on unmanufactured tobacco).—Sir W. Harcourt said he favoured the alternative of reducing the tea duty, but could not support a proposal which would lead to a deficit.—Sir M. H. Beach defended the reduction of the tobacco duty, as the manufacture gave employment to large numbers. To reduce the tea duty by 2d. would cost revenue £1,760,000.—After considerable debate the clause was agreed to.—On Cl. 3 (Customs duty on tea), Mr. J. A. Pease moved to reduce the duty from 4d. to 2d. per lb.—Negated by 239 to 103. The Bill passed through Committee.

June 13.

On Report, Mr. L. Hardy (C.) moved an amendment to exempt from one-half of the land tax persons whose income was under £400 a year.—Sir M. H. Beach agreed to accept the amendment, as it applied to all small payers of land tax, whether clergy, farmers, or tradesmen, and gave no special exemption to one class.—Carried by 124 to 32.

June 16.

On the 3rd R., Sir C. Dilke said the Government were pushing the Bill through without declaring their full intentions as to the naval and military expenditure for the year.—Other members discussed the land tax and the tobacco duty.—Sir M. H. Beach said the supplementary programme for the Navy would be provided for, but he did not anticipate any increase of taxation.—The 3rd R. was carried by 159 to 39.

June 20.

—On the 2nd R., Lord Feversham (C.) protested against the continuance of the death duties imposed by the Act of 1894.—Lord Salisbury said that his own view of the duties remained unaltered, but the Government had to make the best of the situation, and while the state of the world required the maintenance of costly armaments it was impossible to part with a rich source of revenue, even though it might not be assessed in the very fairest manner.—The Duke of Rutland (C.) hoped the Government would on a future occasion be able to mitigate the injustice.—The Bill was read a second time and passed. (See *Statutes post*.) (See also under National Defence.)

June 23.

C—Business of the House.—Mr. Balfour moved that the House should meet on Ash-Wednesday at 2 o'clock.—The motion was opposed by Mr. Daly and other Nationalist members, but was carried by 215 to 121.

Feb. 22.

Mr. Balfour moved that three morning sittings should be held on Tuesdays.—Carried by 248 to 78.

Mar. 28.

O—*Business of the House.—continued.

A resolution that Committees should not sit on Ascension Day (May 19) until 2 p.m. was carried by 178 to 89. *May 18.*

A resolution giving Government business precedence for the remainder of the session on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, with two exceptions, was carried by 208 to 68. *June 6.*

Mr. Balfour announced the names of the Bills which it was intended to proceed with, and those which would be dropped for the session. *July 12.*

Mr. Balfour moved the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule for the rest of the session as regards Government business.—Sir W. Harcourt said he would not oppose the motion, but criticised the management of the Government programme, and asked what had become of the London Municipalities Bill, the Secondary Education Bill, and the Agricultural Tenancies Bill promised by the Government.—Mr. J. Lowther opposed the motion.—Mr. Evans (G.L.) moved to exempt Wednesdays.—Negated by 222 to 114.—Mr. Balfour pointed out that the programme of legislation in the Queen's Speech had been more completely carried out than in any previous year.—The resolution was carried by 287 to 127. *July 18.*

Mr. Balfour made a further statement as to the intentions of the Government in regard to public Bills. *July 28.*

See also under **Supply.**

Canada.—See under Trade, and Yukon Gold Fields.

C—Charities.—Mr. Strachey (G.L.) moved a resolution in favour of placing under the control of Parish Councils all parochial charities not being ecclesiastical charities.—Negated by 128 to 65. *Mar. 22.*

C—China.—In reply to a question, Mr. Curzon (C.), Under Secretary, said that the French Government had given assurances that they had no intention to occupy Hai-nan, or a naval base in that neighbourhood. *Feb. 25.*

Sir E. Bartlett (C.) called attention to the advance of Russia in N. E. Asia, and moved a resolution declaring that it was of vital importance for British commerce and influence that the independence of Chinese territory should be maintained.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) said that British interests required that we should be on friendly terms both with Russia and Germany. Russia naturally wished for an ice-free port in the Northern Pacific, and if China chose on fair conditions to give her access to such a port, why should she not? Lord Salisbury was right in believing that any difficulties in the Near or Far East could be solved by a good understanding between England and Russia. He deprecated the use of provocative language in regard to Russia and Germany. The Government should state frankly that there was no ground for apprehension. Under the treaty of Tien-tsin we enjoyed every advantage that other countries had in China, and nobody had expressed the intention of violating our rights. As to Port Arthur, Russia had done nothing that she was not entitled to do. Other countries might obtain advantages without causing loss to us, who had the world for our customers. He did not wish to weaken the hands of the Government, but desired a frank statement as to the actual condition of affairs.—Mr. Curzon said the negotiations were still being carried on. In the view of the Government we had a preponderant, but not an exclusive interest in China, and we did not regard our trade competitors with suspicion and jealousy. We would maintain in an age of competition what we had won in an age of monopoly. The Government would accept the resolution, although they had no great belief in the inherent stability of the Chinese Government; it was their policy to prevent the disruption of China as long as possible. Circumstances might compel us to depart from our present attitude of reserve, but the seizure of Chinese territory was not primarily a part of our policy, and we should not favour its adoption by others. The whole aspect of affairs had been changed by the war between China and Japan, which disturbed the balance of power, and had enabled Russia, Germany, and France to obtain, as it were, a lien upon the gratitude of China. When China invited us to provide a loan the Government had asked in return for certain advantages, not of a selfish or exclusive character. But suspicions had been aroused, and the Chinese withdrew their proposal. The loan had now been arranged by certain banks. The Chinese Government had, nevertheless, made considerable concessions, which would benefit not only our trade, but also foreign trade, and they had been secured without financial risk or obligation on our part. Referring to Germany's action at Kiao-chau, which was to be a free port, he said that repeated assurances had been given that there was no desire to interfere with the integrity or disturb the peace of China, or to conflict with our interests. Russia also had declared that any port she might obtain would be under the same conditions as regards shipping and commerce as the open ports upon the Chinese coasts. The policy of H. M. Government, he repeated, was to preserve the integrity and independence of China, to maintain treaty rights, and to uphold free commerce.—The motion was agreed to. *Mar. 1.*

In reply to a question, Mr. Curzon stated that Russia was understood to have demanded a lease of Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur on the same terms as the German lease of Kiao-chau, and also a railway concession to Port Arthur from Petuna. *Mar. 8.*

Mr. Curzon informed the House that the Government had received no information of any formal protest against the loan to China arranged by English and German bankers. H. M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been informed that Russia was negotiating with

C—China.—*continued.*

China for the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, as well as for a railway to either place, on the same conditions as the Manchurian railway. Russia had made no demand for sovereign rights over these ports, nor had they threatened to send troops into Manchuria. Ta-lien-wan, if leased, would be opened to foreign trade like other Chinese ports. There was no indication of anything in the shape of an ultimatum to China, nor of any time limit for a reply. Mar. 10.

Mr. Curzon stated that the Russian Government was understood to be negotiating for a lease of Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur, and for a railway to one of those ports, but H. M. Government had not heard of any attempt to deprive China of Manchuria, and the Chinese Government had not invited their support towards its retention. They had not heard of any proposal for the cession of Port Arthur. Mar. 15.

Mr. Curzon said the Government had no knowledge of any special privileges having been accorded to Russia in Port Arthur. Mar. 17.

Mr. Curzon said he was unable to say whether H. M. Government had protested against the grant by China of a lease of Port Arthur to Russia, and though the Government had no desire to withhold information, he hoped that some reserve would be shown in putting questions while negotiations were proceeding. Mar. 18.

Mr. Curzon stated that no information could be given as to the demands made by France upon China. He was unable to answer questions referring to Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.—Sir E. A. Bartlett appealed to the Speaker on the point, who replied that Ministers were justified in giving such answers.—A question by Mr. O'Kelly (P.N.) on the same subject having been struck out by the clerk at the table, the Speaker upheld this action on his part. Mar. 24.

Mr. Curzon stated that an agreement between Russia and China had been signed on March 28, by which the usufruct of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and adjacent territories had been granted to Russia. There was no statement respecting the terms attached to the usufruct. Mar. 29.

Mr. Curzon stated that on January 27 the Russian Ambassador had given an assurance that any port acquired by Russia on the North Pacific coasts would be open to the ships and commerce of all the world, like other ports on the Chinese littoral. On March 16, Count Muravieff stated that if Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur were leased to Russia, both ports would be open to foreign trade like other ports in China, and that there was no intention on the part of Russia to infringe the rights and privileges guaranteed by existing treaties between China and foreign countries. Those privileges included our right, under Article 22 of the Tien-tsin Treaty, to send ships of war to all Chinese ports. The pledge given by Russia with regard to Port Arthur had not been withdrawn. Mar. 31.

Mr. Curzon stated that on March 16 an assurance was given by Russia that Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur would be open to foreign trade like other ports in China, and on March 28 Russia declared that Port Ta-lien-wan would be open to foreign trade. The attention of the Russian Foreign Minister was at once called to the omission of Port Arthur from the note of March 28, to which he replied that he held to the assurance given on March 16. As regards a previous pledge that Russia would not occupy any port in Korea, or any port in China west or south of Korea, it was that if the British evacuated Port Hamilton, Russia would not occupy Korean territory under any circumstances. That pledge had not been withdrawn. April 4.

L.—The Duke of Devonshire, in moving the adjournment for Easter, made a statement as to affairs in the Far East. After reviewing the negotiations respecting the loan, and the assurances given by Germany in respect of Kiaochau, he said that the Russian Government had stated that they intended to maintain, as far as possible, as regards Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, the *status quo* previously existing, except that Ta-lien-wan would be open to foreign commerce; the sovereign rights of China, and respect for treaties would be maintained; British ships of war and of commerce would be admitted at Port Arthur to the same extent as they had been under Chinese rule, but that it was not intended to convert it into a commercial port; while Ta-lien-wan would be open to the world's commerce on the most favourable conditions. Port Arthur, he said, was not a commercial harbour, and it was doubtful whether it could be made one; but it was a very strong naval port, and its abandonment by Japan had been insisted on by France, Germany, and Russia on the ground that its occupation by the Japanese was a menace to Peking. H. M. Government regarded the acquisition of Port Arthur by Russia as giving the latter great strategical advantages by sea, and it would be considered throughout the East as the commencement of the absorption of China. They had therefore addressed grave representations to Russia as to the unfortunate consequences that might result from such a step, at the same time disowning any desire to interfere in Manchuria beyond what was necessary to protect our treaty rights. Those representations were unsuccessful, and on learning of the cession of Port Arthur they intimated to Russia that they must retain their liberty to take such steps as might be necessary to maintain their own interests and avert the evil results of Russian action. That step had been followed by an intimation to China, requiring, in its own interest, as well as in ours, the refusal of a lease of Wei-hai-wei on conditions similar to those on which Port Arthur had been ceded to Russia, the cession to come into force upon

L—China.—*continued.*

the evacuation by Japan. That intimation had been conveyed to the Japanese Government, which desired that its reply should be considered confidential, but there was nothing in it in the nature of a remonstrance. The concession of China to this demand was accompanied by requests that facilities should be afforded to Chinese war ships for using, when necessary, the harbour of Wei-hai-wei, and that special facilities should be given for training Chinese naval officers under British officers. These requests H. M. Government would entertain most favourably. The defences of Wei-hai-wei were capable of being greatly strengthened, and its possession would be of most material service in maintaining our naval supremacy. Its occupation by a Power friendly to China would relieve the Chinese Government from the anxieties caused by the occupation of Port Arthur by a great military Power, and it would secure to us the means of establishing and consolidating our influence in that part of China where it was most vital and essential. Referring to the pending negotiations with France in respect to China, he was unable then to make any statement, but papers would shortly be published.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) hoped the papers would give a distinct idea of the nature and extent of the engagement entered into by China as to the territories bordering on the Yang-tze-kiang. He gathered that Russia intended to make Port Arthur very much what Sebastopol now was. He regretted that the Government could not make a clear statement as to the demands of France. The policy of the "open door" and of the avoidance of the partition of China was now practically abandoned, and the system of dividing it into "water-tight compartments" had been substituted. That was a very grave change, and one which he believed would lead to the inevitable dismemberment of China. He hoped the papers would show that our most important trading and commercial interests had been effectually secured without the risk of any armed conflict with other Powers.—The motion was agreed to.

○—Mr. A. Balfour, in moving the adjournment for the Easter holidays, made a similar statement. He said he recognised that the public mind had exhibited painful and irritable anxiety on the subject, and admitted it was to be expected. The policy announced by him on Jan. 11, by direction of the Cabinet, was that acquisition of territory, unless required for a military or naval base, was, if possible, to be avoided; that our interests were not territorial, but commercial; and that they might suffer either from foreign Powers obtaining stations on the coast of China and introducing fiscal regulations in favour of their commerce and against our commerce, or by any Power putting pressure upon China at Peking and thus indirectly causing injury to our interests while nominally leaving treaty rights undisturbed. Those general principles had since guided H. M. Government, and were still guiding their policy. As regards our direct and immediate commercial interests, China had given us an undertaking that the region of the Yang-tze-kiang should in no circumstances be ceded to any foreign Power, and that the successor to Sir R. Hart should be an Englishman; also that access should be allowed to the steamers of all nations to the great Chinese waterways. These concessions, made at our instance, were for the benefit of the trade of the world. Three new treaty ports were also to be opened, viz., Chinwang Peitaho, in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li; Funging, in the Sam Sa inlet; and, most important of all, Yo-chau, on the Tungting Lake. It would be admitted that, for two months' negotiations, this was a considerable harvest. Referring to the German and Russian acquisition of ports and railway concessions, he believed that neither Power had the slightest intention of depriving us of any treaty rights. Germany had given assurances which were in their general tone and spirit perfectly satisfactory. Russia had also from time to time given specific assurances, but he admitted that their exact form had changed. They all agreed, however, that no treaty right at present enjoyed by England would be abrogated by the arrangement between China and Russia. H. M. Government thought it would have been well if Russia had confined her policy to extending her railway system in Siberia to an ice-free port. But she had resolved to obtain control of Port Arthur, which was not a commercial, but a naval and military port, as had been recognised by Russia in 1896, when objecting to its occupation by Japan. She then said that the occupation of Port Arthur was a constant menace to the capital of China. We desired no monopoly of influence at Peking, but we could not submit to be deprived of our legitimate share of influence there, and we had offered that if Russia would abstain from taking Port Arthur we would pledge ourselves not to occupy any port in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. That offer was not accepted, and H. M. Government had therefore informed Russia that they would hold themselves free to take what steps were thought necessary to safeguard British interests. We then obtained from China a lease of Wei-hai-wei, with the right of occupation, after the Japanese had left it, on the same conditions as those obtained for Port Arthur. In taking that step H. M. Government had carried out their declared principles. Wei-hai-wei was the one port which might be held to balance Port Arthur. He had no apology to make for the policy of the Government, which had been for weeks before the country: it had been consistently pursued, and had borne rich fruits both as regards our immediate commercial interests and our political influence at Peking.—Sir W. Harcourt said that public irritation had arisen because the Government were not thought to be carrying out the policy of the "open door." The policy just announced was a new one, and taken for the first time on March 22,

Q—China.—*continued.*

and was based on a principle they had always deprecated. If they were satisfied with the Russian and German assurances, what was the cause of the sudden change of policy? The present policy was not one of equality of advantage—the open port; it was a policy of compensation for disadvantage; and we had got an inferior port. It now appeared that France also was making claims, and the House ought to know how they would affect our important trade in Southern China. He took it for granted that Japan had been consulted as to the occupation of Wei-hai-wei. He had no disposition to embarrass the Government, or to provoke them into rash or violent action; they were best able to estimate the gravity of the dangers which it was their duty to avert.—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) considered that the Government might have best solved the difficulty by a European pact, binding its members to the policy of equal commercial opportunities in China.—Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) asserted that unless Wei-hai-wei was provided with docks and forts it would be no balance to Port Arthur, and said he did not believe that the Government intended to set up a dockyard or fortifications there.—Mr. Curzon said there was no ground for apprehension as to the German assurances, or for uneasiness with regard to Japan. As to France, the negotiations were still in progress. We had objected to the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia because it would disturb the balance of power, and therefore the policy which had been expounded was adopted.—Sir E. Grey (G.L.) said that there was a general impression that we had lost prestige in the Far East, and he feared that at critical moments the influence wielded by our Government was not in proportion to the greatness of our interests.—Lord C. Beresford (C.) held that Wei-hai-wei was the best place which the Government could have taken.—The motion was agreed to.

April 5.

Mr. Balfour stated that in reply to the British Minister's exhortation to China to make a stand against Russian threats, the Chinese Government said that a promise of protection against Russia was the only thing that would help them. This was equivalent to a demand that we should guarantee Chinese territory, which, in existing circumstances, H. M. Government could not accede to.

April 26.

Mr. Balfour stated that the harbour of Kin-chau was included in the lease to Russia. H. M. Government had not received the details of the agreement. It was believed that a portion of Ta-lien-wan Bay was to be fortified, but he did not admit that the fortification of any part of Ta-lien-wan would prevent it from being an open port.—Mr. Balfour informed the House that H. M. Government had intimated to Germany that they had no intention of calling in question German rights or interests in Shan-tung, or to lay down railways to the interior from Wei-hai-Wei. That declaration was made to prevent misconception. The occupation of Wei-hai-Wei, though in the Shan-tung Peninsula, was not directed against German rights there, but was for strategical and political, not commercial reasons. The declaration neither recognised rights which did not exist, nor added anything to the value of those which did.

April 28.

On the Foreign Office Vote, Sir W. Harcourt examined the policy of the Government as a whole in regard to China. Their three principles had been—(1) to oppose the dismemberment of China; (2) to maintain the "open door" for trade; and (3) to secure equal rights for all countries. He held that as regards our dealings with Germany, all these principles had been violated by the transactions in regard to Kiao-chau, which the Government regarded as satisfactory, and accepted without demur. No pledge had been obtained by them that it should be a free port. He went on to criticise the negotiations with regard to the loan, the lease of Port Arthur, Ta-lien-wan, and the withdrawal of British ships from Port Arthur at the demand of Russia. The negotiations, he said, were a record of continual failure at every point. The demand for the opening of Ta-lien-wan was irritating and prejudicial to England when viewed in connection with its subsequent withdrawal. As to Port Arthur, after weeks of negotiation as to the Russian conditions, its occupation had been objected to by the Government as a standing menace to Peking, and the commencement of the partition of China. If that were so, why was it discussed at all? Lastly, Wei-hai-wei was acquired as a counterpoise; but would it be effectual, and by what means, and at what cost? The House, he said, had a right to explanations as to the course taken by the Government, which involved reversal of our traditional policy.—Mr. A. Balfour replied. He distinguished between spheres of influence and spheres of interest, and denied that our action with regard to Germany was inconsistent. England had spheres of interest in China, and other countries were entitled to assert similar interests. Neither Russia nor Germany had abrogated our rights under the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and the assurances we had given to Germany as to Wei-hai-wei were necessary to make our policy acceptable to other nations. The Government had not abandoned the claim respecting Ta-lien-wan in deference to Russian threats, but the loan had fallen through in consequence of the pressure brought by Russia upon China, and the Ta-lien-wan negotiations went with it. We had, however, now obtained, without a loan, nearly all that we had hoped to get with one. He denied that the withdrawal of two ships from Port Arthur was attributable to a cowardly policy. Their presence was no part of the plan of the Government, and no ship had been moved during the whole of the loan negotiations. The course pursued was only the ordinary Admiralty management. The attacks upon the Government in regard to Ta-lien-wan and the ships were, he

C—China.—*continued.*

said, injurious to the public interests, and calculated to hamper diplomatic negotiations, which were conducted under greater difficulties than were known in any other country, and under a constant fire of comments and questions in Parliament. Referring to Wei-hai-wei, he asserted that it would be of the utmost value diplomatically at Peking, and strategically also. Russia could not have been prevented from occupying Port Arthur without extreme tension being set up between it and England; and if we had occupied it ourselves, a large garrison must have been locked up there. The same difficulties would not arise from the lease of Wei-hai-wei, the occupation of which would not cause perpetual friction with Russia. It could not be attacked by any power that had not command of the sea, and if Russia should ever obtain such command it would not much matter what Pacific port we possessed. He maintained that the events of the past few months had produced no triumph for Russian diplomacy, nor any defeat of English diplomacy. The position of Russia was worse than it was before, because Germany and England now held positions in China, and Russia had evoked a feeling of bitterness and distrust against herself, while commercial concessions of great value had been secured from China by England. By precipitating these events, Russia had placed serious obstacles in her own path. H. M. Government, at any rate, had taken every precaution, in the event of a serious contest in the Far East, to preserve the interests of freedom and commerce.—Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) doubted whether the promises of Russia or of China were of any great value, and complained that the Government had not taken the House into their confidence.—Mr. Wyndham (C.) pointed out that the Opposition had no alternative policy to propound. We had now secured some of the richest provinces of China as our sphere of interest, together with greater influence at Peking, and, he hoped, a firm friendship with Germany.—Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) supported the action taken by Lord Salisbury.—Lord C. Beresford (C.) said the withdrawal from Port Arthur was humiliating. He urged that Wei-hai-wei should be occupied by Chinese troops under English officers.—Sir E. Grey (G.L.) denied that the action of the Opposition was injurious or embarrassing to the national interests. He condemned the conduct of the Government in regard to Talien-wan, and doubted the value of Wei-hai-wei from a naval point of view. Money ought rather to be spent on Shanghai or Hong Kong. He urged that the different interests of Russia and England in China should be adjusted by absolute frankness and good faith between them.—Mr. Balfour, in reply, said the Government were always friendly to an arrangement with Russia. He hoped that within a year a period of quietude would begin for China, and that the problems awaiting solution would be satisfactorily disposed of.—*Debate adjourned.*

April 29.

Mr. Balfour said the Government were alive to the importance of railway connexion between Upper Burma and Western China, and when the Burma line was sufficiently advanced, the question of extension beyond would receive consideration.

May 3.

Mr. Curzon stated that there was no confirmation of a report that the Russian Consul at Tien-tsin had warned British subjects not to land at Port Arthur or Talien-wan unless their passports had a Russian *visa*. Article 9 of the Treaty of Tien-tsin contained provisions respecting passports. He further stated that Russia and Japan had agreed to recognize the complete independence of Korea, and to refrain from direct intervention in its internal affairs.

May 13.

L—Lord Kimberley asked what were the intentions of H. M. Government in regard to Wei-hai-wei. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, in which he said that the Government were not prepared for the "total collapse of China," and that unless she was assisted from without she was absolutely, at the mercy of her great military neighbour, he asked whether the policy of seeking new alliances therein indicated had been advanced. He (Lord Kimberley) held that while a close friendship with the United States was most desirable, an alliance would be entirely contrary to traditional policy. Such an alliance for the maintenance of our interests in China could not be conducted on the principle of limited liability, but would extend to mutual defence in every part of the world.—Lord Salisbury declined to discuss Mr. Chamberlain's speech without notice, but a fair conclusion could not be drawn from isolated sentences in any speech. He denied, however, that there was any conflict between Mr. Chamberlain's statements and his (Lord Salisbury's) own. China had large commerce and revenues, and a population united by one sentiment of deep hatred of foreign domination. What she wanted was courage; and the occupation of Wei-hai-wei would tend to strengthen and encourage her to stand up against her enemies. If Russia had been allowed to occupy Port Arthur without a movement on our side, large provinces of China might think that they were to be dominated by one foreign Power; and H. M. Government thought it their business to tell them that, so far as they could prevent it, this would not happen. This policy would have an important effect on the opinion of the East. Korea and Japan, progressive monarchies, would have great weight in determining the future of China, and the occupation of Wei-hai-wei would exercise a salutary influence on the opinions of large masses of men in those regions. The object of H. M. Government had been to convince the nations of the East that they did not want further territory, and therefore nothing had been said about Wei-hai-wei until it was certain that Port Arthur would be occupied by Russia. The harbour at Wei-hai-wei would be improved, and made fit for the purposes it would

L—China.—*continued.*

have to fulfil. North China was likely to become most important in the future, and it was necessary for us to have a coaling-station not so distant as Hong Kong. H. M. Government wished to see the Chinese Empire maintained, and believed that the only hope for the well-being of her population and the development of trade and commerce lay in the reform of the government of the Chinese people themselves, under protection, as far as possible, from external attack.

O—Mr. Curzon stated that a Russian circular requiring that Englishmen should obtain Russian *visé* passports before entering Ta-lien-wan had been withdrawn.

Mr. Curzon stated that H. M. Government were not in possession of the Chino-Russian agreement, but that the Russian Foreign Minister had promised to respect the treaties between China and other States, and to scrupulously maintain the *status quo* existing before Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan were leased to Russia; also that the entry of foreign war and other ships in certain cases provided for in treaties would be assured. Port Arthur would be open to English ships on the same conditions as before. Mr. Curzon added that British war ships would continue to exercise their treaty rights of access to all Chinese ports wherever the interests of H. M. service rendered it desirable; also that the sending of Russian troops into the Yang-tze Valley, unless with the assent of China, would be an act of war. In such an event, H. M. Government would take steps to protect British interests.

L—Lord Salisbury announced that a Convention had been concluded with China, which would remedy a want that had been long felt, by slightly extending the colony of Hong Kong, so as to make it strategically safe. Some Chinese territory so far commanded the colony that in case of war we should be put to certain disadvantage; and therefore, in view of the great changes since the colony was founded, the ordinary rules of military prudence demanded that our strategical positions should be carefully revised. The Chinese Government understood and appreciated our anxiety for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of Great Britain's commercial interests, which were identical with those of the whole world, and they had met H. M. Government frankly and fairly in regard to these necessary precautionary measures.

O—Mr. Curzon made a similar announcement.

Mr. Curzon stated that a preliminary agreement for a railway between Pekin and Niu-chwang had been signed between a British Syndicate and the Chinese Government; and an agreement had also been made between an Anglo-Italian Syndicate and the Russo-Chinese Bank for the Ching-ting-Tai-yuen-fu Railway.

L—Lord Salisbury said that the Chinese Government desired English assistance in the re-organization of their navy and army, but they had hitherto been unwilling to give to the officer chosen a free hand and a sufficiently independent position, without which his services would be of no real value. Communications were still proceeding. With respect to the railway to the Yang-tze from Pekin, the construction of the Pekin-Han-kau line would be carried out by a Belgian Syndicate, but the control remained with the Chinese. H. M. Government would do everything in their power to secure concessions for competent English capitalists.—Lord Kimberley concurred in the necessity of insisting that the officers should be allowed to exercise the requisite authority. With respect to railways, an immense change had come over affairs in the Far East, and diplomatic methods required to be adapted to the new conditions. If the Government did their utmost to support British capitalists, their efforts would prove successful.

O—Mr. Curzon stated that the Government would support any legitimate and *bona-fide* proposals in which British capital was concerned, but they could not use public money for railway construction in a foreign country by loan or otherwise.—Mr. Balfour deprecated discussion on the present position of negotiations in regard to railway concessions as most inexpedient.

Mr. Curzon said that a contract with the Belgian Syndicate for the construction of the Pekin-Han-kau line of railway was signed on June 27. There had been no British agreement with China as to the occupation of the Yang-tze Valley. The Russian Government had used no threat against China with regard to the construction of the Niu-chwang extension of the Pekin and Taku Railway by money borrowed from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Balfour said the Government did not contemplate any further statement of policy, but would publish the details of the Yang-tze provinces agreement.

L—Lord Salisbury stated the policy of the Government in regard to railways in China. He said that they would give protection and assistance as far as possible to all British subjects who had commercial enterprises to conduct, but that it was no part of their policy to construct railways, or find capital for the purpose. To do so would be to reverse the traditional policy of England for generations. Subject to that, everything would be done to obtain concessions for British applicants for railway facilities equal to those given to other nations. The Chinese Government had been informed that H. M. Government would support them in resisting any Power which committed an act of aggression on account of China granting such concession to a British subject. The utmost they could do would be to support China if there was any attempt to bully or bribe her into refusing British applications. Any unequal rights given to Russia by a concession would be a

L—China.—*continued.*

a substantial breach of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, which H. M. Government would resist to the utmost. Where we could not make railways ourselves, there was no reason why we should prevent anyone else from doing so, or deprive the Chinese of their benefit. *Aug. 1.*

○—In Supply, on the Foreign Office Vote, Mr. Yerburch moved a reduction, and criticised the policy of the Govt., which he said had failed. He advocated a Government guarantee for railway enterprise.—Mr. J. Walton (G.L.) seconded, and declared that Ministers had fatally blundered in not giving China the promise of protection it asked for against Russian threats.—Mr. Curzon replied that the promise given to China was definite and precise. He denied that the policy of the "open door" had failed. As to railway concessions, those secured by the British during the last few months were far greater than those obtained by all rivals put together.—Sir E. Grey said there was an intensified sense of strain on the country, and a feeling that British interests had been squeezed, and that the Govt. had shown a lack of initiative energy and life in their foreign policy.—The amendt. was withdrawn, and the vote agreed to. *Aug. 2.*

The subject was again referred to on the 2nd R. of the Appropriation Bill. *Aug. 10.*

○—Mr. Balfour stated that H. M. Govt. had declined to admit any preferential right on the part of Germany to exclusive control of railway construction in the province of Shan-tung. He also stated that China had assented to the Russian conditions as regards the contract for the Nin-chwang railway loan, which involved the exclusion of all control otherwise than by Russia. The matter, he said, was engaging the serious attention of H. M. Govt. *Aug. 11.*

See also under **Foreign Policy.**

Chitral.—See under **Address and India.**

○—**Church of England.**—**BENEFICES BILL.**—Mr. Lyttelton (L.U.) moved the second reading of a Bill to extend the right of parishioners to object to unfit presentees as parsons, to increase the power of a Bishop to refuse to institute unsuitable men, and to get rid of a parson who had proved unfit. The Bill would also abolish the sale of next presentations altogether and render void the transfer of a right of patronage if made within one year of institution. Secret transfers would be prevented by requiring due notice to be given in a diocesan registry. Auction sales of patronage would be prohibited absolutely, and in cases where a purchase was not genuine the Bishop would have power to refuse institution. Other clauses gave the Bishop power to refuse institution to persons unfitted by misconduct, neglect of duty, evil life, scandal, or existing pecuniary embarrassments. There would be an appeal to a Court consisting of a Judge and the Archbishop. With reference to inhibition, the Bishop would have power to inhibit where a commission of three laymen and three ecclesiastics found that an incumbent by his own fault had proved himself unfit for his office.—Mr. McLaren (G.L.) moved the rejection of the Bill, on the ground that while it attacked certain evils, it did so very imperfectly. There was, moreover, no provision for compensating owners of advowsons whose rights were interfered with. He was opposed to increasing the power of the Bishops.—Mr. Boscawen (C.) declared that the Bill commanded the support of all the best men in the Church, and Lord Warkworth (C.), in supporting it, insisted that a presentee alleged to be unfit should have a right of appearance at the inquiry by the Bishop.—Mr. A. Balfour said the Government Bill would resemble the present Bill closely. The Opposition were averse to anything which could improve the position of the Established Church, but most people thought that the Church ought to have the power to prevent unfit persons from assuming most important functions. He suggested that both Bills should be referred to a Standing Committee.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) argued that the patron and presentee ought to be represented in proceedings before the Bishop.—After further debate the Bill was read a second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Law. *Mar. 2.*

*Mr. A. Balfour introduced the Government Bill on the subject, which he said covered much the same ground as that of Mr. Lyttelton. The differences between them could be discussed in Committee.—Read a first time. *Mar. 3.*

On the second reading Mr. B. Jones (G.L.) moved the rejection of the Bill, which he said was intended not simply to put down simoniacal practices, but to increase the powers of the Bishops at the expense of the clergy and laity. It interfered with the rights of patrons without granting compensation and without conferring increased powers on parishioners. It also set up an appellate Court in which the temporal Judge would be subordinate to the spiritual Judge.—Mr. J. Ellis (G.L.), as a Nonconformist, refused to vote against an honest attempt to remove abuses and to make the Church a better agency for good, and Mr. R. Wallace (Perth), (G.L.), as a Free Churchman, cordially supported the Bill, his only regret being that the Government had not gone further on the path of reform.—Mr. Bartley (C.) advocated the abolition of the sale of advowsons, and Mr. Perks (G.L.), as a Nonconformist, said he should join with all earnest men of the Church of England who wished to reform that community.—Mr. A. Balfour said that the objections to the Bill had been of an *ad captandum* description. There was no fear that the effect of the Bill would augment to a perilous point the power wielded by the Bishops, or that it would tend in a Romeward direction. The total prohibition of the sale of advowsons was a question of enormous complexity, and the Bill went as far as practical statesmen dealing with a practical subject could go.—After further debate the amendment was rejected by

C—Church of England—Benefices Bill.—continued.

243 to 57; and the Bill was read a second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Law.

Mar. 7.

In the Standing Committee, on Clause 1 of the Government Bill (transfer of right of patronage to be invalid unless registered within four weeks of completion, and unless the whole interest was transferred, and twelve months had elapsed since the last institution or admission), Mr. C. Williams (G.L.) moved to make transfers invalid when made for any monetary consideration.—Sir R. Finlay (L.U.) said the amendment would put an end to Church reform for many years to come. Negatived by 20 to 6.—It was agreed to extend the time for registration to two months, or further at the Bishop's discretion.—Mr. Gedge (C.) moved to omit the provision that the whole interest must be transferred.—Sir R. Finlay opposed, as the abuse of the sale of next presentations would thus be left in full vitality.—Negatived.—Mr. H. S. Foster (C.) moved to omit the provision that the transfer should not carry a right to present within twelve months.—Sir R. Webster (C.) said it was desirable that there should be some restriction in cases in which there was likely to be an early vacancy.—Mr. Lyttelton suggested that a discretionary power should be given to the Bishop, subject to appeal, to refuse institution within twelve months.—Sir R. Finlay said this would involve a formal open inquiry, which was a startling innovation.—Sir J. Kennaway (C.) thought it undesirable that *bona fide* transactions should be hampered for the sake of interfering with a certain number of dishonourable ones.—The subsection was struck out by 18 to 8.—An amendment was accepted, allowing sale by public auction when the advowson was sold in conjunction with any manor or hereditament.

Mar. 15.

An amendment by Mr. H. D. Greene (C.) to prescribe how the declaration against simony should be made, was agreed to.—Mr. H. S. Foster moved to omit the provision that any clergyman who was party or privy to any prohibited transfer, presentation, or agreement should be guilty of an offence under the Clergy Discipline Act.—Withdrawn after debate.—Mr. H. D. Greene moved to exempt from the Bill transfers to officials or trustees, so that bodies like the Simeon Trustees should not be subjected to its provisions.—Sir R. Finlay said that there was no possibility of a body like those Trustees being parties to any corrupt practices, but bodies of trustees might well be required to register their transactions.—Amendment withdrawn.—On cl. 2 (grounds for refusal to institute), Mr. Lyttelton moved to include as one of such grounds that not more than one year had elapsed since a transfer had been made of the patronage.—Mr. Balfour agreed to accept the amendment as an alternative to the plan proposed by the Government, and with words added to protect honest transactions it was carried by 26 to 3.—Mr. J. G. Talbot (C.) moved to allow the Bishop to refuse to institute a presentee who had not been ordained more than three years.—Mr. Greene moved to extend the time to five years, and this was agreed to.

Mar. 17.

An amendment by Mr. B. Jones was negatived, as also one by Mr. H. D. Greene to define "pecuniary embarrassment."—Mr. B. Jones then moved to insert "grave" before "misconduct" as a ground of refusal to institute.—Sir R. Webster minimised the importance of the question as the real test ought to be unfitness.—After debate the amendment was carried by 17 votes to 15.—Mr. H. D. Greene moved to omit the words empowering the Bishop to refuse to institute on the ground of "evil life," which he said was too vague, and might be held to include a clergyman who had solemnized marriage between divorced persons.—Sir R. Finlay said no exact definition could be given, but the words would strengthen the hands of the Bishop.—Negatived by 27 to 8.—An amendment by Mr. Gedge that the Bishop should certify the reason for which the institution of a presentee would be injurious to the parish was rejected by 21 to 9.—Mr. C. Williams moved that a person should not be instituted until after one month's notice to the churchwardens of the parish.

Mar. 22.

Sir R. Finlay accepted the amendment, which was carried.—Mr. C. Williams moved amendments to allow three parishioners to object to an institution, and to provide in such case for an enquiry by the Bishop.—Negatived by 22 to 4.—On Cl. 3 (appeal against refusal to institute), Mr. B. Jones moved that the Court should consist of a Judge of the High Court or of the local County Court. The clause was discussed at much length, the objections turning chiefly on the ground that it was an attempt to restore ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The amendment was rejected by 17 to 14.—Mr. Jones moved that the Judge should be taken from a rota arranged by the Judges.—Negatived by 16 to 14.—Mr. Jones moved that at the hearing the *onus probandi* should be on the Bishop.—Withdrawn.—Mr. Gedge moved that a Bishop who refused institution should be made a party to the proceedings on appeal.—Agreed to; also an amendment that the Court should be a Court of Record, and, when required by the patron or presentee, that its proceedings should be public.

Mar. 24.

Mr. B. Jones moved that in proceedings before the Court of Appeal, on any issue of fact, the Bishop who had refused to institute should begin.—Negatived by 23 to 8.—Sir R. Finlay moved an amendment to make it clear that the Archbishop should not overrule the decisions of the Judge on questions of law or fact; and that, where there was a question of whether the presentee was rendered unfit for the discharge of his duties, the question should be determined by the Archbishop.—Agreed to, after discussion.—Mr. C.

C—Church of England—Benefices Bill.—continued.

Williams moved that the Archbishop's decision should be subject to an appeal to the Privy Council.—Sir R. Finlay opposed, as it was desirable not to increase expense.—After much debate the amendment was negatived by 25 to 6.—Mr. L. Morgan (G.L.) moved that the inquiry should be limited to the grounds stated by the Bishop when refusing to institute, and that no fresh charge should be made on the appeal.—Sir R. Finlay said the Court ought to take notice of any grave fact which might previously have been unknown to the Bishop.—Mr. H. S. Foster said that unless this protection were inserted he should use every possible method to prevent the passage of the Bill.—Amendment negatived by 21 to 7.—Mr. H. D. Greene moved to assimilate the powers of the Court as regards attendance of witnesses, costs, &c., to those of the High Court.—Agreed to.—Another amendment that the costs should rest solely with the Judge was negatived by 14 to 11.—Mr. Gedge moved that when the presentation was made to an Archbishop, the Archbishop of the other province should hear the case.—Agreed to. *Mar. 29.*

On Cl. 4 (power to inhibit on report of negligence in discharge of duties), Mr. Cripps (C.) moved that the Bishop might assign the incumbent's house to the curate and require the former to vacate it.—After discussion, Sir R. Finlay said the Government would consider the point, but the amendment involved a grave new departure, and the Bishops would be consulted.—Amendment withdrawn.—Mr. Boscawen moved that an inhibited incumbent might appeal to the Court, composed of a Judge and an Archbishop, within one month of the inhibition; that the Judge should decide questions of fact; and that, if the incumbent were found to have been negligent, the Archbishop should decide whether inhibition should be confirmed, his decision to be final.—Agreed to.—Cl. 6 (abolition of donatives) was agreed to.—On Cl. 7 (definition) Sir R. Finlay moved to define "ecclesiastical duties" substantially as in the Pluralities Act, 1835.—Agreed to. *Mar. 31.*

Sir R. Finlay moved a new Clause, empowering the Bishop, on the hearing of any case under section 3, to raise any ground included in his refusal, and, by leave of the Judge, on terms as to notice, costs, &c., any other ground sufficient in law (not being of doctrine or ritual). He said it was not right that the Bishop should be tied down to the grounds of refusal specified in his notice, but the patron ought not to be taken by surprise.—Mr. H. S. Foster said the clause would enable the Bishop to raise every bit of gossip and scandal brought to his knowledge.—Mr. H. D. Greene hoped this view would receive no support. The procedure had existed for long in the common Law Courts.—The clause was carried by 23 to 3.—Mr. H. D. Greene moved a new Clause that, if a Bishop proposed to institute on his own nomination, three parishioners might, on giving security for costs, apply to the Court to restrain him on the same grounds as those upon which the Bishop was entitled to refuse to institute. The Court should have jurisdiction to grant an injunction, and from its decision there should be no appeal. The Bishop might propose to institute a man of advanced age or one guilty of ritualistic practices, and the parishioners in their own interest might desire to prevent admission.—Mr. Gedge, Col. Sandys, Mr. B. Jones, and others supported the clause.—Sir R. Finlay opposed it, as the proposal was novel and would not conduce to the passing of the Bill. The Bishop might be trusted to take every precaution not to admit any unfit candidate on his own presentation.—Lord Cranborne, Mr. Cripps, and Sir R. Webster also opposed the clause, and it was rejected by 16 to 12.—Mr. H. S. Foster proposed a clause adding two laymen to the commission of inquiry into the character of a clergyman presented for institution.—Agreed to. The Bill as amended was ordered to be reported. *Mar. 31.*

On Report, Mr. H. S. Foster moved the rejection of the Bill on the ground that it confiscated private rights without compensation, and was injurious to private patrons.—Mr. S. Smith (G.L.) seconded the motion, and called attention to the prevalence of Roman Catholic practices in the Church of England.—Sir W. Harcourt said the Bill was inadequate in that it did not provide for the refusal to institute clergy who had deliberately broken their ordination vows. He said there existed in the Church of England a deeply rooted conspiracy to overthrow the principles of the Reformation. No ground for refusing institution could be stronger than that of perjury on the part of a priest who had taken an oath which publicly or secretly he was violating. The children of Protestant Churchmen and Nonconformists should be protected, in the schools, against the authors of such practices. If these men did not hold Church of England opinions let them join some other Church, but the House ought to take some security against Church principles being deliberately violated. He should vote against the Bill unless some undertaking were given that it would deal with this question.—Mr. Rickett (G.L.) said the Church ought not to be refused the power to effect reforms within itself.—Mr. Balfour argued that the reform embodied in the Bill ought not to be sacrificed in the hope that something more might be done in the future. The Bill was strongly supported by clerical and lay opinion throughout the country. Sir W. Harcourt, he said, had seized this opportunity to raise burning controversies concerning ritual in certain London churches. He had never been able to restrain himself upon this topic. The Bill, however, could not be extended so as to cover matters of doctrine or ritual.—Mr. Harwood (G.L.) supported the Bill, and the amendment was negatived by 220 to 75.—Mr. B. Roberts (G.L.) moved

C—*Church of England—Benefices Bill.—continued.

an amendment providing that only Welsh-speaking clergymen should be instituted to certain benefices in Wales. June 16.

Mr. Balfour opposed the amendment as unnecessary, and it was negatived by 185 to 99.—A clause, proposed by Mr. Gedge, imposing further restrictions on episcopal patronage, was negatived by 204 to 117; also amendments to abolish the sale of advowsons as distinguished from next presentations (182 to 74); and another, taking from the Bishops the power to enlarge the time for registration (168 to 52).—Mr. Lewis (G.L.) moved to omit the provision prohibiting the sale by public auction of any right of patronage.—Negatived by 192 to 69.—Mr. L. George (G.L.) moved to invalidate on a transfer any agreement for the resignation of a benefice in favour of any person.—Agreed to.—An amendment that before a clergyman made the declaration required by the Bill the various sections should be read to him was rejected by 202 to 82.—Mr. L. George moved to omit the proviso respecting mortgage of advowsons.—Rejected by 209 to 88. June 20.

On Clause 2, Mr. B. Jones moved to omit it, as too vague and general, that rights were not safeguarded, and that it did not touch ritual or doctrine.—Sir W. Harcourt asked whether the words "grave misconduct or neglect of duty in an ecclesiastical office" included a violation of ordination vows by a minister of the Church.—Sir R. Webster said that the Opposition had no monopoly of the feeling of objection and repugnance to illegal conduct on the part of the clergy, but the clause did not alter the existing law, and treachery to the Church was at present a proper ground for refusing institution.—Amendment negatived.—An amendment by Col. Sandys (C.) that the Bishop must refuse to institute a clergyman disqualified by the clause, instead of leaving refusal to his discretion, was negatived by 246 to 138.—Mr. Lewis proposed an amendment that all presentations made within one year after a transfer should be void.—Negatived by 238 to 109.—Mr. S. Smith moved that a Bishop might refuse a presentee who had within five years taught doctrines contrary to, or inconsistent with, the Thirty-nine Articles, or participated in ecclesiastical practices not authorized by the Book of Common Prayer. He said that a large part of the bishops and clergy were steeped in Romish practices. The Bill ought to put a stop to a state of things which would otherwise destroy the National Church.—Sir R. Webster denied that many of the Bishops were steeped in ritualistic and Roman practices, and he deprecated the introduction of controversial questions. Offences connected with ritual and doctrine could now be dealt with as an objection to institution. Clause 2 gave the Bishop further powers of refusing institution, and constituted a new Court consisting of a Judge and the Archbishop. The entire scheme of the Bill was to deal with abuses other than those of doctrine and ritual, and it ought not to be made the battle ground of Protestant principles.—Sir W. Harcourt said the ingenuity of all the law officers could not hide away the enormous evils which he protested against. There were hundreds and thousands of the clergy who were endeavouring to overthrow the law of the reformed Church. In proof, he referred to the proceedings of the English Church Union. Was it consistent with honour that a man who held preferment should stand up and declare that the clergy were ordained, not as ministers of the Church of England, but as priests of the Catholic Church of God? Sir W. Harcourt went on to describe a certain Corpus Christi service and procession as illegal, immoral, and disgraceful. All parties were determined to put an end to a state of things which was a disgrace to the clergy, and against which the laity had no remedy. The children of Protestants were corrupted and demoralised by these clergy. He and his friends would bring to bear upon this question the public opinion of a Protestant and a determined people.—Mr. A. Balfour denied that the Conservative party regarded the question as unimportant. He denied, however, that the evils existed to anything like such an extent as was supposed. These deplorable practices were limited in extent, and were approved only by a very small minority of the clergy. He himself profoundly disapproved of such ceremonies, but it offended him to see such matters discussed in the House, and made a subject of laughter. Whatever the effect of the controversies in the Church, there was no danger that they would modify the great mass of lay opinion. The amendment would not have the slightest effect in checking ritualistic practices.—Mr. R. Wallace in opposing the amendment, said it was contemptible to try to attain popularity by raising the cry of "No Popery."—Amendment negatived by 215 to 108. June 12.

On Cl. 2 Mr. L. George moved to substitute "insolvency" for "pecuniary embarrassment," as ground for refusal to institute.—Negatived by 107 to 48.—Mr. H. S. Foster moved to add a proviso that a Bishop should not refuse institution until patron and presentee had full opportunity of being heard.—Mr. Balfour opposed the amendment, as the Bishop was certain to give the fullest weight to everything brought before him on behalf of the presentee.—Negatived by 170 to 75.—Mr. Lewis moved that the Bishop should not institute, in any case, where the parishioners by a two-thirds majority passed a resolution objecting to a presentee.—Negatived by 168 to 74.—On Cl. 3 Mr. H. S. Foster moved that the Bishop must state in writing the specific grounds upon which he acted.—Negatived by 204 to 77.—Mr. H. D. Greene moved to insert words enabling appeals to be heard in the High Court as at present.—Negatived.—Mr. H. S. Foster moved that the patron or presentee should have a right of appeal from the new tribunal to the Privy Council.—Negatived by 266 to 110. June 22.

A motion that the Bill should not be interrupted by the 12 o'clock rule was carried by

C—Church of England—Benefices Bill.—*continued.*

246 to 128.—Sir J. Fergusson (C.) moved an amendment to restore the tribunal to the form in which it originally appeared in the Bill.—Negatived by 279 to 104.—Sir R. Finlay moved to exclude from the Bill all Royal peculiars, cathedrals or capitular preferments, and chapels belonging to colleges, &c.—Mr. L. George moved that cathedrals and capitular preferments or dignities should be included.—Negatived by 227 to 90.—The Bill was then ordered for third reading.

June 23.

On the third reading, Sir W. Harcourt said that he approved of the object of the Bill, as Parliament alone had a right to deal with the constitution of the Established Church. If the clergy desired to be delivered from the obligations of the Act of Uniformity they might terminate the compact by which they held their preferments, but he complained of the dishonourable conduct of men who knowingly and deliberately violated the conditions on which they held their offices, while keeping all the advantages. The Bill reformed some abuses, but it was defective in its dealing with misconduct in an ecclesiastical office in that it excluded misconduct in respect of doctrine and practice. There was an organized attempt to identify the doctrines and practices of the Church of England with those of the Church of Rome, against which he strongly protested. If the clergy desired to be relieved from their ordination vows their remedy was disestablishment and disendowment. He relied upon the laity rather than the Bishops for the reform of these abuses.—Mr. A. Balfour repeated that these questions were not relevant to the Bill, and that it could not be made in its final stage to serve a purpose for which it was never designed. There was no machinery in it for dealing with ritualistic practices, which he said were confined to a comparatively small minority of the clergy, the great majority of the clergy being loyal to the Church. In his view extreme ritualistic practices were not only illegal, but were highly injurious to the Church, but it must be remembered that the Church had been a great blessing to the country, because of its tolerance of wide differences of opinion. He would not drive out of the Church those who obeyed the existing law, nor did he desire to narrow her boundaries. The Bill was designed to free the Church from an abuse which every reformer desired to remove.—After some further debate the Bill was read a third time.

June 28.

L.—Lord Selborne (L.U.), Under Sec. for the Colonies, moved the second reading, stating that the Bill was founded mainly on the reports of a Committee of the Lords and of a Royal Commission, in neither of which was there any allusion to questions of doctrine or of ritual, which were outside the purview of the Bill. Having described its provisions in detail, he said that the measure was urgently demanded by the Church, and that the public conscience had responded to the appeal.—The Archbishop of Canterbury said he strongly approved of the Bill, and believed it would work exceedingly well. In the present state of opinion it would not be possible to go further than it proposed. The clause dealing with institution made it possible for the first time for the Bishop to refuse a presentee on definite grounds which everybody would accept. He deprecated any extensive amendments that might risk the loss of the Bill.—Lord Herschell (G.L.) criticised points of detail, and advocated legislation against the sale of advowsons.—The Bishop of Winchester supported the Bill, and believed that it would stand the test of experience.—Lord Kimberley assented to the second reading, and hoped that the Bishops would take courage and prevent the extension, especially in rural parishes, of practices on the part of some of the clergy that excited a feeling of disquietude among the best friends of the Church and of religion.—Lord Salisbury believed that these practices involved a real danger, but he did not think they prevailed largely. It was the duty of the Bishops to bring the clergy more and more into harmony with the people. The sale of livings was a survival from ancient times, when many offices were purchasable with money. The Bishops must be given powers of discipline somewhat corresponding to those given to superiors in every other department rendering services to the community. At present there was an absence of all discipline in the Church. The Bill sought to clear the Church of an admitted blot and also to make her more efficient in her sacred mission.—Read a second time. July 7.

In Committee, on Cl. 1, Lord Selborne moved an amendment to prohibit sale by auction except in case of an advowson to be sold in conjunction with a manor, or not less than 100 acres of land in the same or an adjoining parish and belonging to the same owner.—Agreed to.—On Cl. 2, Lord Grey (L.U.) moved to allow the Bishop to refuse institution if satisfied by representations made on behalf of the parishioners that the presentee was unsuitable.—Lord Salisbury deprecated the proposal as ambiguous, and giving too much power to churchwardens.—Lord Selborne pointed out that the Bill provided for due notice to churchwardens before institution, in order that parishioners might state objections.—Amendment negatived by 77 to 22.

July 15.

On Cl. 3 the Archbishop of Canterbury moved that the bishop should not pay costs when the Judge's finding was in his favour.—Withdrawn.—Lord Salisbury moved a new clause that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners might repay the bishop's costs in proceedings under the Act of 1892, or this Act, as if they had been incurred by themselves. He said that the bishops ought not to be exposed to enormous pecuniary sacrifice in the exercise of their authority for the maintenance of discipline.—The Archbp. of Canterbury said that the Common Fund of the Commissioners was now applied for increasing spiritual ministrations for large populations and augmenting small livings, and he, personally,

C—Church of England—Benefices Bill.—*continued.*
 would rather bear the burden twice over than diminish funds applicable to such purposes.—Lord Herschell suggested that the bishops might adopt a system of mutual assurance.—The clause was withdrawn.—On Cl. 5 Lord Selborne moved to prohibit a patron presenting again a person who had been refused by the bishop in respect of the same vacancy.—Agreed to.—On Cl. 11 Lord Knutsford (C.) moved that the expression “ecclesiastical duties” employed in the Bill and in the Acts of 1838 and 1865 should be held to include the duties mentioned in Sec. 2 of the latter Act, and also the observance of the promises (excluding doctrine and ritual) made by the clergy at ordination, and that the expression “negligence” should include wilful default in the performance of such duties.—Agreed to.—The Bill passed through Committee. *July 18.*

On Report, Lord Selborne inserted a provision for a fine of £100 upon anyone offering any right of patronage for sale by auction against the Act.—The Archbishop of Canterbury moved an addition to cl. 9, that the Bishop might assign the parsonage house vacated by an inhibited incumbent to the curate who performed the duties.—Agreed to.—The Bishop of Winchester moved a clause that on the bankruptcy, followed by sequestration, of an incumbent, the benefice should, unless the Bishop otherwise directed, become void.—Agreed to, with modification.—Lord Selborne moved a clause providing that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should defray the expenses of the Court and its officers, provided that such expenses should not come out of any fund destined for the relief of necessitous incumbents.—Agreed to.—The Report stage was then concluded. *July 22.*

The third reading was agreed to, after a protest by Lord Wemyss.—The Bill then passed. *July 27.*

C—The Lords' amendments were agreed to *Aug. 1*, and the Bill subsequently received the Royal Assent.—(See *Statutes, post.*)

L—BERRIEW SCHOOL, WALES.—The Archbp. of Canterbury moved an address to the Queen, praying that assent might be withheld from the scheme for Berriew School in Montgomeryshire, which he said had since its foundation in 1652 belonged to the Church of England, and would be deprived by the scheme of its character as a Church school.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) suggested that schemes of that kind, when opposed, should be referred to a select committee.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.) admitted that this course might sometimes be desirable, and he would not oppose the present motion, which, after some further discussion, was carried by 53 to 16. *Feb. 17.*

C—ST. MARYLEBONE CHURCHES BILL.—On the second reading of this Bill, to enable the Marylebone Vestry to commute a statutory liability to maintain and endow certain churches, of which they received the pew rents, Mr. B. Jones (G.L.) moved its rejection on the ground that the ratepayers had not had a reasonable opportunity of considering it.—A motion for adjournment having been negatived by 217 to 106, the second reading was carried by 220 to 128. *July 14.*

An amendment by Mr. C. Williams (G.L.) to send the Bill to a special Committee was negatived by 193 to 96. *July 21.*

The third reading was carried by 152 to 81 after another hostile amendment by Mr. L. George had been negatived, *July 28.* The Bill subsequently passed.

L—SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS BILL.—The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of a Bill to remove a technical difficulty arising under an Act of Henry VIII., legalising the nomination and appointment as suffragan bishops persons already consecrated as bishops.—Agreed to. *Mar. 11.*

The Bill passed through Committee, *Mar. 21*, and was read a third time, *Mar. 25*, subsequently becoming law.—(See *Statutes, post.*)

C—TITHE RENT CHARGE, RATING OF.—On the second reading of the Finance Bill, Col. Milward (C.) moved an amendment in favour of a remission of rates in the case of clergymen whose income was derived from tithes, and who were contributing more than their due share of local taxation.—Lord Cranborne (C.) seconded the amendment.—Mr. C. Williams (G.L.) argued that the object was to create a new endowment for the clergy.—Mr. Jebb (C.) contended that the clergy were entitled to relief at the earliest possible moment.—Mr. Robson (G.L.) said the amendment really proposed to throw any increase in rates on the trading and residential classes in agricultural parishes.—Sir M. H. Beach (C.) admitted the existence of a grievance and the necessity for a remedy, but the question was one of local and not imperial taxation. The subject was under the consideration of a Royal Commission, and the Government could not take up one part of the question and deal with it separately. Except to a very small amount and in certain cases the Rating Act of 1896 had not injured the clergy. Any proposal by the Royal Commission would receive the best attention of the Government.—Sir W. Harcourt said this speech contradicted the arguments on which the Rating Act was based.—Permission to withdraw the amendment having been refused by Mr. Labouchere and others, it was negatived by 215 to 27. *June 7.*

See also **Charities and Marriage Bills.**

C—Civil Service.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. S. Woods (G.L.) moved an amendment representing that the Post Office servants were not allowed to exercise the franchise, as in other departments, nor to take part in elections or other political agitation; and that they were otherwise deprived of the privileges of citizenship. He insisted that postmen should not be prevented from exercising their full rights of

C—Civil Service.—*continued.*

citizenship, from interviewing members of Parliament, and using in private time their political influence.—Sir J. Fergusson (C.) maintained that while he was Postmaster-General he had not acted unjustly. The numerous employes of the Post Office ought not to be at liberty to combine to bring pressure upon members of Parliament to increase their privileges and emoluments.—Mr. Hanbury (C.), Secy. to Treasury, said that Post Office employes were at liberty to vote at elections as they pleased, but not to combine to influence members of Parliament unduly. The rules of the service were most reasonable.—The amendment was negatived by 168 to 86. *Feb. 18.*

C—Colonial Loans.—Sir M. H. Beach (C.) moved a financial resolution as a basis for a Colonial Loan Funds Bill, by which it was proposed to apply the principle of the Local Loans Act to loans to Crown colonies, and to create a Colonial Loans Fund by the issue of colonial guaranteed stock or bonds, the repayment, with interest and expenses, coming out of the colonial revenues, and the Consolidated Fund being liable in case of default. The Bill would be strictly limited to Crown colonies.—Agreed to. *July 18.*

The Bill was introduced, but was subsequently withdrawn. *Aug. 1.*

Colonial Marriages.—See under **Marriage.**

Common Employment.—See under **Employers' Liability.**

L—Companies Bill.—Lord Dudley (C.), Sec. to Bd. of Trade, presented a Bill to amend the Limited Liability Act, which was read a first time. *Feb. 18.*

The Second Reading was agreed to, it being stated that the Govt. proposed to send the Bill to the same Select Committee as had considered it in 1897. *Feb. 14.*

Lord Halsbury (C.), Ld. Chancellor, stated that the Committee hoped by the end of next session to bring its labours to a close. *Aug. 11.*

L—Copyright.—Lord Monkswell (G.L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to amend the law relating to copyright in periodical works, lectures, abridgments, and otherwise.—Lord Dudley (C.) said the Bill covered only a part of the field, and, as a more complete measure would shortly be submitted he suggested that the two Bills should go together to a Select Committee.—Read a second time. *Feb. 14.*

A Bill introduced by Lord Herschell was read a 2nd time on *March 15*, and referred to the same Select Committee, which took evidence at great length during the months of *June* and *July*.

Corn Sales Bill.—See under **Agriculture.**

Crete.—See under **Address** and **Turkey.**

Criminal Appeals and Criminal Evidence Bills.—See under **Legal Questions.**

C—Cuban War.—Mr. A. Balfour stated, in reply to a question, that the grave situation between the Governments of Spain and of the United States was causing anxiety in every capital, and there was a very great desire on the part of the Governments chiefly concerned to preserve peace. Anything which H. M. Govt. could do to attain that end would, of course, be done. *April 4.*

Mr. Balfour said that the issue of any proclamation of neutrality was dependent on the outbreak of hostilities. *April 18.*

Mr. Balfour stated that H. M. Ambassador at Washington was authorized, at the end of March, to join with the representatives of the other Great Powers in a friendly representation to the United States in favour of peace, provided that such a representation would be well received and was likely to be of use. Sir J. Pauncefote did in consequence join in such a representation on April 7. A similar course was adopted at Madrid on April 9, advising a suspension of hostilities which might lead to an honourable peace in Cuba. *April 19.*

In reply to a question as to coal being considered as contraband of war during the hostilities between Spain and the United States, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government could not lay down the principle that coal was contraband in an unqualified manner. It was not so of necessity and in all circumstances.—Sir R. Webster (C.), Att.-Genl., said that as things at present stood this country was bound by the Declaration of Paris of 1856. As to British goods carried in American or Spanish ships being free from interference unless contraband, no positive answer could be given, but in view of the treaties to which the United States and Spain were parties, and considering the declarations of the United States and the action of Spain, he could not contemplate any interference with goods other than contraband of war. As to the action of privateers, if privateering were sanctioned it would depend upon the view taken by the belligerent nations as to this right of interference with neutral commerce.—Mr. Balfour further stated that, although neither the United States nor Spain had adhered to the Declaration of Paris, they had supported generally the principles of that Declaration, and the United States Government had that day given an official assurance that they would adhere to them. No answer had been received from Spain. The interests of British shipowners were not, he believed, more threatened in this case than they had been in other cases, and it was not possible to give an exhaustive definition of "contraband of war." *April 21.*

C—Cuban War.—continued.

In reply to a question, Sir R. Webster (C.), Att.-Genl., stated that no agreement had been come to as to whether coal or liquid fuel was contraband of war. The rights of belligerents to enter British or other neutral harbours would be found stated in proclamations that would be issued. He could not give information as to the law in regard to blockade by submarine mines without ships, but it would be a completely new departure.—Mr. Balfour added that the difficulties of any attempt to make a complete list of articles of contraband of war would make any application to the two Governments to define them absolutely nugatory. *April 22.*

In regard to the submarine cables affected by the war, Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain, Spain, and the United States were parties to the Paris Convention of 1884, which provided for the protection of such cables; but in time of war a belligerent was free to act as if the Convention did not exist. *April 26.*

Mr. Balfour stated that information had been received that the Spanish fleet at Manila had been destroyed. All that could be done to protect local and to preserve British interests would be done. *May 2.*

Lord Salisbury stated that the Government would be glad to adopt any plan to defeat the colourable transfer of registered ownership of ships, but he did not think they could insist on British merchant ships being entirely manned and owned by British subjects. *May 13.*

Mr. Curzon stated that steps would be taken to protect British interests in regard to any vessels under the Spanish flag which were taken prior to the declaration of war, but British subjects concerned must arrange to be represented before the United States Prize Courts. *May 16.*

Mr. A. Balfour, in reply to a question, said that H.M. Govt. would gladly take any favourable opportunity of promoting the preliminaries of peace if there were a prospect of it being well received by both parties. *June 10.*

Mr. Goschen denied the truth of reports that several gunners of the Royal Navy had been induced to desert from H.M. ships at Hong Kong for service in the U.S. Navy. *July 19.*

Mr. Chamberlain stated that Senor Dubosc, a Spanish subject, had been requested to leave Canada, on the ground that there was reason to believe that he was using Canadian territory for the purpose of belligerent operations against the United States. The Crown had power in such case to expel an alien. *July 23.*

C—Cyprus.—In Supply, on the vote of £83,000 in aid of revenue, Mr. Pierpoint (C.) advocated the issue of a Commission of Enquiry into the state of the island, and the construction of a harbour at Famagusta.—Other members having spoken, Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.), Colonial Sec., urged that Cyprus was well worth developing, and stated that a number of Armenians were ready to establish themselves there. Liberal grants had been made for public works, and the trade of the island was rapidly increasing. The harbour at Famagusta would be improved, but it was not intended to convert it into a naval or military harbour. There was, he thought, no necessity for a Commission.—The vote was agreed to. *Aug. 8.*

Death Duties.—See under **Budget.**

Deceased Wife's Sister.—See under **Marriage Bill.**

Declaration of Paris.—See under **Cuban War.**

Dynamiters.—See under **Ireland—Treason Felony.**

C—Dogs.—Mr. McKenna (G.L.) called attention to the decision of the Board of Agriculture not to extend to sheep dogs the exemption from muzzling that had been allowed to sporting dogs.—Mr. Long said that no case had been made out for exempting sheep dogs. Sporting dogs were exempted because they were subject to careful supervision and were put under control as soon as they showed signs of illness. *April 1.*

Mr. Balfour announced that a Dogs Regulation Bill, introduced by Mr. W. Long, would not be proceeded with this session. *July 12.*

O—Education.—Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.) called attention to the Education Code, and moved a resolution that its provisions, as regards class and special subjects, should be assimilated to the Scotch Code of 1887. He said the schools ought to be encouraged to take up the class subjects of English, geography, elementary science, and history, whereas, at present, they were precluded from doing so. In Scotland the children not only took three such subjects, but learnt them well.—Mr. Jebb (C.) seconded.—Sir J. Gorst (C.), Vice-President, said he desired to bring our schools up to the Scotch level, but the resolution went beyond that, and proposed to assimilate the English Code, as regards those subjects to the Scotch code of 1887, which Scotland had now abandoned.—Sir J. Lubbock said he had intended to refer to the Code of 1897.—Sir J. Gorst said that the Scotch schools had older children and more teachers than in England, and the attendance law was much more stringent. The Education Departments were anxious to encourage class teaching, but would await the result of the experiment which was being tried in Scotland, before changing the present system.—Mr. Yoxall (G.L.) and Mr. Gray (C.) opposed the resolution.—Sir W. Harcourt asked why education in England was inferior to that of Scotland. In England the children remained in school a shorter time, they had fewer

C—Education.—continued.

certificated teachers, and altogether a low-grade education. The minds of the people of England ought to be awakened to the greatest of all their deficiencies, the absolute insufficiency of the whole machinery of their educational system.—Sir W. Hart Dyke (C.) said the Act of 1870 was passed by a compromise, which had been loyally supported by all parties, but it was the origin of the inferiority of our system as compared with Scotland. In Scotland no religious difficulty existed. He hoped the Scotch experiment would be tried in England.—Resolution withdrawn. Mar. 22.

L—Lord Norton (C.) called attention to a report on the pupil-teacher system, and contended that if it were acted upon it would practically prevent poor parents from bringing up their children to the teaching profession, and also prejudice rural schools.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.), Lord President, said the report would be considered by school managers, teachers, and the public, and no action could be taken on it before the Code for 1899 was prepared. April 1.

C—Mr. George (G.L.) moved a resolution that there should be within reach of every child in England and Wales a public elementary school under local representative management, and that increased facilities for the training of teachers in colleges free from sectarian control should be provided.—Sir J. Gorst said that he was painfully conscious of the shortcomings of our system of education, but opposed the resolution as obstructive of necessary legislation. It practically proposed to replace village Church schools by village board schools, which would be a retrograde step, on purely educational grounds alone. The county councils might open training colleges without legislation, and additional colleges ought to be established. The present Parliament could not pass a comprehensive scheme of national education, and could only make fragmentary efforts in the order of their urgency. What was really the most urgent was to get into existing schools the half million of children who were in a condition to receive instruction, and to keep all children there till a later age. Until these matters were reformed we could not successfully compete in technical and commercial education with our Continental neighbours.—Sir Wm. Harcourt said it was recognised that our system was hopelessly defective and inefficient from top to bottom. The first requisite was to have the teachers better paid and better educated. Denominationalism could never constitute a sound foundation for a good system. As to the great expense of doing away with inferior denominational schools, education already cost £10,000,000 a year, and there was no nation in Europe which got so small a result at so large a cost. To say that this Parliament could not entertain any comprehensive scheme was an abnegation of its duties. Something might at least be done this year to advance the education of this country.—Mr. Gray, Mr. Yoxall, and others continued the discussion. The latter stated that there was no religious difficulty in the schools, and that the conscience clause was a sufficient protection, but a difficulty did arise in connection with the training colleges.—Mr. Knox (N.) declined to vote for the resolution because it practically meant that Anglicans and Catholics were to be compelled in every parish to contribute to the support of Board schools, which they could not conscientiously use.—The resolution was negatived by 188 to 101. April 19.

*In Supply, on the vote of £8,520,175 for public education in England and Wales, Sir J. Gorst said there was an increase of £228,000 over the estimate for 1896, which had arisen partly out of the ordinary progress of education, partly from the repeal of the 17s. 6d. limit, and from the legislation of 1897. To this sum of money contributed towards elementary education by the Imperial Government must be added the sums derived from voluntary subscriptions and the rates. Last year the former amounted to £845,000, and the latter to £2,325,801. In 1896-9 a total sum of no less than £11,690,762 from all sources would be spent upon elementary education. Serious obstacles, however, prevented this expenditure from obtaining fully the purpose desired. The first was the early age for leaving school, and under the present law it was absurd to talk about competing with other countries. Next came the irregularity in attendance. The average attendance was only 81½ per cent. of the numbers on the books. The law was not sufficiently stringent, and its administration was extremely lax. Another obstacle to education was that children attended school in a physical condition unfitting them to receive instruction. In great towns the voluntary schools were inferior to the Board schools. As to religious instruction, Bible teaching in the London Board schools was greatly superior to the teaching in the voluntary schools. These were facts which he might have suppressed, but could not alter. He earnestly desired the maintenance of voluntary schools, but they could only continue to exist on condition of thorough efficiency. The next obstacle to education was the inferiority of the rural schools throughout the country; another was the want of teachers; and the last was the want of an organisation for secondary education.—Sir W. Harcourt said this frank statement would have immense influence upon the House and the country. We had the most inefficient, the most imperfect, and the most ridiculous system of education in the world, and the Government had done nothing to remedy this deplorable condition, beyond granting half a million to the voluntary schools and a trifle to the Board schools. The inferiority of voluntary schools was now admitted, but the Archbishop of Canterbury's view was that they should be manipulated as a machine for doctrinal and sectarian teaching. There was no protection in parish schools against

C.—*Education.—continued.

law-breaking ecclesiastics, as was shown by the proceedings of the English Church Union.—Mr. A. Balfour said that the late administration had done nothing to improve the "deplorable condition" of elementary education, but that the present Government had passed an Act which had been an immense gain to the cause. He denied Sir W. Harcourt's assertion that in a large number of the churches, and in a vast majority of the schools, ritualistic practices were observed and doctrines were taught which were inconsistent with those of the Established Church.—Mr. Channing (G.L.) moved a reduction of Sir J. Gorst's salary, in consequence of the favour alleged to be shown by the Education Dept. to the obstructive tactics of the voluntary schools.—Other members having spoken, Sir J. Gorst made a general reply, denying that he intended to attack the voluntary schools generally. His remarks were directed solely to the large towns.—The closure having been carried by 182 to 49, the reduction of the vote was negatived by 187 to 43; and the vote was passed by 188 to 41.

June 17.

On Report of Supply, Lord H. Cecil (C.) referred to Sir J. Gorst's speech, which he said had greatly offended the supporters and teachers in many voluntary schools, and the statement that the religious instruction in board schools in London was much better than that given in voluntary schools was vehemently denied by them.—Sir J. Gorst repeated that his remarks did not apply to voluntary schools generally, but only to those in the great towns. Voluntary schools in the country were, as a rule, better than board schools, as to religious education. Moreover, he referred to Bible teaching only, and not to other branches of religious instruction. It was to the interest of the voluntary schools that the undoubted facts should be openly and plainly stated.—Resolution carried by 91 to 28.

June 24.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury referred to Sir J. Gorst's speech, and asked on what authority he had stated that the teaching of the Bible in board schools in large towns was far superior to the teaching of the same subjects in voluntary schools in the same places. H. M. Inspectors had no authority to conduct examinations in religion. He admitted there was good religious teaching in board schools; but denied that it was superior to that given in voluntary schools.—The Duke of Devonshire read a letter from Sir J. Gorst, in which he said that his statement expressed his own personal opinion, based on personal observation. The Duke added that it was no part of the duty of H. M. Inspectors to report on religious instruction. Sir J. Gorst's opinion related solely to the religious instruction given in London schools, and it need give rise to no great alarm or annoyance to managers of voluntary schools. It was animated by an anxious desire to increase their efficiency. Referring to an inspector's report that farmers and squires were no friends to education, he regretted that so vague and sweeping an assertion should have been made, for no class had made greater sacrifices in the cause of popular education.—Lord Londonderry (C.) said it was time that subordinate Ministers should clearly understand their true position.—Lord Kimberley doubted whether it was expedient for members of the Government to express merely personal opinions on public matters.—The subject then dropped. July 12.

—On the third reading of a Provisional Order Bill, a discussion took place on the action of the Department in striking out a paragraph relating to a school site at Camberwell without notice being given to the London School Board.—Sir J. Gorst said the site had been introduced into the schedule notwithstanding that it had been struck out in a previous Bill, and as a matter of good faith the Department thought it ought to be struck out.—Sir H. Fowler maintained that no official had a right to alter on his own initiative private Bill legislation. He moved that the debate be adjourned; negatived by 148 to 92. A motion for recommittal of the Bill was negatived by 165 to 98, and the third reading was carried by 161 to 104.

July 28.

—The Duke of Devonshire introduced a Bill to create a central authority which should have power to deal with secondary as well as elementary education. A Board of Education would be formed by the fusion of the Education Department and the Science and Art Department, and the Committee of Council would be abolished. The scheme would ultimately entail the creation of local authorities, but the Bill was confined to the central authority in the first place. He said it was not proposed to pass the Bill this year.—Read a first time.

Aug. 1.

—In Supply, on the vote for Reformatory and Industrial schools, Lord H. Cecil (C.) called attention to the religious instruction given, and complained that Church children were sometimes compelled to attend Nonconformist chapels.—Sir M. Ridley (C.) denied that these children were deprived of denominational teaching if the parents desired it.—Sir W. Harcourt said that those who held that children should be brought up in the religion of their parents should apply the doctrine to the children of Nonconformists in rural parishes.—The vote was agreed to.

Aug. 4.

—*TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.—Sir J. Gorst moved the second reading of a Bill to provide for the superannuation of teachers by means of a Government grant in aid of personal contributions. The Bill was founded on the report of a Select Committee.—Agreed to.—The Bill subsequently became law (see Statutes, *post*).

Aug. 1.

See also under **Ireland, London, Scotland, and Supply.**

Egypt.—See under **Address and Africa.**

C—Employers' Liability.—Sir A. Forwood (C.) moved the second reading of a Bill to abolish the doctrine of "common employment" as a defence in cases of injuries to workmen in occupations not within the Act of 1897. It also proposed to extend the liability of an employer to cases of injury to workmen arising out of the negligence of a fellow-workman, whether a person in authority or workman in the same employ. The Bill did not apply to any occupations to which the Act of 1897 applied.—Mr. Seton-Karr (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill, which he described as inopportune, as the Act of 1897 had not yet come into operation.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.) approved of the object of the Bill, and suggested that it should be sent to a Standing Committee.—Sir E. Clarke (C.) spoke in favour of doing away with the doctrine of common employment.—Sir M. W. Ridley (C.), Home Secretary, said the Bill was confined entirely to workmen who had the advantage of the Act of 1880, and consequently it excluded several classes of workmen. He was quite willing to abolish the doctrine of common employment, but the Bill did not do this. The Government, however, would not oppose it, but thought it should be dealt with in Committee of the whole House.—After further debate the second reading was carried by 215 to 59. Mar. 9.

In Committee, Mr. Renshaw (C.), moved the omission of words which prevented "contracting out."—Mr. Asquith opposed this as it would render the Bill useless.—Negatived by 184 to 104.—Sir A. Forwood moved a new clause to include as a "workman" any railway servant or any person to whom the Employers and Workmen Act of 1895 applied—Negatived by 184 to 47.—Debate adjourned. June 15.

C—Factories Bill.—Sir M. W. Ridley (C.), Home Secretary, introduced a Bill to amend the Factory Acts, as to the time of employment of women and young persons in special processes such as the fish-curing trade and creameries. It enabled the Secretary of State to grant exemptions, which were strictly defined.—Read a 1st time. June 20.

Mr. Balfour announced that the Bill would be dropped for the Session. July 12.

See also under **Supply**.

Evidence Bill.—See under **Legal Questions**.

Fisheries.—See under **Harbours, Scotland, and Supply**.

L—Floods Prevention Bill.—Lord Thring (G.L.) moved the second reading of a Bill with this object, which he said had been prepared by the Association of County Councils, and would give those bodies further powers to prevent floods and other damage arising from rivers or watercourses.—Lord Harris (C.), for the Government, said it was an enabling Bill, but it gave large powers affecting the owners of private property; and he suggested its reference to a Select Committee. This course was agreed to. Mar. 24.

The Bill passed through Committee. June 20.

C—Food Supplies.—Mr. A. Balfour, in reply to a question, said that the importance of the effect of a state of war on seaborne commerce, especially in raw material and food stuffs, was fully recognised by the Government, but they did not agree that a Royal Commission would serve a useful purpose, nor could they adopt a scheme of Government food storage. May 21.

C—Foreign Policy.—On a motion for adjournment, Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) asked whether time could be given for a motion condemning the recent foreign policy of the Govt.—Mr. Balfour said that if it were desired to attack the conduct of foreign affairs during the last twelve months a clear and direct issue on a vote of censure ought to be raised by the leader of the Opposition. If a large body of opinion in the House wished for a day for the discussion of the general policy, he would give one. Mar. 30.

On the motion for adjournment over Whitsuntide, Sir C. Dilke and others pressed for facilities for a debate on the foreign policy.—Sir M. H. Beach repeated that if any general desire were expressed by the leaders of the Opposition, the Government would meet their wishes and arrange a day, but that they could not do so on the demand of three members.—Mr. Chamberlain suggested that during the recess the Opposition should settle who the leader of their party was. May 24.

On the vote for the Foreign Office, Sir C. Dilke called attention to the failure of the Govt. policy in foreign affairs. He said that the African negotiations showed a want of foresight, and concessions to France in Siam and Tunis had not eased friction and prevented fresh demands. The only success of the Government was in the improvement of the relations with the United States. Their policy had been rash and feeble everywhere. Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham pointed to an alliance with Germany against Russia, but such a notion was a will-o'-the-wisp. He moved the reduction of the vote by £100.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.) asked whether Mr. Chamberlain's speech meant that we must look upon Russia in Asia as our permanent and irreconcilable antagonist, and that we must seek an alliance with some great military Power, and if so, whether that was the policy of H. M. Govt. For good or for evil, he said, Russia and Britain had become the two dominant forces in Asia and were both pursuing a great civilizing mission. Our best hope for the future lay in friendship and co-operation with Russia.—Mr. Curzon said the Opposition were hopelessly divided on foreign policy as on almost everything else. He asserted that the Government had maintained the interests, the honour, and the peace of the country. The improved relations with the United States were greatly due to the attitude

C—Foreign Policy.—*continued.*

assumed by Lord Salisbury, whose proposal for a treaty of arbitration would certainly be accepted at some future time. The Venezuela question was in a fair process of settlement, and the Behring Sea difficulty was to be referred to a Commission. The difficulties in West Africa were also in process of solution. In East Africa they had abolished the *status* of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba; constructed one-fourth of the Uganda Railway, and had made a friendly treaty with Abyssinia; also recovered a considerable part of the valley of the Nile, and opened the road to Khartoum. In Europe they had secured the evacuation of Thessaly by Turkey, and in Asia they had given a new lease of life to Siam, as well as conducted a successful war on the N. W. frontier of India. In China they had secured a new naval base at Wei-hai-wei, and a concession for more thoroughly protecting their naval base at Hong Kong, and an expansion of that colony. All these advantages had been secured without war, without jeopardizing friendly relations with other countries, and without any sacrifice of national honour.—Mr. Yerburgh (C.) said he should vote against the Government as they had not conducted our affairs in China with success.—Sir W. Harcourt said the country wanted to know what were the general principles of our foreign policy, of which diverse declarations had been made by different Ministers. He said Mr. Chamberlain's speech had partly amused and partly scandalized Europe. We were told that the situation was terrible and grave, that the battle of Armageddon was still to be fought, and that we ought to make preparations for it. What was the danger, and what was the battle to be fought about? This solicitation of alliances *in formâ pauperis* was the greatest humiliation, and was absolutely fatuous. If that policy were pursued we should fail as completely at Peking as we had failed at Constantinople. The Eastern question, if it were to be settled on a footing favourable to us, must be settled in concert with Russia. With regard to more friendly relations with the United States, there was no difference between the two parties in the State. He hoped the Govt. might at last pursue a consistent and worthy policy.—Mr. Chamberlain said that no two members of the Opposition could agree in an alternative policy. A vote of censure would have defined the points of difference with the Govt., and might have evoked some alternative, but the present amendment was open to fifty interpretations. With regard to his speech at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain said that every member of the Cabinet could not be responsible for every word and turn of expression on the part of every other member, but they were responsible for every statement of principle, fact, and policy. That there was no difference between himself and his colleagues was shown by the fact that he had not resigned, or been cast out by them. Consequently, there was solidarity in the Cabinet. The object of his speech was not to lay down a policy, but to state the facts, and what he conceived to be the conditions of the great problem with which we had to deal. He did not withdraw one word of that speech. He had not advised alliances any more than he rejected them, with one exception, that he most earnestly desired close, cordial, and intimate relations with the United States.—Mr. Dillon (N.) said the speech had done much to injure the prospects of such an alliance.—The motion was
June 10.
 negated by 254 to 128.

On the 2nd R. of the Appropriation Bill, the foreign policy of the Govt. was again debated, and defended by Mr. Balfour.
Aug. 10.

France.—See under **China, Foreign Policy, and Africa, West.**

Franchise.—See under **Service Franchise.**

Germany.—See under **China and Trade.**

C—Mr. Gladstone, The late.—The House of Commons adjourned, without transacting any business, on the announcement of Mr. Gladstone's death.
May 19.

Lord Salisbury moved an Address to Her Majesty praying her directions that the remains of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone should be publicly interred, and that a monument should be erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, bearing an inscription expressive of the public admiration and attachment, and of the high sense entertained of his rare and splendid gifts, as well as of his devoted labour in Parliament and in great offices of State. In support of the motion he said that there was a universal assent of persons of all classes and all schools of thought in doing honour to a man who had been more mixed up in political conflict than any other man of his time. His astonishing power of attracting men, and his extraordinary influence on the thoughts and convictions of his contemporaries, might explain the attachment and admiration of those whose ideas he represented, but they would not explain why almost as fervent feelings towards him were expressed by those to whose views he was almost invariably opposed. The reason was that the mass of men recognized in Mr. Gladstone a man guided in all he did by a high moral ideal and the purest aspirations, and through many vicissitudes and conflicts that one characteristic had never ceased to govern his actions. He would leave behind a deep and salutary influence on political and social thought, and he would be long remembered as a great Christian statesman.—Lord Kimberley seconded the motion, and spoke in appreciation of Mr. Gladstone's high-mindedness and unvarying uprightness, and of his splendid gifts, great reputation, and bright example.—The Duke of Devonshire, as a former colleague, and also as an opponent of Mr. Gladstone, associated himself with these

L.—Mr. Gladstone, The late.—continued.

eulogies, and said he could recall no word of Mr. Gladstone's which added unnecessary bitterness to the separation from his most devoted adherents.—Lord Rosebery paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Gladstone as the most brilliant intellect in the service of the State since Parliamentary Government began. He said no man of recent times had touched the intellectual life of the country at so many points and over so great a range of years. The occasion was not one for entire and unreserved lamentation, because his later months had been unspeakably painful and distressing. The nation was left rich in his memory, and in his great and inspiring example.—The Address was then agreed to unanimously.

○—Mr. A. Balfour, in Committee, moved a similar Address. It was impossible, he said, to attempt to form an estimate of a life so complex, or to exhaust the many-sided aspects of Mr. Gladstone's career as a politician, a minister, a leader of thought, and an eminent servant of the Queen. He was the greatest member of the greatest deliberative assembly in the world, and he possessed every gift which would enable a man to move, to influence, and to adorn it in a super-eminent degree. By his genius he added dignity and weight to the deliberations of the House: his genius compelled attention, and he raised in public esteem the whole level of their proceedings, and the whole level of public life.—Sir W. Harcourt said the House had heard with emotion, with admiration, and with approval the noble tribute which had been paid to the greatest figure which had adorned the annals of the House. A void was left in its national life. Mr. Gladstone had in his life declined all distinctions, and the nation ought now to bestow upon him the highest honour it had at its disposal. The public life of Mr. Gladstone commenced before Her Majesty's accession and had been actively pursued in the service of his country for a period far beyond the age allotted to man. His political opponents were generously offering a tribute to his memory. After referring to the rich harmony of Mr. Gladstone's melodious voice, his dignified presence, the resources of his reasoning, the high tone of his passionate conviction, and his vehement appeals to conscience and to truth, he pointed out that all these gifts were exercised on high matters and for noble ends. In regard to his influence on those around him, of all chiefs he was the least exacting; the most kind, tolerant, and placable. He had deserved well of our race, and he had left an undying memory, a precious inheritance, and an enduring example.—Mr. Dillon (N.) testified to the love which Mr. Gladstone bore to the Irish nation and his eager and passionate desire to give liberty and peace to Ireland.—The Address was agreed to unanimously.

May 20.

○—Lord Salisbury moved that the House should attend the funeral on May 28th. Agreed to.

May 23

○—A similar motion was made by Sir M. H. Beach, and agreed to.

May 24

Greece.—See under Address and Turkey.

○—**Harbours.**—Sir W. Wedderburn (G.L.) called attention to the urgent need for improved harbour accommodation for fishermen on the coasts of Scotland, for the prevention of loss of life. He charged the Treasury with retaining a sum of £34,000, levied from the fishing industry, and specially applicable to harbour construction. He moved a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the Government forthwith to provide proper harbour accommodation.—Sir C. Gull (L.U.) moved an amendment to extend the resolution to the United Kingdom, which was accepted.—Mr. Hanbury (C.), Financial Secretary, denied that the £34,000 was specially applicable to the construction of harbours in Scotland. Scotland had been treated in this matter as fairly as other parts of the Kingdom. Loans were granted on very fair terms for the construction of harbours throughout the Kingdom, and the Act of 1861 laid down that those funds should be provided by loans and in no other way.—The resolution was negatived by 141 to 121.

Mar. 8.

Highlands and Islands.—See under Scotland.

○—**Home Rule.**—Mr. H. Roberts (G.L.) moved a resolution in favour of giving a large measure of self-government to different parts of the United Kingdom. He admitted that Ireland had an urgent claim in the matter, but the resolution did not impair the validity of her demand, and he asserted emphatically that the supporters of the policy he advocated would not wish to weaken the supreme authority of Parliament.—Sir R. Reid (G.L.) seconded the resolution, and advocated the delegation of Scotch business to some assembly having power to pass laws, subject to the control of Parliament. The claims of Ireland to Home Rule, he said, were stronger than those of any other part of the kingdom, and the resolution was designedly general in terms.—Mr. D. A. Thomas (G.L.) moved an amendment describing self-government as "urgently necessary" for different parts of the kingdom, subject, however, "to the claim of Ireland to the prior consideration by Parliament of a measure of Home Rule." He hoped for some pronouncement from the front Opposition bench. He also questioned the wisdom of bringing the matter forward at present.—Mr. Dillon (N.) warned Radical members that they would not improve their party prospects or further self-government for Scotland and Wales by putting Home Rule in the background. The Irish members, he said, were convinced that, if united, they were certain to obtain Home Rule from one party or the other.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (G.L.) supported the resolution, while recognizing the prior claim of Ireland. The principle of priority would not be affected by an abstract resolution, and it would not be wise

C—Home Rule.—*continued.*

to bind the Opposition to any particular course of future action. Scotch business was constantly delayed: there was not sufficient time for its adequate discussion, and Scotch opinion was overborne by English opinion. The question was for the Government, but he had voted in the past for a resolution in favour of different Legislatures for the three kingdoms.—Mr. Balfour said the debate was one of purely academic interest, as this Parliament would accept no Home Rule scheme. The Unionist party objected both to the resolution and amendment, and took no interest in the question of priority. The alleged congestion of legislative business had been exaggerated, and the output of legislation was not as small as some supposed. The immediate effect of the policy advocated would be the introduction of Home Rule Bills for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and all other reforms would have to be deferred. Any such Bills must be based on the model of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bill, and this would involve the creation of four legislative assemblies and four Ministries in addition to the Imperial Assembly and Ministry. Human ingenuity could not devise a more absurd plan on which to conduct the affairs of a great country. The resolution had made clear the grotesque absurdities to which that policy would lead.—The House was counted out.

Mar. 15.

C—India—Condition of.—In the debate on the Address, Sir W. Wedderburn (G.L.) moved an amendment calling attention to the distressed condition of the Indian people during the past year, and praying that special forbearance should be shown towards them, and careful inquiry made into their condition. Lord G. Hamilton (C.), Indian Secretary, said that the Indian Government had done its best to ameliorate the condition of the population, and now that the famine was over, they would inquire into the economic condition of the people. The policy of Lord Ripon, he said, had been a cause of racial antagonism.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) protested against this statement.—Amendment withdrawn.

Feb. 17.

Mr. S. Smith (G.L.) called attention to the extreme poverty of the people of India, and to the need of greater control over Indian expenditure; and moved a resolution in favour of relieving India of part of the cost of the recent frontier war.—Lord G. Hamilton admitted that the people of India were very poor, but asserted that their condition was improving. The real want of India was capital, and owing to currency and other difficulties there had been a stoppage in the flow of capital from England. The Indian Government stated that they were able to meet the cost of the war without additional taxation or undue increase of deficit, and nobody could contend that there was anything Imperial in the frontier operations.—Sir H. Fowler (G.L.) regretted the decision of H. M. Government, and asserted that this was an Imperial question. The reversal of the policy as to Chitral was based upon Imperial grounds, and to a large extent on European policy.—The resolution was negatived by 188 to 96.

Feb. 22.

C—India—Finance.—Mr. V. Gibbs (C.) moved a resolution for an inquiry into the monetary condition of India, and the effect of closing the mints to silver; also as to the suggested establishment of a gold standard in India. He contended that the closing of the mints was a criminal blunder, and that a gold standard would produce great evils and dangers. The Indian Government, he said, had acted with levity, incapacity, and injustice. An independent inquiry was necessary.—Mr. Maclean (C.) seconded.—Mr. Burdett-Coutts (C.) described the resolution as dangerous to the financial stability of India.—Mr. Wylie (C.) moved to amend it by adding words expressing satisfaction that the Indian Government had given and was giving due consideration to the monetary condition of India, and awaiting further communications before taking any steps.—Lord G. Hamilton said that any alteration in the monetary system should be preceded by a thorough inquiry. A stable exchange between gold and silver might be established by international agreement, but such an agreement was not practicable. The Indian Government had not closed the mints until they had found that it was so; and it was not possible for any one nation to rehabilitate silver. If the mints were reopened, a general disturbance and dislocation of prices, and a continuous fall in the rupee would follow, which would be fatal to the investment of capital and the development of trade. The Government could not run such a risk, and could not agree to any inquiry which might lead to a reversal of the policy of 1893, but they were ready to agree to an inquiry into the new proposals of the Indian Government, conducted by a departmental committee having all the powers of a Royal Commission.—Sir W. Harcourt said the policy of 1893 was a necessary experiment, and it was satisfactory to know that it was now thought preferable to an international arrangement. Any inquiry would more completely establish its soundness.—Lord G. Hamilton, having moved his proposal in the form of an amendment, it was agreed to.

Mar. 29.

Lord G. Hamilton stated that no steps had been taken by the Government of India since 1893 in the direction of establishing a gold standard. Parliamentary assent would be necessary for any loan for such a purpose.

May 23.

* In Committee, Lord G. Hamilton moved a resolution authorising a loan up to £10,000,000 for India. He said it was connected solely with the ordinary finance of India, and had nothing whatever to do with currency proposals. It was required first to redeem obligations at a high rate of interest and substitute those bearing low interest; secondly, to provide capital for railway extension; and thirdly, was

C—India—Finance.—*continued.*

to create a reserve fund for exceptional disturbance such as famine or war. The net amount added to the debt of India in 1898-9 would be £2,615,000. The financial accounts for 1896-97 showed a deficit of Rx.17,05,022, and those for 1897-8 a deficit of Rx.52,83,100. The Budget for 1898-9 estimated a surplus of Rx.891,400. The famine had cost in three years Rx.1,79,91,912; the plague Rx.426,900; and an earthquake had involved a loss of Rx.594,000. The Tirah and other expeditions had cost Rx.53,51,000. Yet, notwithstanding, the net deficit for the three years was only Rx.60,96,722, and no less than Rx.1,82,17,878 had been met by ordinary revenue, without increased taxation, mainly owing to the rise in the value of the rupee. The loan, he said, would be largely utilised in providing capital for reproductive works. He concluded by comparing the financial condition of India with what it was twenty years since, and by paying a tribute to the character and policy of Lord Elgin, the Viceroy.—Mr. S. Smith (G.L.) thought the Indian Government spent far too much on military matters, in which Mr. Maclean (C.) concurred.—Sir H. Fowler endorsed the eulogium which had been passed upon Lord Elgin. He admitted that the financial position of India was satisfactory, but pressed for an inquiry into the causes of the frontier outbreak.—After further debate, resolution agreed to. *June 7.*

On the 2nd R. of the Loan Bill, Sir W. Wedderburn (G.L.) moved a hostile amendment urging the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the accounts in the interest of the Indian taxpayer.—Lord G. Hamilton referred to the satisfactory financial condition of India, and censured these persistent attacks on the Indian Government. *June 14.*

The amendment was discussed at much length, and was opposed by Sir H. Fowler, who said that the Indian Government had been unfairly criticised.—It was negatived by 245 to 83. *June 16.*

The Bill passed through Committee, after an attempt by Sir W. Wedderburn to reduce the amount of the loan from £10,000,000 to £3,384,000. *June 23.*

The 3rd R. was agreed to after a short debate (*June 27*), and the Bill subsequently passed through all its stages in the House of Lords on *June 30*. (See Statutes, *post*.)

On going into Committee on Revenue Accounts, Mr. H. Roberts (G.L.) moved an amendt. in favour of the early repeal of the new law relating to seditious and the control of the Press.—Sir R. Finlay (L.U.), Solr.-Genl., said the Press law in India was the same as in England.—Lord G. Hamilton said the Govt. could not allow attempts to be made to undermine the foundations of our rule in India. The altered law would enable the Indian Govt. to deal with such attempts, while leaving untouched freedom of speech and liberty of action such as were unknown in any other part of Asia.—The motion was negatived by 66 to 30.—Sir M. Bhownaggee (C.) urged that further steps should be taken in India to promote technical and industrial enterprise.—After further debate the House went into Committee, and the usual resolution was agreed to. *Aug. 11.*

C—India—Frontier Policy.—In reply to a question, Lord G. Hamilton said that the cost of military operations on the North-west Frontier of India for year 1897-98 would amount to about £2,541,000. *Feb. 10.*

In the debate on the Address, Mr. J. L. Walton (G.L.) moved an amendment expressing disapproval of the permanent military occupation of Chitral and the maintenance and fortification of the road from Peshawur through the territory of independent tribes, and deploring the consequences of that policy; also representing that the safety and prosperity of the Indian Empire would be best promoted by respecting the independence and avoiding the occupation of the territory of the frontier tribes. He said that in 1895, when the question arose, the policy of the Indian Government as to Chitral had been announced as one of evacuation. Lord Rosebery's Government decided that the pacific maintenance of the road from Peshawur was impossible, and that the British Resident and forces should be withdrawn. That was a wise and statesmanlike conclusion. The present Government had reversed that policy without any new situation having developed. It violated the essential principle of Lord Lawrence's policy, which was to respect the maintenance of the freedom and independence of the frontier tribes, because they constituted the natural volunteer garrison of our Indian frontier.—Lord G. Hamilton said that the forward policy had been denounced, mis-stated, and exaggerated by the Opposition. They had, when in office, vetoed the only workable plan suggested by the Indian Government for securing possession of Chitral. They left office without substituting any other plan or considering the alternative schemes sent home by the Indian Government. The consequence of standing by our friends at Chitral was that many of them had stood by us. If we had deserted them a blow would have been struck at our rule in India. The Opposition had, discreditably, accused Lord Elgin of a breach of faith. In fact, however, his proclamation had been in their hands for weeks and months, and they allowed him to negotiate with the tribes for the construction of the road. The private telegrams between Sir H. Fowler and Lord Elgin smashed the allegation to atoms. As to the policy advocated by the amendment, it was obvious that the tribes could only be prevented from outraging our territory either by controlling them or by punishment, and both these methods involved interference with their independence. Therefore, the House could not adopt an amendment declaring that their independence must be respected. As to our forward frontier policy, we had entered into engagements with the Ameer in consequence of the Russian advance in Central Asia, because it was necessary that the part of Afghanistan which

C—India—Frontier Policy.—continued.

dominated the passes should not come under any other Power. All the treaties or engagements on which this policy was based were initiated or confirmed by the late Government. As to the future, there were two schools of policy—the Sind and the Punjab. The former, which aimed at establishing friendly relations with the tribes was the most sympathetic and the most worthy of a civilized nation. He wished to lay down clearly for the future what could and what could not be done; to tell the “forward” man that he might go so far and no further, and to tell those who held other views that they must come up to a certain line and there remain. He earnestly hoped that, hereafter, no matter what party might be in power, the same principles and methods would be applied with firmness in the treatment of the various difficulties as they arose.—Sir H. Fowler repelled the accusation against himself that he had not represented to Lord Elgin the views of the late Government. Lord Elgin had asked that no decision should be come to until his dispatch had been received, and that wish was respected. But within twenty-four hours after the dispatch arrived he had telegraphed to Lord Elgin that the charge would be made that the retention of Chitral was inconsistent with the proclamation to the tribes, and that a strong feeling existed “here,” meaning, in the Cabinet. The Viceroy knew perfectly well what he meant.—(Lord G. Hamilton said the Viceroy had written that he never knew that the objection came from the Cabinet).—Sir H. Fowler replied that he thought he had made his meaning perfectly clear. It was true that the late Government sent an expedition to Chitral to rescue our agent and the garrison who were shut up, but the agency at Chitral was declared only to be a temporary arrangement. As to the future, the military party in India must clearly understand that the final decision of a question of this kind must rest not with the Viceroy, nor with the Indian Secretary, nor with public opinion in India, but with the House of Commons. This was a matter affecting Imperial interests. He objected to the claims of aggressive militarism, which he believed to be the greatest danger now menacing the North-west Frontier.—Mr. Maclean (C.) said that the amendment would have received a good deal of sympathy if it had been confined to general principles, and not been used to make party capital. Feb. 14.

Mr. Asquith (G.L.) said he recognized the statesmanlike tone of the appeal made by Lord G. Hamilton for continuity of purpose and method in Indian administration, but the debate could not be confined to an academical discussion on the principles of our future frontier policy. The Opposition were entitled to ask what was the cause of the war, which constituted one of the most inglorious adventures in the annals of the Empire. The explanation that it was due to a spontaneous outbreak of fanaticism was insufficient, and he believed that a large factor in the case was the fatal policy adopted by H.M. present Government in reversing the decision of their predecessors. The question at the root of the matter of Chitral was whether the tribes agreed to what was done. The construction of a military road could not be reconciled with the proclamation. After referring to Lord G. Hamilton's inconsistent versions of the matter of the road, he said that the late Cabinet were advised by the highest military and civil authorities that any agreement with the tribes as to the maintenance of the road would be worthless, because it would not represent their general opinion. The occupation of Chitral and the maintenance of a fortified road were violations of every principle of sound policy.—Mr. Curzon (C.) denied that the tribes considered what had been done as a breach of faith. From August, 1895, to August, 1897, when the rising took place, no single charge of that kind was brought against our officials by any of the tribes. He could not understand why a Liberal Government was at liberty to drive a road through these territories and slaughter the inhabitants, while a Conservative Government was not to be allowed to maintain the road after it had been constructed. We could not, in safety, leave the tribes altogether alone, and the policy of punitive expeditions or of retaliation and retreat had not been successful. Moreover, we were bound to the tribes by obligations which could not be repudiated without loss of honour. We must, therefore, enter into some relations with them, but these relations ought only to involve a *minimum* of interference with their independence. We must have means of communication by the main roads and passes, as well as control of the foreign relations, and securities for good conduct, and for this purpose we were always ready to pay handsome subsidies. These conditions could not be secured by entire withdrawal from the country, as in that event the tribes would despise us for our weakness and distrust us on account of our inability to protect them.—Sir J. Leese (G.L.), Mr. Harwood (G.L.), and Mr. Duckworth (G.L.), supported the amendment, which was opposed by Sir M. Bhowaggee (C.) and Col. Milward (C.).—Sir W. Harcourt agreed that if some understanding as to future policy could be arrived at it would be an immense advantage, but general propositions were of little value unless tested by their application. He agreed with Lord G. Hamilton that the advance to Chitral could not be justified unless it could be shewn that the advantages would amply compensate for the risk and expense, but he denied that the said occupation gave us such compensation. The statement that we were bound to remain in Chitral because we were bound in honour to that course was a pure after-thought on the part of the Government, and had never been put forward before this debate began. He went on to condemn the language of Sir G. White, the Indian Commander-in-chief, as culpable and dangerous. Our object was to conciliate the frontier tribes, and yet Sir G. White had said that civilization and barbarism could not

C—India—Frontier Policy.—continued.

exist coterminously, and at the same time peaceably, as independent neighbours, and he recommended the disarmament of the tribes. No man in command of the armies of the Queen should thus proclaim his own views without authority. The war and the policy of H.M. Government had had most fatal consequences. Its cost (Rs. 4,000,000) was to be paid by the people of India without any contribution from us. It had absorbed the energies and attention of the Indian Government in a way which was injurious to the general administration. If the lessons of the last six months should be learnt, we might confidently look to a better future, but the Opposition must put on record their belief that the policy was erroneous, and must condemn it as injurious to the Empire.—Mr. A. Balfour remarked that it was strange that the Opposition could not avoid attacking the men whom they had placed in the most difficult and responsible situations. Sir G. White had made a speech in which he used phrases almost textually identical with those used in this House by Sir R. Peel, as Prime Minister, in 1844. Sir W. Harcourt had given the House no definite advice whatever, and on the broad question that we could not leave these tribes alone, Sir Henry Fowler's views, he asserted, were those which were now held by H.M. Government. There was no hope that complications could be avoided on the North-west Frontier, but he anticipated that the policy which had succeeded with other tribes would be gradually extended in the disturbed districts. The main source of the amendment was the irritation of the Opposition at what they thought to be a reversal of policy in 1895. As a matter of fact, however, the Liberal Government had no settled or concluded policy at all. They had told the Indian Government that they meant to leave Chitral, and they requested suggestions for carrying out that object, but they left office before that plan could be considered. The present Cabinet, therefore, had to consider not only the decision concerning Chitral, but also the alternative plan of the Indian Government, and they came reluctantly to the conclusion that the decision of Lord Rosebery's Government ought to be abandoned.—The amendment was negatived by 311 to 208. Feb. 15.

—Lord Roberts called attention to the British relations with the tribes on the North-west Frontier, and the military operations of 1897-98. The policy of not interfering with the frontier tribes might, he said, have been wise and prudent 40 years ago, but since then circumstances had altogether changed. Russia had advanced within striking distance of India, and was in immediate contact with Afghanistan, for the integrity of which we were responsible. Between India and Afghanistan there were 200,000 fighting tribesmen who could influence the fulfilment of our obligations to the Ameer, and we ought to insure that that enormous force should be used for us and not against us. The system of non-interference had absolutely failed, and a forward policy was the only one by which we could secure the allegiance of the tribes. The recent outbreak was due to that policy not having been pushed far enough. If we showed that we had the will and the power to protect them, and to prevent any other power interfering with them, they would throw in their lot with us. He held it imperative that we should occupy Chitral, the northernmost corner of our frontier. Employment on roads and railways, and the establishment of law and order, would lead the border tribes to settle down as peaceful neighbours and to become brave and loyal soldiers in our service. Russia had now come near enough to cause anxiety in India as to her future movements. It was therefore absolutely necessary to prepare for contingencies which reasonable men must recognize as possible, if not probable. If Russia crossed the Hindu-Kush valley to the Afghan borderland, the invasion of India would merely be a matter of time. In the best interests of India every effort should be made to prevent an enemy ever setting foot on her soil.—Lord Onslow, (C.), Under-Secretary, while recognizing the value of Lord Roberts' speech, said that on the financial side his policy would necessitate a large increase of the Army and a heavy additional expenditure which India was unable to bear. H.M. Government desired to avoid extending control over the tribesmen, but they intended to protect their own borders and those who dwell within them, and to fulfil their obligations to the Ameer. For these purposes roads must be made and posts established; but the posts outside our borders must be carefully chosen. At present, Russia seemed to be intent on expanding her Empire in a direction other than India; but, however that might be, a rapid extension of the forward policy advocated by Lord Roberts was not opportune. The tribes had been shown that no part of their country was inaccessible to us, and also that we did not wish to occupy their territory or interfere with their internal affairs.—Lord Northbrook (L.U.) thought it unwise to apply to the Pathan tribes the system which had been adopted towards the Baluchis, whose characteristics were different.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.), Secy. for War, observed that Lord Roberts had not proposed an immediate occupation of the tribal territory, or an immediate advance to the borders of Afghanistan, but that we should proceed gradually on lines consistent with the maintenance of friendly relations with the tribes. The advance of Russia and our engagements with the Ameer had altered the state of affairs since the time of Lord Lawrence, and his policy was no longer applicable. The Durand agreement had also altered the situation, and the tribes were no longer able to play off the Indian Government against the Ameer, nor the Ameer to play off the Indian Government against the tribes. It was clear that we must keep open the great passes and trade routes to Afghanistan. Punitive expeditions, followed by retirement, were neither very humane nor economical, nor worthy of a great Power. The Government

L—India—Frontier Policy.—*continued.*

desired to exercise control over the different tribes with the *minimum* of interference with their domestic affairs and their qualified independence.—Lord Ripon (G.L.) said he regarded the policy recommended by Lord Roberts as most dangerous, and its adoption would entail heavy additional taxation on India.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.) denied that there was any real divergence of view between the members of the Government as to the future policy. It was impossible to revert to Lord Lawrence's policy, but the Government desired to cultivate friendly relations with the border tribes.—Lord Kimberley (G.L.) held that Lord Roberts' policy would prove most calamitous to India. *Mar. 7.*

Lord Northbrook called attention to a speech by Mr. Thorburn, an official, at Simla, criticising the frontier operations. *i Aug. 2.*

See also under **Address and Condition of India.**

India—Sedition Laws, &c.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. H. Roberts (G.L.) moved an amendment expressing grave concern at the policy of internal repression adopted by the Government of India, the deportation and imprisonment of British Indian subjects without trial, the Press prosecutions, and the Government proposals to increase the severity of the law relating to sedition.—Lord G. Hamilton denied that any course of repression and coercion was proposed. The Bombay Government, during the plague, had been invested with somewhat exceptional powers for arresting the progress of the pestilence, and persons who had interfered with their plans for that object had been arrested and deported from Poona, and while the plague was raging could not be set at liberty. With regard to the Press trials, the persons charged had published articles containing incitements to assassination. There was no intention on the part of the Indian Government to silence or curb the native Press. The proposed alteration in the law relating to seditious libel would prove to be most beneficial.—Mr. Maclean (C.) thought the proposed new law would suppress all kinds of free expression of opinion in India.—Sir R. Webster (C.), Attorney General, defended the action of the Bombay Government since the arrests, and pointed out that the opposition to the sanitary regulations had diminished. The Indian Government had no intention to interfere with the ordinary liberty of the Press, and the alterations in the Code were intended to make the law clear and unambiguous.—The amendment was negatived by 182 to 109. *Feb. 18.*

See also under **India—Finance.**

C—Inebriates.—Mr. Knowles (C.) called attention to the treatment of habitual inebriates, and moved a resolution in favour of legislation by Govt.—Sir. M. W. Ridley (C.), Home Secy., accepted the resolution, and said he hoped to be able to introduce a Bill in the present session.—Resolution agreed to. *Mar. 8.*

*Sir M. W. Ridley introduced the promised Bill to provide for the treatment of habitual inebriates. It proposed to substitute for the present penal treatment of criminal inebriates a reformatory treatment in institutions specially established either by the State or by local authorities or individuals, the latter being certified. Two classes of criminal inebriates were recognized, first, those guilty of serious crime, and secondly, petty offenders. The first class would, as a rule, be kept under complete control by the State, and the second class would be treated in reformatories certified by the Home Secretary, and subject to inspection. A grant from Imperial funds would be made towards the expense of maintaining these institutions. The Bill also extended the existing Acts dealing with non-criminal drunkards, and extended the period of voluntary detention to two years.—Read a 1st time. *April 25.*

Sir M. W. Ridley moved the 2nd R. of the Bill, which, after debate, was agreed to, and the measure was referred to the Standing Committee on Law. *June 9.*

The Bill, having been considered by the Committee, was read a third time. *July 18.*

L—The Bill was read a second time *July 22*, and subsequently passed into law (see Statutes, *post*).

C—Ireland—Belfast Riots.—Mr. Dillon (N.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the riots in Belfast on June 6th and 7th, and the inadequacy of the local arrangements for the preservation of the peace.—Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.) attributed the disturbances to a Nationalist procession to celebrate the rebellion of 1798.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Chief Secy., replied, and after discussion the motion was negatived. *June 9.*

Ireland—Distress.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. M. Davitt (N.) moved an amendment representing that in large districts of Ireland a considerable population was on the brink of famine; that relief measures had been too long deferred and were inadequate; and urging the necessity of large and generous relief to the suffering districts, and of legislation to avert the recurrence of famines in certain districts. The severe destitution, he said, was not confined to a small area, but extended from West Donegal to West Cork. The work of the Congested Districts Board ought to be extended to districts in the west where chronic distress prevailed.—Mr. Dillon (N.) supported the amendment, and pleaded for a comprehensive scheme for raising the people from the hopeless condition of semi-starvation into which they had been plunged by misgovernment.—Mr. H. Plunkett (C.) said that intense distress existed in several districts, and some scheme ought to be propounded by the Government for relief, but no permanent remedy could be applied until technical instruction and agricultural development was established. Until the Unionists dealt with the economic condition of Ireland he could

C—Ireland—Distress.—continued.

not say they had done everything which a Home Rule Government would do.—Mr. T. M. Healy (N.) considered that the Govt. must produce a thoroughly comprehensive scheme for stopping the constantly-recurring distress.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Chief Secy., said that in August, 1897, the Govt. had begun inquiries as to the probable nature of the harvest, and the condition of the people. They found that exceptional relief was not likely to be required much before Christmas, but that in some districts exceptional measures of relief would be required in the spring and summer of 1898. The distress was not likely to be more serious than that which was dealt with in 1895, and certainly not so serious as that which existed in 1891. The situation, however, was grave. The only method by which exceptional distress could be properly dealt with was either through the Poor Law machinery or a system of relief works. He had determined to deal with it through the Poor Law, with proper checks upon the action of the guardians. The conditions of outdoor relief had been relaxed, and Govt. assistance in money would be given, on condition that the unions subscribed some portion of the expenditure, and that the labour test should be enforced. This plan had been adopted in five unions, and in three works were in progress. The proportion of grant to be made by the Govt. would depend on the representations made by the guardians and on the amount of distress existing. A Seed Supply Bill would also be introduced, and the Congested Districts Board would be empowered to expend more money this year in the poor districts of Mayo and Galway than they could otherwise have done.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) held that the Chief Secretary was perfectly justified in striking out a new course, and advocated a permanent addition to the funds of the Congested Districts Board, for the assistance of these unfortunate districts. *Feb. 9.*

Mr. P. M'Hugh (N.) opposed the plan of the Chief Secretary as tending to cast upon the guardians a responsibility which belonged to the Govt. Nothing but full payment by the Government for necessary relief works would meet the emergency.—Other members having spoken, the amendment was negatived by 235 to 159. *Feb. 10.*

In Supply, *Mar. 7*, and on the 2nd R. of the Consolidated Fund Bill, the matter was again discussed. *Mar. 22.*

Mr. Dillon moved the adjournment in order to discuss the distress prevailing in certain districts in the West of Ireland, where he said there was actual famine as well as epidemics of influenza, typhoid fever, and a malignant form of measles. Many deaths were due to the fact that the people had been living for weeks on insufficient food. The relief proposed by the Government was quite inadequate.—Mr. G. Balfour said the Irish Govt. were completely and amply informed respecting the condition of affairs. It was impossible to prove a single case of death from famine or starvation during the last three or four months. If champagne could be given to the sick people, or they could be sent to the South of France, no doubt some lives might be saved, but there was no evidence that more deaths had occurred than in ordinary seasons. The Government had contributed 75 per cent. of the relief granted by guardians, and had allowed a relaxation of outdoor relief to be made, without insisting on the usual conditions. With regard to seed potatoes they had done more than any previous Government.—After discussion the motion was negatived by 204 to 100. *April 22.*

*In Supply, on the vote for the Chief Secretary's office, Mr. Dillon drew attention to the distress in the West and South-west of Ireland, where he said little had been done for the destitute population, and there was widespread discontent. If outrage should occur there the responsibility for it would rest on the Chief Secretary. He moved to reduce the vote by £2,000.—Major Rasch (C.) urged that exceptional distress, whether in Ireland or in Essex, required exceptional remedies. He regretted Mr. G. Balfour's "champagne" speech.—Mr. Carson (C.) also appealed to the Government to deal with the recurrent distress by giving funds to the Congested Districts Board.—Mr. G. Balfour explained that the phrase used by him on a former occasion was not meant as an insult to anybody, and was only used as an illustration. He regretted, however, that it had led to misrepresentation. He denied that he was actuated by a spirit of niggardliness and a mere desire to save money. He had resolved to lay on the localities a share of responsibility in dealing with the distress, and no calumny would move him from doing his duty. It was not denied that distress existed and was acute in certain localities, but it had been much exaggerated. Relief was given in every case where it was found to be necessary, and the problem of preventing the recurrence of distress had been solved to some extent by the Congested Districts Board, who had been given an extra £10,000. The system adopted would render more easy the dealing with the chronic destitution in the West. The old system encouraged the people to believe that whenever the potato crop failed the British Government must make up for that failure. To throw responsibility on local authorities would render the temptation to exaggerate very much less. In every case where destitution was alleged there had been inquiry, and it was found not to exist to the degree that would demand assistance from the public funds.—After further discussion the reduction of the vote was negatived by 160 to 83. *May 13.*

Mr. G. Balfour introduced a Bill to provide temporarily for relief of distress in Ireland, and for the supply of seed potatoes, seed oats, &c.—Read a first time. *July 21.*

The Bills were read a second time, *July 27*, and subsequently became law. (See Statutes, *post*.)

O—Ireland—Distress.—continued.

On Report of Supply, Mr. Davitt again referred to the subject, and asked for further Government assistance.—Mr. A. Balfour discussed the causes of the recurring distress, and showed what assistance had been given, but expressed his opinion that unless the size of the holdings could be increased in places where there was no other industry than agriculture, distress must recur. The Congested Districts Board were doing their best to augment the number of industries. Aug. 9.

O—Ireland—Financial Relations.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) moved a resolution that a grievance existed through the disproportion between the taxation of Ireland and its taxable capacity as compared with the other parts of the kingdom, which demanded an early remedy. He said the resolution was the result of a conference of Irish members representing every political party. He asserted that since the Union no great public question had so united Irishmen as this. It was one of terrible and pressing urgency. The Royal Commission, deliberating for two years, reported, with practical unanimity, that the tax revenue of Ireland was about one-eleventh of that of Great Britain, while the relative taxable capacity of Ireland did not exceed one-twentieth. Ireland was therefore overtaxed by nearly £3,000,000 a year. The Irish members held that the Government could not legally or constitutionally by the Act of Union divide the expenditure into local and Imperial expenditure; and, apart from that right, such a proceeding would be unjust and oppressive. The Government must find a remedy for the existing state of things.—Mr. Lecky (L.U.) seconded the resolution. He said it could not be disputed that there was a great disproportion between the taxation and the taxable capacity of Ireland. The facts as to what could be "set off" could be ascertained by a further inquiry. But as a remedy he favoured further grants out of the Consolidated Fund for local services.—Sir M. Beach (C.), Chancellor of Exchequer, said it was admitted that Ireland was relatively poorer than England or Scotland. The Royal Commission was asked to report on the taxable capacities of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as on what had been the Irish charges on the Imperial Exchequer before and after the Union, what amount of Irish taxation was available, after those charges were met, for Imperial expenditure, and what expenditure Ireland ought equitably to contribute. The Commission returned no answer to those questions. The late Government started the enquiry because they wished to establish a financial basis for the Home Rule Bill, but the present Government had no such desire. The system of fiscal relations with Ireland was one of taxation, not of areas, but of individuals, irrespective of where they resided, and it was in accordance with the Act of Union. It was impossible to abolish that system and to revert to separate exchequers and separate taxation. There must be common Customs and common Excise; and any alteration would be injurious to the whole kingdom. Taxation was absolutely fair as between all members of the community, wherever they might reside. The sole argument against the equity of the system was that under the Act of Union and that of 1817 particular exemptions and abatements might be allowed to Ireland. This point the Government had been ready to investigate by a new Commission, but the resolution was one which would introduce Home Rule finance. That would be impracticable, and they must decline to adopt it. Ireland would be given an additional grant this session of £615,000 for local objects, which would greatly improve her position. This grant was considered by the Government to be so important that they would postpone further inquiry by Commission until the policy had been accepted by Parliament, but he would be perfectly willing to consider the appointment of a new Commission hereafter. He contended that the present system of common taxation and common expenditure was more equitable to the people of Ireland than any which could be substituted for it.—Sir E. Clarke (C.) said that in 1897 a similar resolution was proposed, when the Government said they had not sufficient information to deal with the question. Since that time no other Commission had been appointed; but the Government possessed all the necessary information. It had been clearly established that great disproportion existed between the taxation of Ireland and that of Great Britain. We were not entitled to refuse to perform our covenanted obligations to Ireland under the Act of Union. In 1817, when the two Exchequers were united, it was recognized that there must be exemptions or abatements in order to fairly adjust the fiscal burden. We could not escape from that obligation with honour. There was no prospect of any further inquiry, and therefore he should support the resolution. July 4.

Col. Saunderson (C.) appealed to the House to deal generously with Ireland in view of the report of the Commission, and of the compact at the Union that Ireland should be dealt with fiscally in accordance with her capacity to pay.—Lord C. Beresford (C.) also supported the resolution, and urged that more money should be given to develop the resources of Ireland.

—Sir W. Harcourt asserted that the Commission had not been appointed solely with reference to Home Rule. He endorsed its findings, but admitted that there was great difficulty in discovering a remedy. The Irish members ought not to bring themselves into conflict with the just interests and claims of the British, but to join with any classes in the United Kingdom who had similar grievances. The unjust burden upon the poorer classes was caused by indirect taxation. He was not in favour of grants in aid or subsidies, because these "doles" always went to the wrong people. Real relief was to be found in the remission of indirect taxation. The Government was entitled to credit

C—Ireland—Financial Relations.—continued.

for reducing the tobacco duty. If this question were to be wisely and justly dealt with, some broad and sound principle of financial reform should be adopted, simple in its character and universal in its application. He should certainly support the resolution.—Mr. Clancy (P.N.) said he had listened with despair to Sir W. Harcourt's speech, which showed that he did not understand the very elements of the Irish case.—Major Rasch (C.) pointed out that there were distressed areas in England as well as in Ireland.—Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.) said he was unable to vote for the resolution, but would support any proposal to improve either the manufactures, the commerce, or the agriculture of Ireland.—Mr. T. M. Healy (N.) declared that until the grievance received adequate satisfaction, Irishmen would consider they were wronged not only by tyrants but by treaty-breakers.—Mr. A. Balfour said that Sir W. Harcourt's speech was designed more to give a basis to some future democratic Budget than to carry out the views of the Irish members, and that it was not relevant to the special necessities of Ireland. It would probably involve an income-tax of 15d. in time of peace if his policy of reducing indirect taxation were adopted. As to the present fiscal relations with Ireland, the Irish members' claim was based upon engagements at the time of the Union. The obvious meaning of section 7 of the Act of Union was that taxation which oppressed Ireland was to be met by special exemptions and abatements. He asserted that the taxes now in force were not oppressive to Irish industries, and that indirect taxation pressed no harder upon an Irishman than on an Englishman or a Scotchman. Ireland was a financial gainer by the Union, and if she were a separate fiscal and political entity she would either be bankrupt, or expenditure on objects of local government would have to be cut down. He acknowledged that Ireland had a special claim upon British generosity and benevolence, but she had no claims which could be based upon justice either in the history of the past or in the necessities of the present.—The resolution was negatived by 286 to 144.

July 5.

C—Ireland—Home Rule.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) moved an amendment representing that the satisfaction of the Irish demand for national self-government was the most urgent of all subjects of domestic policy, and demanding an independent Parliament, with an Executive responsible thereto, for all affairs distinctively Irish. He asserted that no Local Government Bill would satisfy the demand for Home Rule: therefore it was necessary for Nationalists to define their position clearly, and to declare that the demand for Irish legislative independence was founded not merely on the failure of England to govern Ireland successfully, but on ineradicable differences of race and history which must always keep Ireland a separate and distinct country. His object was also to elicit from the Liberal party some expression of their present views, which he feared had undergone a vital change since Mr. Gladstone's resignation.—Sir W. Harcourt agreed that the Local Government Bill would not satisfy the Irish demand, but thought that the amendment was not likely to promote the cause of Home Rule. The Opposition leaders were asked to repudiate the principle on which the English Liberal party, with the consent of the Irish leaders, had, in 1886 and 1893, founded a measure of Home Rule. That principle was the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and this supremacy was specifically reserved, and accepted by the Irish members in distinct terms, in the preamble of the Bill of 1893. It was asking too much to call upon the Liberal party to vote for an independent Parliament for Ireland.—Mr. Dillon (N.) also said that the amendment was not calculated to serve the cause of Home Rule, but after all, he urged, the word "independent" was extremely ambiguous, and he was prepared to vote for the amendment. The Nationalists were still willing to accept a statutory Legislature as a compromise and compensation for the national demand. No Liberal Government could rely upon Nationalist support unless they adhered to the position taken up by Mr. Gladstone.—Mr. A. Balfour said it appeared both Messrs. Redmond and Dillon, who disagreed with each other, were going into the same lobby, and that Mr. Dillon and Sir W. Harcourt, who agreed with each other, were going to vote in different lobbies. Those were mysteries which he could not fathom. As regards the Local Government Bill, the Govt. did not propose it as a step towards Home Rule nor as a compromise between themselves and the Nationalists. They simply brought it forward on its own merits as an integral part of their policy and for reasons quite outside Home Rule. As to the amendment, he said Sir W. Harcourt had avoided the questions addressed to him by discussing the meaning of the word "independent," but he had given no explanation of the position in which Home Rule now stood with the Liberal party. Whatever abstract views Liberals might hold upon the merits of Home Rule, it was perfectly clear that they desired to deal first with "the machinery of the Constitution" before Home Rule came upon the *tapis*. Mr. Dillon was determined to put it in front, but was that the policy of the English Liberals? (Mr. Flavin, interposing, said, amid laughter, that it would have to be their policy.) Mr. Balfour replied that he thought that was possible and even probable, and therefore that Sir W. Harcourt's reticence was wise and prudent, and when it was known that the Irish members were going to coerce their English allies, he thought his wisdom and prudence would become manifest.—Mr. Clancy (P.N.) expressed the belief that Sir W. Harcourt had thrown over Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy.—The amendment was negatived by 238 to 65—majority, 168.

Feb. 11.

See also under **Home Rule**.

L—Ireland—Horse Breeding.—Lord Dunraven (C.) called attention to the report of the Commission on this subject, and urged that a permanent Commission should be established, together with a complete system of registration, and the offer of suitable prizes. After other remarks as to the respective merits of hackneys and thoroughbreds, Lord Denbigh (C.) said the Report was under consideration by the Government, who hoped that a practical scheme would be formulated during the recess. *July 19.*

L—Ireland—Industries Bill.—Lord Mayo (C.) moved the second reading of the Industries (Ireland) Bill, by which the establishment of electrical industries in Ireland by the employment of unused water power would be encouraged.—Lord Camperdown (L.U.) moved the rejection of the Bill on the ground that it gave powers of compulsory acquisition of land which ought to remain vested in Parliament.—Considerable discussion ensued, and Lord Cranbrook (C.) suggested that the question involved should be investigated by a Select Committee. *June 21.*

C—Ireland—Land Question.—Mr. Daly (N.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to extend the powers of the Congested Districts Board, and enable it to acquire land compulsorily, under an order by the Land Commission, or, on their refusal, by the Irish Privy Council.—Mr. Plunkett (C.) urged that facilities should be given for the voluntary acquisition of land, and if all such sources should be exhausted compulsory powers might be given with proper safeguards.—Sir J. Colomb (C.) opposed the Bill as an attempt to encourage land-grabbing.—Col. Saunderson (C.) also opposed it as injurious to Ireland; and Mr. Dillon (N.) said it would enable the Govt. at a small cost to convert the people, whose condition was a disgrace to civilization, into a contented and prosperous class.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Chief Secy., said the Bill contained no safeguards, and it assumed that migration or the enlargement of holdings was the best way of dealing with distress. The migration clauses of the Act of 1891 had never been put into force at all, and he doubted whether they were practicable, but the enlargement process of farms near small holdings had been carried out by the Board with success. They had done this without the need for compulsory powers, and these powers were now proposed on very slender grounds. There was no difficulty in acquiring land at a fair price, and the Bill was therefore unnecessary, and he believed it would be injurious.—The second reading was negatived by 223 to 137. *Feb. 23.*

Mr. Flavin (N.) moved the second reading of a Bill to reduce the statutory term for judicial rent from 15 years to 10 years; also, to alter the method of valuation and the law with regard to improvements; to bring town parks within the Land Acts; provide for the reinstatement of evicted tenants, and to give them the benefits of the Land Acts; and to give the Land Courts power to reduce arrears and to advance public money for rebuilding out of the Church Temporalities Fund.—Mr. Dillon (N.) supported the Bill, which was necessary to put an end to boycotted farms and social disturbance in Ireland.—Mr. W. Johnston (C.) moved its rejection on the ground that it would again unsettle the tenants and prevent them from turning their attention to the proper cultivation and permanent improvement of their holdings. Mr. G. Balfour opposed the re-opening of the land question, and said that these proposals had, with one exception, been fully discussed and rejected in recent years. The only novel proposal was that for a new system of valuation; and the Fry Commission considered the existing method preferable.—The second reading was negatived by 243 to 128. *Mar. 30.*

L—Lord Londonderry (C.) moved for a return showing the financial position of the Irish Church, with the ultimate object of bringing in a Bill to alleviate from that source the hardships now suffered by the payers of tithe rent-charge.—Lord Waldegrave (C.) said the return was unnecessary, as all the information desired was in the last report of the Land Commission. *April 1.*

The Duke of Abercorn (C.) moved a resolution in favour of immediately giving a trial to the reforms and alternative procedure recommended by the Fry Commission.—Lord Ashbourne (C.) said the problem of fixing fair rents was one of infinite complexity. The Commission had found that the assistant Land Commissioners and Court valuers had honestly and to the best of their ability discharged their duties. During the vacation the Land Commission would endeavour to improve the machinery.—After further discussion, the motion was withdrawn. *July 29.*

C—Ireland—Local Government Bill.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Chief Secretary, introduced a Bill to amend the system of Local Government in Ireland. He said it was agreed that the control of local administration should be entrusted to popularly elected bodies, and that the existing system in Ireland was no longer in harmony with the spirit of the age. The problem was how to accomplish this change in a way that would do most good and least harm. The Government proposed that local administration in Ireland should be divided between county councils, urban and rural district councils, and boards of guardians. The franchise for all would be the Parliamentary franchise, with the addition of peers and women, and the qualifications and disqualifications for election would be practically the same as in England, except that in Ireland ministers of religion would be disqualified for county or district councils. The rural district councillors would also act as guardians. The county councils would, in general, take over the powers of grand juries and county presentment sessions, while the rural district councils would take over those of baronial presentment sessions. The

O—*Ireland—Local Government Bill.—continued.

chairman of every rural council would be a member of the county council. The grand jury powers transferred would be fiscal and administrative only, and not criminal matters or compensation for malicious injuries. The latter subject would be dealt with by the county court, with an appeal to a Judge of Assize. The county councils would provide and manage lunatic asylums, and guardians would be enabled to deal with cases of exceptional distress. County councils would hold office for three years, all members retiring together. Six towns would be constituted as county boroughs—viz., Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford. Every urban district council would be the district road authority, and would also deal with district public works, not chargeable on the county at large. They would also collect all rates within the district. On boards of guardians there would be in future no *ex-officio* members. The most difficult part of the scheme was connected with rating and finance. The Government proposed that in future the occupier would be liable for both county cess and poor rate, and the two would be collected together as one rate. The spending authorities would receive annually out of the Imperial Exchequer a sum equal to one-half of the county cess, and one-half of the poor rate chargeable upon agricultural land. The expenses of guardians now levied separately in an electoral division would be charged on a common fund over the whole union. District rating would also be introduced, so that the cost of roads and public works, instead of being charged specially to particular baronies, would be charged equally over the whole of the rural districts benefited. The Bill offered to Ireland a system of union rating and would introduce methods of local administration similar in principle to those of England, and based on the same broad foundations.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) said that without discussing details, it was evident that the Bill had been framed upon broad and democratic lines, and he approved its main principles. He maintained, however, that the Government were beginning at the wrong end, but as the country was not ready to assent to the creation of a large central body, he welcomed the proposals.—Mr. Dillon (N.) said that, while the Nationalist members would have preferred a central executive authority, they would give a frank and friendly reception to any attempt to remedy the defects of local government in Ireland. The Bill was vastly superior to that of 1893, and it would with one or two exceptions confer upon Ireland the privileges exercised by England and Scotland.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) expressed a hope that all Nationalists would co-operate in passing the Bill.—Mr. T. M. Healy (N.) thought it would be received in Ireland with profound satisfaction, and Mr. Courtney (L.U.) described it as a large and liberal measure.—Read a first time.

Feb. 21.

Precedence for the Bill having been voted by 221 to 77, Mr. G. Balfour moved its 2nd R.—Mr. Dillon said he had modified his view of the Bill since its introduction. In some important particulars it fell short of the English and Scotch Acts, but with all its faults it would effect a beneficent and far-reaching revolution in Ireland. He urged that the police should be brought into touch with popular institutions; and that ministers of religion should not be excluded. The financial proposals would give rise to great confusion, and he objected to the landlords being given a bribe of £400,000 a year, while also being exempted from all liability with regard to future increase of rates.—Mr. Rentoul (C.) asserted that the Irish Unionists were largely in favour of the Bill.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) said the Bill merely extended to Ireland rights and privileges that had been bestowed upon England and Scotland, but it was no substitute for Home Rule. He regarded it indeed as a step in that direction.—Mr. Lecky (L.U.) said it was essential that local government in Ireland should be on principles similar to those adopted in Great Britain. The Irish Unionists ought cordially to accept the situation and co-operate with other sections of their fellow-countrymen.—Mr. Lambert (G.L.) moved an amendment disapproving of any scheme which involved a large permanent grant of Imperial funds for the relief of one class.—Other members having spoken, Col. Saunderson (C.) said the Bill was introduced to satisfy the British conscience. Local government in Ireland had never excited any emotion among the people, and though it might in future be more exciting, it certainly would not be so cheap. Under the Bill, the party which had conducted county government in Ireland economically and well, would disappear from public life. Some provision ought to be introduced to prevent those who paid the principal part of the taxation from being overtaxed by those who paid little or nothing. He accepted the Bill as an inevitable sequel to the Unionist policy.—Mr. John Morley held that Ireland wanted, more than new local authorities, a strong central Government, instead of what was the weakest Executive in the world. The Bill would not strengthen but weaken the Executive. He advised that the Irish Local Government Board should be reconstituted, with a Minister to represent it in the House. The Bill conferred on landlords a far greater boon than he had anticipated. He did not propose, however, to resist its passage, though he had only moderate enthusiasm for it. He believed it would ultimately lead to the wider extension of self-governing powers which the national sentiment of Ireland demanded.—Mr. G. Balfour said the Govt. had not brought in the Bill to satisfy the demand for Home Rule, but because it was in itself desirable. As to the Irish Local Government Board, the Chief Secretary was at its head and responsible to Parliament.

O—*Ireland—Local Government Bill.—continued.

He defended the financial provisions of the Bill, and said that if the upper classes would take their due share in the new system of local government, he believed that they might hold the future in their own hands, with advantage to themselves and to the country.—Mr. Davitt (N.) described the Bill as a lame, halting, and dishonest measure. He supported its principle, but would vote against all the financial clauses.—Mr. T. M. Healy supported it as a great measure of peace and reform for the country.—The 2nd R. was agreed to. Mar. 21.

A resolution authorising payment from the Exchequer to the Irish Local Taxation Account of the agricultural grant provided for in Cl. 34, was discussed in Committee, but objection being taken by Mr. Dillon and other members, it was postponed. Mar. 24.

The Committee Stage was opened, and Cl. 1 (establishing county councils) was agreed to. April 26.

On Cl. 2 (election and qualification of county councils), Mr. R. G. Webster (C.) moved to disfranchise illiterate electors.—Mr. G. Balfour said a general proposal to that effect would receive large support, but he could not consent to it in a Local Government Bill for Ireland only.—Amendment withdrawn.—Mr. M. Healy (N.) moved that electoral divisions should be arranged with a view to equality of population, proper representation of rural and urban districts, the distribution and pursuits of the population, and the due representation of any minority holding separate views from the majority.—Mr. Dillon (N.) objected to the introduction of an unfortunate principle, and of a religious controversy.—Sir J. Colomb (C.) moved to omit the words relating to the minority. This was carried by 286 to 19, and the altered amendment was agreed to.—Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) proposed that sex or marriage should not disqualify for election as a councillor.—Negated by 235 to 90.—On Cl. 8 (relating to additional members and chairman and vice-chairman of county council), Mr. T. M. Healy submitted an amendment, that chairmen of urban and rural district councils should be *ex-officio* members of the county council. April 27.

The amendment was opposed by the Unionist members, and was negated by 224 to 150.—On Cl. 4 (transferring the business of grand jury and county presentment sessions), Mr. T. M. Healy moved to allow the county council to administer an oath.—Agreed to.—Mr. Dillon moved to give them power to appoint visiting committees for prisons.—Mr. G. Balfour opposed, as the Bill followed the analogy of the English Act.—Negated by 148 to 101.—On Cl. 5 (transfer to county court of compensation for criminal injuries), Mr. Atkinson (C.), Attorney-General for Ireland, moved to allow the county council and ratepayers to be heard by the county court on any application for compensation.—The amendment gave rise to much discussion. April 28.

Mr. Atkinson's amendment, with modification, was agreed to.—Mr. T. M. Healy moved to limit the new procedure for trying compensation cases to five years.—Negated by 208 to 140.—On Cl. 8 (expenses, &c., main roads), an amendment by Mr. M. Healy as to main roads was agreed to.—Lord E. Fitzmaurice (G.L.) moved to enable county councils to contribute to the maintenance, &c., of any road, highway, or public footpath.—Negated by 173 to 109.—On Cl. 9 (provision and management of lunatic asylums), Mr. T. M. Healy moved to substitute the Local Government Board for the Lord Lieutenant, as the authority to compel county councils to remedy any failure in the performance of their duty. May 2.

Col. Saunderson spoke in favour of the amendment.—Mr. G. Balfour said the amendment would necessitate considerable alteration in the Lunacy Acts, and they could not be dealt with in the present Bill.—Negated by 272 to 98.—Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) moved to omit the necessity for the Lord-Lieutenant's approval of plans, contracts, &c.—Negated by 218 to 121.—Mr. G. Balfour proposed an amendment empowering the Lord-Lieutenant to make regulations as to accommodation of private patients in asylums.—Agreed to; also one for providing an appeal to the Lord-Lieutenant by joint committees.—Mr. Dillon opposed the clause as a whole, as casting upon the ratepayers the whole increase in the cost of lunatics.—Mr. Lecky also opposed the clause, as lunatic asylums ought to be an Imperial charge.—Sir M. H. Beach admitted that the question might fairly be considered at some future time, but he denied that it could be appropriately dealt with under the Bill, which placed the Irish lunatic asylums in Ireland on the same footing as in Great Britain.—Ultimately the clause was carried by 261 to 25. May 3.

On Cl. 10 (powers of county councils as to acquisition of land, &c.), Mr. Carew (P.N.) moved to enable county councils to borrow money for improving any property belonging to them, on the security of their rates, under sanction of the Local Government Board.—Mr. G. Balfour said he could not consent to extend borrowing powers beyond those of English councils.—Mr. Strachey (G.L.) supported the amendment, as it dealt with what was an English grievance.—After further discussion, Mr. Balfour said the Government would carefully consider the question before Report.—Amendment withdrawn.—On Cl. 12 (powers of county council as to exceptional distress), Mr. Dillon said the effect of it would be to transfer the whole responsibility of relieving exceptional distress in Ireland to the ratepayers.—Mr. G. Balfour denied that the clause was introduced to save the Imperial Treasury, but admitted that some Imperial expenditure might be thrown upon the county councils. The Treasury would not be exempted from bearing its share in the relief of exceptional distress. May 4.

C—*Ireland—Local Government Bill.—continued.

Mr. Dillon renewed his objections to the clause, which he said would impose a further burden upon districts which were most deserving of assistance.—Mr. J. H. Campbell (C.) supported the clause as affording valuable means of testing the reality of distress.—Mr. G. Balfour said he would consider, before Report, whether some limit should be placed upon the amount which a county council could be called upon to pay. The sole object of the clause was to improve the administration of the Poor Law.—Mr. T. M. Healy said the first act of the county councils ought to be to refuse to put the clause in operation. Irish distress had been callously spoken of by the Chief Secretary, and his language had excited the indignation of every Irishman.—Mr. G. Balfour warmly denied having done anything callous, or having uttered a gibe or a scoff.—The clause was carried by 179 to 104.—On Cl. 18 (powers of county council as to coroners), Mr. Clancy (P.N.) moved to deprive the Lord Chancellor of the power to remove a coroner for inability or misbehaviour.—Negated by 162 to 90.

May 5.
In Committee, Mr. G. Balfour moved a resolution authorising payment from the Consolidated Fund of a sum not exceeding one-half of the Irish poor rate and county cess on agricultural land in 1896-97; secondly, of a sum representing the proceeds of certain local taxation licences in Ireland; and thirdly of a sum of £79,000.—Mr. Dillon demurred to the selection of the year 1896-7, and questioned the accuracy of the figures on which the proposals were based.—Mr. G. Balfour argued that Ireland was treated most generously in regard to the agricultural grant, to grants in aid, and to the substitution of a fixed amount for the proceeds of local licences.—Mr. Lambert (G.L.) described the agricultural grant as a bribe to the landlords to induce them to accept the Bill, and as a profligate waste of the British taxpayers' money.—Mr. Knox (N.) supported the resolution.—Mr. Lambert moved to omit the words "poor rate."—Sir M. H. Beach considered that the question of the relief to be given to the Irish landlords ought to be discussed on the clause in the Bill, and not on this resolution.—Negated by 186 to 40.—Resolution agreed to.—The Committee stage of the Bill was then resumed.—Clauses 18 to 16 were agreed to, after debate.

May 10.
In Cl. 17, the quorum for county-borough councils was fixed at one-fourth.—An amendment by Mr. Flynn (N.) to exempt such boroughs from the procedure for compensation for criminal injuries was negated by 126 to 89.

May 11.
On Cl. 19 (district councils), Sir C. Dilke moved that no person should be disqualified for election by sex or marriage.—Negated by 264 to 125.—On Cl. 22, Mr. Dillon moved to omit the provision which limited the expenditure on new roads.—Mr. G. Balfour said it was framed in the interest of the rates, to prevent the making of roads as relief works.—Negated by 164 to 113.—Clauses 23 to 32 were agreed to.

May 12.
On Cl. 34 (payment of the agricultural grant out of Local Taxation Account), Mr. Strachey (G.L.) moved to limit the grant to five years, following the precedent of the English Act of 1896.—Mr. G. Balfour said that as the proposed grant and the establishment of the new system of local government were closely connected, he could not accept the amendment, which was negated by 258 to 107.—An amendment by Mr. Dillon to alter the date of the first payment of the grant was negated by 276 to 96.—Mr. G. Lambert moved to omit the grant relieving landlords from the poor rate. He said the Irish landlords had done nothing to entitle them to £300,000 a year as a bribe for swallowing the Bill.—Negated by 235 to 70.—Mr. Strachey moved to extend the Bill to all hereditaments entered as land in the valuation list.—Mr. G. Balfour said this would entail a new valuation throughout Ireland.—Negated by 234 to 83.—The clause was carried by 243 to 60.

May 16.
On Cl. 37 (incidence of poor-rate), Mr. McKenna (G.L.) moved that all the relief given should go to the tenants.—Negated by 251 to 78.—After long discussion, the closure was carried by 182 to 68, and the clause was passed by 200 to 57.—Cl. 40 (cost of additional constabulary and compensation for criminal injuries) was carried by 169 to 69.

May 17.
On Cl. 42 (payment of the proceeds of licenses, and of £79,000 annually to Local Taxation Account), Mr. M. Healy moved an amendment, raising the question as to whether Ireland had been fairly treated by the Government in the matter of Exchequer grants.—Sir M. H. Beach asserted that the Government had dealt liberally and generously with Ireland.—Amendment negated by 245 to 112.—Sir T. Lea (L.U.) moved to enable the County Councils to appoint more than one trained nurse in each workhouse.—Rejected by 199 to 150.

May 18.
The 12 o'clock rule having been suspended, several clauses were passed.
May 20.
On Cl. 59 (qualifications and elections), Sir C. Dilke moved that the regular ministers of religious denominations should be eligible as County or District Councillors.—Mr. Dillon said their disqualification by the Bill was an insult to the Catholic clergy and the people of Ireland.—Mr. J. Redmond, on the other hand, declined to vote for the amendment, and Col. Saunderson said that the clergy of the disestablished Church felt no grievance in the matter.—Mr. G. Balfour defended the exclusion of the clergy, and said that a great number of Irish Roman Catholic priests and laymen agreed to the course proposed by the Government.—Amendment negated by 146 to 68.
May 23.

O—Ireland—Local Government Bill.—continued.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the Bill passed Committee.

May 24.

On Report, the following among other questions were raised by amendments or new clauses, viz., County and District Councils not to meet in licensed houses.—Agreed to, except when no other room is available.—Borrowing powers of Boards of Guardians extended (Sir T. Lea).—Auditor to be selected by Local Government Board (Mr. T. M. Healy). Negated by 211 to 110.—Council meetings to be open to the Press, Sir J. Willox (C.). Negated by 287 to 77.

July 6.

Regulations for bicycles, &c. (Sergeant Hemphill). Amended and agreed to.—County Councils to supervise ancient monuments, &c. (Mr. T. M. Healy). Agreed to.—Additional members for Local Government Board (Mr. Dillon). Negated.

July 7.

Guardians empowered to convert workhouse hospitals into district hospitals (Sir J. Colomb (C.)). Carried 207 to 77.—Councils to undertake publication, &c., of local manuscripts (Mr. T. M. Healy). Withdrawn.—Proposal to elect two Councillors in each division instead of one (Mr. Plunkett). Negated after long discussion.

July 11.

Proposal to omit Cl. 12, giving power to County Councils to grant relief in exceptional cases of distress (Mr. Dillon). Negated by 217 to 129.—Motion to limit the amount for relief of exceptional distress to a rate of 8d. in the £ (Mr. G. Balfour). Carried by 222 to 126.—Amendment by Sir C. Dilke to allow clergymen to be elected as Urban Guardians. Negated by 193 to 62.—Mr. L. George (G.L.) moved to omit Cl. 42 (payment of the agricultural grant to Local Taxation Account). He objected to hand over £750,000 a year to one particular class.—Mr. G. Balfour said this clause formed an essential part of the scheme.—After long debate the closure was carried by 172 to 39, and the motion was negated by 188 to 83.

July 12.

A motion to limit the clause to 5 years (Mr. Strachey) was negated by 161 to 42. The closure having been again applied, the clause was passed by 182 to 43.—Mr. L. George asked whether members who had a personal interest in the passing of the clause ought to be allowed to vote.—The Speaker replied that their interest was one of a public and general nature, and that they were not precluded from voting, otherwise ratepayers or landlords would be unable to vote.—Mr. Strachey moved to exempt "other hereditaments" as well as agricultural land, from valuation.—Negated by 207 to 68.—Motion to omit the provision for grant of certificates for first payments under the Local Taxation Act (Mr. Warner). Negated by 238 to 70.—On Cl. 44 (expenses of District Councils, &c.). Mr. T. M. Healy protested against the obstructive action of the Radicals.—Mr. J. Redmond moved the adjournment, which was negated by 275 to 80.

July 13.

A motion to suspend the 12 o'clock rule having been carried by 282 to 101, further amendments were considered, viz., omission of Cl. 45 (incidence of poor rate as between occupier and landlord), Mr. McKenna. Negated by 236 to 78.—Proposal to divide the grant for poor rate between the landlord and the tenant (Mr. L. George). Negated by 192 to 43.—Motion to omit the provision disqualifying the clergy for election as County or District Councillors (Mr. Dillon).—Mr. Asquith (G.L.) supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Hayden (P.N.), and eventually negated by 165 to 74.

July 14.

The Bill passed the Report Stage at 5 a.m. on July 15.—Mr. L. George and Mr. Lambert having renewed their protest against the financial clauses, the Bill was read a third time.

July 18.

Lord Ashbourne (C.), Lord Chancellor of Ireland, moved the 2nd R., describing the Bill in detail. He advocated it as a measure which would unquestionably effect a great change in Ireland, and open a new chapter in her history, and he hoped that all classes and interests would loyally combine to work out its provisions with fairness and justice to all concerned.—Lord Spencer (G.L.) admitted that the Bill was framed on broad and liberal lines, but criticised some of its provisions, especially those empowering County Councils to deal with outdoor relief, and the disqualification of the clergy. The grant of £780,000 to Ireland could not be called an equivalent to that given by the Agricultural Rating Act to England, because it was to be made for all time, whereas in England it was limited to 5 years. It might be the price the Government were paying in order to carry the Bill, but he feared it would produce a crop of new difficulties. The Bill would not put an end to Home Rule, for the new elective bodies would join their countrymen in strongly pressing that demand.—Lord Londonderry (C.) feared that the Bill as it stood did not contain sufficient safeguards for the protection of the loyalist minority in Ireland, but that they would be overtaxed and oppressed by the inexperienced new local bodies. He suggested that the control of the Irish Local Government Board should be strengthened.—Lord Crewe (G.L.) regarded the Bill as an experiment.—Other peer having spoken, the Duke of Devonshire promised full consideration for amendments, but hoped that none would be adopted which would take away the substance of what they professed to concede.—Bill read a second time.

July 21.

In Committee, on Cl. 21, an amendment by Lord Morris (C.) to add Galway to the list of county-boroughs was carried by 67 to 62.—On Cl. 28, Lord Clonbrock (C.) moved that each rural district should elect two councillors instead of one.—Lord Salisbury said he preferred the single-member system as the most likely to be stable and conservative; and Lord Ashbourne said the Government would leave the matter to the

L—*Ireland—Local Government Bill.—*continued.*

House.—The amendment was carried by 78 to 15.—On Cl. 91, Lord Dunraven (C.) moved to omit the section which disqualified ministers of all religions.—Negatived by 62 to 26.—Other amendments having been disposed of, the Bill passed through Committee. *July 25.*

Some further amendments were considered, and the Report Stage was passed. *July 27.*
The Bill was read a third time and passed. *July 29.*

C—The Lords' amendments were considered.—The Speaker ruled that the creation of Galway as a county-borough was a breach of the Commons' privileges, as creating a new rating authority.—Mr. Atkinson moved to agree with the Lords' amendment constituting two-member constituencies for district councils.—Carried, after discussion, by 116 to 64.—(See *Statutes, post.*)

C—*Ireland—Poor Law.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Daly (N.) moved an amendment regretting that no Bill was proposed for discontinuing the deportation of paupers from Great Britain to Ireland.—Mr. Murray (C.), Lord Advocate, said that a Bill was in preparation which would remove any legitimate grievance.—Amendment withdrawn. *Feb. 18.*

C—*Ireland—Registration Bill.—Mr. G. Balfour introduced a Bill to provide for the registration of electors for local government purposes. *Feb. 21.*

The Bill subsequently passed the second reading and Committee stages, and was read a third time. *Mar. 16.*

L—The second reading was agreed to *Mar. 22*, and the third reading on *Mar. 25.* (See *Statutes, post.*)

C—*Ireland—Treason-Felony Prisoners.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) submitted an amendment representing that the cases of all the prisoners convicted under the Treason-Felony Act, for offences arising out of insurrectionary movements connected with Ireland, might now be advantageously reconsidered.—Lord C. Beresford (C.) supported the amendment, as a large number of Irishmen all over the world considered that these prisoners were treated as they had been because they were Irish Fenians. He strongly condemned the use of dynamite for any political purpose, but thought these men ought to be treated as ordinary prisoners, and that they had already received punishment enough.—Sir M. W. Ridley (C.), Home Secretary, resisted the amendment, and said he was prepared to take the same view of these cases as his predecessors did. The men were treated exactly as other prisoners. They were undergoing punishment for atrocious crimes, and not because they were Irishmen or Fenians. They had had a fair trial and their sentences were not excessive.—After further debate, the amendment was negatived by 152 to 100. *Feb. 11.*

C—*Ireland—University Education.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Dillon (N.) moved an amendment representing that the Catholics of Ireland suffered under an intolerable grievance in respect of University education, which had been recognized by successive Governments, and H.M. Government ought immediately to propose legislation for placing Irish Catholics on a footing of equality with their fellow countrymen of other religious denominations. After referring to the numerous attempts which had been made to settle the question, he said that it was now a burning and most important issue, and that an overwhelming public opinion in Ireland supported the Catholic claim. The best solution of the question would be an independent University and college in Dublin, endowed like Trinity College and connected with the existing colleges in Cork and Galway. The Queen's College at Belfast might be given to the Ulster Protestants, and Trinity College could be left undisturbed.—Mr. J. G. Lawson (C.) opposed the amendment, denying that Roman Catholics had any real grievance, as they could go to the existing Universities, but refused to exercise the privilege. A wide toleration for all creeds existed in the Irish Universities, and the only grievance of the Roman Catholics lay against their own priesthood.—Mr. Haldane (G.L.) urged that the question was important on the ground that four-fifths of the Irish people were now practically excluded from University education.—Col. Saunderson (C.) opposed the amendment on behalf of the Irish Unionists and many Roman Catholic laymen. The only hindrance to higher education in Ireland was the attitude of the Romish clergy. If the Government introduced a Bill to grant a Roman Catholic University, which meant the supremacy of the bishops and priests, they would wreck and destroy the Unionist party.—Mr. T. M. Healy (N.) hoped the question would be dealt with, not as throwing a sop to the Catholics, but as an act of justice.—Mr. Lecky (L.U.) could not support an amendment directed against the Government, but said that as the laity desired a sectarian University, Parliament was bound to satisfy their demand at some future time.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) said he felt strongly on the question, and desired to convince friend and foe alike of the importance of finding a fair solution of the controversy. It was wrong to suppose that the establishment of a denominational University was proposed. The Irish Roman Catholic prelates were content that any new institution should be under the same limitations as Oxford and Cambridge, and that Anglicans, Presbyterians, and men of any or no religion, should share its advantages, but it was essential that it should be founded on lines which would make it Roman Catholic in the same way that Trinity College was Protestant. Society was interested in the cause of higher education in Ireland, since the inability of dealing with this question blocked the way to any improvement in University education, whether Protestant or Catholic. He

O—Ireland—University Education.—continued.

did not believe that the country was prepared to continue to deprive two-thirds of the population of Ireland of the highest educational advantages, nor could he conceive how any Unionist was successfully to defend Unionism unless he was ready to consider the demand earnestly put before them by the Roman Catholics of Ireland. *Feb. 16.*

Mr. Wallace (G.L., Edinburgh) argued against interweaving sectarianism with public education, and subjecting the training of youth to the narrowing and anti-national influences of sacerdotalism.—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) declared that he was in favour of a free and open University, self-governing and democratic. It must be recognized that the Irish Roman Catholics were reluctant to enter Trinity College and the Queen's Colleges. The responsibility of Unionists to do all they could to solve the question was enormous, and he believed it could be done if a democratic University could be founded as a counterpart of Trinity College, the prizes and emoluments being open to all. If the Roman Catholics would assent to the conditions imposed upon Trinity College, the Government might propose a scheme which the staunchest undenominationalist would accept.—Mr. J. Morley (G.L.) said no man abhorred clericalism more than he did, but he wished to use fair play and promote education. He regretted that the limitations on the new University had not been explained clearly by Mr. Balfour. He could not pledge himself to accept any particular scheme, but he gave a general assent to the amendment. In the new governing body the Catholic prelates agreed that laymen should preponderate over ecclesiastics, but he was not quite satisfied as to the solidity of this guarantee, and more information was necessary. He believed that the competition of life would force a Catholic University to keep the standard of education as high as that of Trinity College itself. The last three Chief Secretaries agreed as to the necessity for a Catholic University, and had been obliged, in making appointments, to pass over Catholics, because they had not enjoyed the same educational advantages as Protestants. This fact ought to be allowed to count for a great deal. The demand now made, having taken a rational shape, might safely be accepted.—Mr. Perks (G.L.) asserted that Nonconformists would not agree to establish and endow a Catholic University, and Mr. W. Johnston (C.) believed it would be fatal to the interests of higher education in Ireland.—Lord E. Talbot (C.) and Mr. Lyttelton (L.U.) sympathized with the amendment, and Mr. L. George (G.L.) opposed it, upon which Mr. Clancy (P.N.) observed that the majority of the Liberals were opposed to the demands of the Irish Catholics.—Mr. Carson (C.) said it was the clear duty of Parliament to bring University education within the reach of the majority of the people of Ireland in a form which they were willing to accept.—The amendment was negatived. *Feb. 17.*

O—Ireland—Westport Meeting.—Mr. Dillon (N.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the dispersal of a meeting at a meeting at Westport, and complained of language used by the Crown Prosecutor, and the subsequent action of the police.—Mr. G. Balfour justified the officials on the ground that seditious speeches had been made and intimidation used.—Motion negatived by 227 to 180. *Feb. 24.*

The subject was again discussed in Supply.

For further debates on Irish subjects see also under **Home Rule and Supply.**

C—Labour Questions.—Welsh Coal Dispute.—Mr. B. Jones (G.L.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the privation and distress arising from the dispute in the South Wales coal-field, and the urgent necessity for adopting the provisions of the Conciliation Act, 1896.—Sir W. Harcourt said the discussion was very appropriate. The dispute was not only a local disaster, but a great national evil. The Government ought to exercise whatever powers they possessed with a view to put an end to it, and under the Conciliation Act the Board of Trade had power to order a public inquiry.—Mr. Ritchie assured the House that the Government appreciated the extent of the calamity. The Conciliation Act did not indicate that any inquiry was to be a public one. Departmental inquiry had been frequently made during the dispute, and if an application for the appointment of a conciliator were made he would give full consideration to it.—The motion was withdrawn. *June 24.*

It was subsequently stated that Sir Edward Fry had been asked, and had consented to act in that capacity.—Mr. Ritchie stated that the employers had declined to recognize Sir E. Fry as a conciliator. *July 14.*

Ladies' Gallery.—See under **Supply.**

Land Tax.—See under **Budget.**

L—Legal Questions—Bail Bill.—Lord Halsbury (C.), Lord Chancellor, moved the second reading of a Bill to empower magistrates to accept bail from accused persons without insisting on sureties. Agreed to. *Feb. 24.*

The Bill subsequently passed the House of Commons and received the Royal assent *May 23* (See **Statutes, post**).

Court of Criminal Appeal Bill.—Mr. Pickersgill (G.L.) moved the second reading of a Bill to give prisoners the right to apply for a new trial. The Bill, he said, gave no power to the Court of Appeal to increase sentences. The new Court proposed would consist of Judges of the High Court and Court of Appeal, and would sit in divisions of not fewer than three and not more than seven Judges. Groundless appeals were provided against. An appeal would be allowed on the ground of non-production of material evidence at the

C—Legal Questions.—COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL BILL.—continued.

original trial, but the prerogative of mercy was not interfered with.—A long discussion ensued, sustained chiefly by legal members.—Sir M. W. Ridley (C.), Home Secretary, said the scheme proposed would entirely revolutionize the criminal law, and ought not to be introduced except by Government. The prerogative of mercy was rarely exercised except for the benefit of poor persons, who would not have the means of appeal provided by the Bill. The greatest Judges were opposed to a Court of this character, and declared that in very few cases was it necessary to question the justice of verdicts. The Bill would injure the interests of ordinary prisoners, and hamper the prerogative of mercy.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.) said he did not like the machinery of the Bill, but was in favour of its general principle. He believed that the prerogative of mercy would be more lenient in doubtful cases than a Court of Appeal, but recognized that occasionally there were cases in which re-trial in public was desirable.—Sir R. Webster (C.), Attorney-General, argued in favour of retaining the present system, as more advantageous to prisoners. It had not been shown that in any considerable number of cases criminal verdicts were wrong, and it was very desirable that in undoubted cases of guilt punishment should follow swiftly upon the verdicts.—Sir H. Fowler (G.L.) supported the Bill, which, however, was rejected by 180 to 116. Mar. 18.

L—*Criminal Evidence Bill.—Lord Halsbury presented a Bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases, which was read a first time. Feb. 10.

Lord Halsbury moved the second reading, supporting the Bill on the ground that the instinct of every innocent man would be to insist on facing his accuser and to demand the right of being examined and cross-examined to clear his character; and that it was gross injustice to deny him that right. The Bill involved no new departure in legislation, but was really only the necessary complement of recent changes in the law.—Lord Herschell (G.L.), and Lord Ludlow (C.), approved of the Bill. Read a second time. Mar. 10.

The Bill passed through Committee with amendments. Mar. 11.

The Report was agreed to and the Bill was read a third time and passed. Mar. 14.

C—Sir R. Webster (C.), Attorney-General, moved the second reading of the Bill, and said it was impossible to justify the anomalies of the present system. The Bill, he said, would give full protection to innocent persons, and the great preponderance of legal opinion was in its favour.—Mr. Pickersgill (G.L.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He denied that legal opinion was overwhelmingly in its favour, and contended that further inquiry was necessary before legislation.—Mr. L. Morgan (G.L.) seconded the amendment.—In the subsequent discussion the following members supported the Bill:—Sir R. Reid (G.L.), Sir E. Clarke (C.), and Mr. Bucknill (C.); and it was opposed by Mr. Lyttelton (L.U.), Mr. T. M. Healy (N.), Mr. A. Jones (G.L.), Mr. Carson (C.), Sergeant Hemphill (G.L.), and others.—Ultimately the closure was carried by 218 to 91, and the second reading was passed by 229 to 80. April 25.

A motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was negatived by 189 to 92. June 27.

In Committee on Clause 1 (enabling any person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband, to give evidence) Mr. T. Bowles (C.) moved an amendment to confine it to prisoners of the age of 16 years or upwards.—Negatived by 159 to 51.—Mr. Pickersgill moved to confine the clause to persons charged "on indictment."—Negatived by 216 to 75.—Mr. H. Johnstone (C.) moved to restrict the clause to offences not triable by magistrates.—Negatived (after closure) by 249 to 94. June 29.

Mr. L. Morgan moved to allow prisoners, instead of giving evidence on oath, to put in a written, or make an oral, statement.—Withdrawn, after debate.—Mr. Galloway (C.) moved to disallow cross-examination of a prisoner by the prosecution.—Negatived by 287 to 58.—On Clause 5 (extent, &c., of Act), Mr. Carson moved that it should extend to Ireland.—Mr. Balfour said the inclusion of Ireland would delay reform indefinitely.—Amendment withdrawn.—Other proposals having been negatived, the Bill passed through Committee. June 30.

On Report, numerous amendments were considered. One by Mr. Pickersgill, to deprive the Law officers of their right of reply, was negatived by 158 to 94. Various other amendments were negatived after discussion and divisions.—Sir R. Webster moved a series of amendments to Clause 1, the general effect of which was to protect persons charged with offences, who gave evidence in their own behalf, from cross-examination in regard to other offences.—These were agreed to, and after long discussion the Bill passed the Report stage, *July 21*, and was read a third time, *July 26*. (See Statutes, *post*.)

L—London—Allotments Bill.—Lord Carrington (G.L.) introduced a Bill to facilitate the acquisition and letting of allotments by the London County Council.—Lord Harris (C.) opposed the Bill as London was, in great part, purely urban and unfitted for the purposes of the Allotment Acts.—The Bill was rejected by 87 to 25. July 5.

C—*London Government Bill.—Mr. A. Balfour stated in reply to a question that the Bill for the improvement of local government in London was likely to lead to controversy, and, therefore, if it were introduced in the present Session it would have no prospect of passing. Its introduction would therefore be deferred till next Session, when it would be brought in at the earliest possible date.

L.—London University Bill.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.), Lord President, moved the second reading of a Bill to establish a teaching and examining University for London as recommended by the Royal Commission. He said that every endeavour had been made to meet objections.—Read a second time. *Mar. 4.*

In Committee, the powers of the Commissioners appointed under the Bill were extended to the end of 1899, and several small amendments having been made with regard to teachers and the examinations of the University the Bill passed through Committee *Mar. 10*, and was read a third time. *Mar. 18.*

O—Sir J. Gorst (C.), Vice-President, moved the second reading of the Bill. He said the need for a teaching University in London was generally admitted, and the Bill adopted the method recommended by the Cowper Commission of modifying the constitution of the existing University so as to meet the wants of the case. It was acceptable to all the public bodies in London connected with higher education. There was no ground for any fear that teachers would have a preponderating influence in the new University, or that the standard of degrees would be lowered, or the rights of external students injured.—**Mr. Harwood (G.L.)** moved the rejection of the Bill on the ground that it did not carry out its professed object, and that the institutions referred to in the Bill were not of a character to form the foundation of a teaching University, they having mostly no claim to an academical character.—**Mr. Haldane (G.L.)** said the Bill was accepted by the University of London, and the position of the examining University would remain unchanged. The Bill was necessary, and without it University education in London could make no progress.—**Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.)** opposed the Bill, arguing that it might imperil the position of science, injuriously affect country colleges and private students, lower the standard of degrees, and take away the right of London University to veto any change which would interfere with their great work, contrary to the provisions of their charter.—**Mr. Bryce (G.L.)** replied that Convocation had signified its approval of the Bill. It would create a real teaching University, the existing one being nothing more than an examining Board.—After further discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the Bill was read a second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Law *June 14.*

The Bill was considered on its return from the Standing Committee, and various amendments were discussed.—One by **Sir J. Lubbock** to extend the area within which affiliated colleges might be recognized by the Senate was negatived by 183 to 78.—Another by **Sir C. Dilke (G.L.)** to provide that the matriculation examination in the University, and all subsequent examinations, should be the same for all students, whether external or internal, was negatived by 115 to 46. *July 25.*

The Bill subsequently passed the 3rd R. (See Statutes, *post*).

O—London.—Westminster Bills.—A private Bill for extending the Victoria Embankment, and other purposes, was rejected by 836 to 84. *April 26.*

A Bill promoted by the London County Council to bring a tramway across Westminster Bridge was rejected by 248 to 129. *May 5.*

See also under **Public Buildings Bill** and **Church of England.**

L.—Lunacy Bill.—**Lord Halsbury (C.),** Lord Chancellor, introduced a Bill to amend the Lunacy Laws. *Mar. 25.*

Lord Halsbury moved the second reading of the Bill, explaining that its main object was to effectively safeguard the power of making urgency orders for the detention of persons of unsound mind without unduly interfering with the prompt treatment of patients in proper cases, also to allow pensions to officers and servants of asylums.—**Lord Kimberley (G.L.)** and **Lord Ripon (G.L.)** urged that the question of pensions to officers of asylums should be left to the discretion of the County Councils. Agreed to. *May 5.*

The Bill passed through Committee, *May 23*, and was read a third time, *June 28*, but made no further progress.

O—Madagascar.—**Mr. Curzon** stated that H. M. Ambassador at Paris would be instructed to make representations to the new French Government with reference to the position of British trade in Madagascar. *July 5.*

See also under **Address.**

L.—Marriages, Colonial.—**Lord Strathcona** moved the second reading of the Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister) Bill, which proposed to validate in the United Kingdom marriages lawfully contracted by domiciled subjects in any British colony, between a man and his deceased wife's sister. It would not affect the marriage law of the United Kingdom. Such marriages were valid in Canada, Australia, and most other self-governing colonies; but the offspring were not allowed to inherit real property in this country belonging to their parents.—**Lord Halsbury (C.),** Lord Chancellor, moved the rejection of the Bill, on the ground that the colonies had no right to dictate how the law of inheritance to land in England should operate.—**Lord James of Hereford (L.U.)** said that such marriages were valid in this country for some purposes, but not for others, which was a glaring anomaly.—**Lord Kimberley (G.L.)** said he could not see that any injury could be done to the people of this country by the Bill.—The second reading was carried by 129 to 46. *July 8.*

In Committee, an amendment by **Lord Strathcona** to make it clear that the measure would apply only to marriages in colonies in which both parties were domiciled, was inserted, and the Bill passed through Committee. *July 14.*

The Bill was read a third time *July 27*, but made no progress in the Lower House.

C—Marriages (Nonconformists) Bill.—Mr. Perks (G.L.) moved the second reading of this Bill, which proposed to abolish the necessity for the attendance of registrars at marriages in Nonconformist and Roman Catholic places of worship, and thus, he said, to remove, not merely a sentimental, but a practical grievance.—Mr. Gedge (C.) move the rejection of the Bill on the ground that it removed existing safeguards in the interests of women. He advocated a preliminary civil ceremony being made compulsory. Motion not seconded.—Sir R. Webster (C.), Attorney-General, said he had already twice endeavoured to meet the grievance of which Nonconformists complained, and he should support the second reading, with reference to a Committee added. It was necessary to insist on safeguards which were absent from the Bill, one being that the person officiating must be duly authorized by the governing body of the place of worship, and the other was that a permanent register-book should be preserved in the church or chapel.—Read a second time. *Mar. 28.*

In Committee, Sir R. Webster moved that every marriage should be solemnized in the presence of a "duly authorized person," with the view of securing the attendance of a responsible individual.—Agreed to.—He next moved that such person should be one authorized by the trustees or governing body of the registered building, whose name and address should be sent to the Registrar-General and the local Superintendent Registrar. This having been agreed to, the Bill passed through Committee. *June 16.*

The Bill was read a third time *Aug. 3*, and subsequently passed the House of Lords. (See Statutes, *post*).

Marylebone Churches.—See under **Church of England.**

L—Merchant Shipping.—Lord Muskerry (C.) called attention to the danger of sending steamers to sea insufficiently ballasted, and moved a resolution for a ballast load-mark to be placed on all such vessels.—Lord Dudley (C.), Secy. Board of Trade, said they would not be justified in harassing shipowners by such a regulation, as the present law was sufficient to deal with cases of inadequate ballasting.—Motion withdrawn. *Feb. 15.*

O—Mr. Ritchie (C.), Pres. of Bd. of Trade, moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to deal with the Mercantile Marine Fund, and the question of lighthouse dues. He proposed that the charges connected with the fund should not in future be defrayed out of the light dues, but by the Exchequer. The system of levying light dues would be altered, and a scale established based on tonnage. The result would be to reduce the dues by £185,000. It was not proposed to alter the existing immunity of the Royal Navy from payment of the dues, but the exemption hitherto granted to yachts, tugs, and fish-carrying vessels would be discontinued.—Mr. T. G. Bowles (C.) moved an amendment insisting on the expenses of maintaining lights, buoys, and beacons being defrayed out of the public revenue.—Mr. Bryce (G.L.) supported the Bill as simplifying the existing system, and opposed the amendment.—After further debate the amendment was negatived by 184 to 35, and a motion to refer the Bill to the Standing Committee on Trade was carried by 167 to 45. *Mar. 17.*

On return of the Bill from the Standing Committee, Mr. Ritchie moved its re-committal, to insert a clause providing for the remission of one-fifth of the light dues to all ships which carried boys between the ages of 15 and 19 who were enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve. He said that the decrease in the number of British merchant seamen had given rise to considerable anxiety, and the Government were now endeavouring to do something to remedy the evil. The fact that 30 per cent. of the petty officers and men were foreigners was a danger to our commercial interests and to our national defence. If the shipowners fully entered into the scheme the number of boys would be 16,150, and the grant £62,559.—Mr. Bryce (G.L.) said the proposal must be regarded as experimental, but it was well worthy of consideration.—A long discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. C. McArthur (L.U.) said the plan was in principle most valuable.—Sir F. Evans (G.L.) declared that it would not succeed, and Mr. C. Wilson (G.L.) considered it fore-doomed to failure.—Mr. Goschen hoped that shipowners would not make this a question merely of £ s. d. It was of immense importance to the shipping interest to multiply the British sea-going population.—Col. Denny (C.) said that some large shipowners had expressed willingness to give the scheme a fair trial.—The clause was carried by 189 to 37. The Bill was read a third time. *July 27.*

L—The Bill passed the 2nd R. *Aug. 4*, 3rd R. *Aug. 8*, and subsequently became law (see Statutes, *post*).

Militia.—See under **Army.**

Museums.—See under **Wales.**

O—National Defence.—On the second reading of the Finance Bill, Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) urged that the measures for National Defence which were needed were not consistent with the reduction of taxation proposed in the Budget.—Sir W. Harcourt declined to endorse this contention. He charged the Government with not having sufficiently reduced taxation. If there was nothing alarming in the present state of affairs, there was no reason why they should forego the very small reduction of taxation now offered. He presumed the Cabinet were satisfied that the condition of affairs was such as to justify

O—National Defence.—continued.

it.—Sir M. H. Beach, in reply, said that the Government had framed their expenditure and taxation on the circumstances before them. He admitted that the expenditure on the Army and Navy was very large, but the increase was mainly due to the demands of the people of the country. June 6.

See also under Army, Navy, and Budget.

O—*Navy.—On going into Committee, Mr. Goschen (C.), First Ld. of the Admiralty, said he asked for the colossal sum of £25,550,000 for the Navy, and he hoped to give an account of its condition so as to satisfy the public, while avoiding optimism. The advance in recent years in the number of men and ships had been enormous. It was not desirable to speak in advance of all our naval resources, but he assured the House that the distribution and combination of their forces had been carefully considered as regards every trade route, and every route by which food supplies arrived. In the year 1898-9 there would be an increase of 6,340 men of various ratings, and there was no difficulty in securing the additional number of men, although they were short of officers. In future the Reserve would consist only of men who would submit to six months' training on a man-of-war. As to shipbuilding, he greatly regretted the delay in construction, due to the dispute in the engineering trades. On April 1st, 1899, there would be under construction, 9 first-class battleships, 12 first-class cruisers, 6 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 2 sloops, 4 gunboats, and 41 torpedo-boat destroyers. The value of these ships could not be put lower than £23,000,000. The programme for 1899 had to be grafted on to that of 1898, which must be carried out with all the energy of contractors and dockyards. It comprised 3 new battleships, 4 armoured cruisers, and 4 sloops. The number of battleships was proposed after a careful study of what had been done by other maritime Powers.—Mr. W. Allen (G.L.) moved an amendment in favour of a fuller provision for manning the fleet, which was seconded by Lord C. Beresford (C.), who said that every effort ought to be made to lay down ships at once, to meet the demands which were absolutely necessary.—The amendment was negatived after discussion, and the House went into Committee. Mar. 10.

In Committee, on the vote for 106,390 officers, seamen, boys, and Royal Marines, Mr. E. Robertson (G.L.) spoke on the question of Admiralty contracts, and said that the shipbuilding programme of last year had resulted in delay and failure amounting to a breakdown. It was a year of naval humiliation and administrative mortification. With regard to the shipbuilding programme, he referred to the labour disputes, and held that the terms of the contracts did not provide for the case of a lock-out, and that the Admiralty ought to enforce the penalty and strike clauses against the contractors.—Mr. Macartney (C.), Secy. to the Admiralty, said that the time for deciding had not arrived, but the Admiralty knew what the rights of a contractor were, and the Courts had decided that it was immaterial whether the clause of the contract contained the word "lock-out" or not. The case of every individual contractor would be considered.—Sir W. Harcourt said that the strike clause applied only to cases where the workmen had struck in the works where the contract was being executed, and not to a lock-out. If it were illegal for the Government to enforce the penalty clause our Admiralty contracts were simply worthless.—Sir R. Webster (C.), Att.-Gen., said that the law applicable to the case was not doubtful. When final payment came to be made for a ship the question would arise whether it had been completed within the given time or not. The Government had no power at present to decide as to penalties, and there was no shadow of foundation for the suggestion that they had taken sides with the contractors.—Mr. A. Chamberlain (L.U.), Civil Lord, stated the progress made during the year under the Naval Works Act of 1897. He admitted that the progress of the works had in many cases been disappointingly slow, owing to unexpected difficulties.—After further debate, the vote was agreed to. Mar. 11.

In Supply, on the Supplementary Estimates, 1897-8, a debate arose on the question of using part of the surplus of one year to defray the expenses of the next, instead of applying it to the National Debt.—Mr. Goddard (G.L.) moved a reduction of the Vote, which was negatived by 174 to 65. Mar. 14.

The suspension of the 12 o'clock rule having been carried (176 to 39), the Navy Estimates were further considered. On the vote of £4,988,000 for wages, &c., Mr. Goschen referred to a statement by Sir C. Dilke, respecting the shipbuilding of this country as compared with that of France and Russia. He said he had always avoided, as far as possible, drawing such comparisons, but it was incorrect to say that between 1893 and 1896 we had built 7 ships of 95,000 tons, while France and Russia had built 11 ships of 98,700 tons. The Russian and French ships had been much longer on the stocks than ours, and therefore the criterion was not a correct one. Since 1896 we had finished some of the magnificent ships of the *Majestic* class, and France had added one ship and Russia three ships to their navies. The aggregate tonnage of British vessels built between 1893 and 1898 was 199,400 tons, while that of France and Russia was 136,195 tons. Our new ships were much larger and better than any of those added by France and Russia. Some delay had occurred in the production of armour, due to the strike, and to new processes of manufacture, but other nations had been no better off than ourselves. Sheffield would be able in future to supply almost as much armour as all the other manufacturers in Europe. The new 6-in. armour equalled in resisting power the old 10-in. plate. Referring to the contribution of

C—*Navy.—continued.

the colonies for naval defence, he admitted that it was very small, but the idea that they should help had taken root and he hoped it would grow rapidly. As to the Reserve, in the event of mobilization 12,000 men would come forward in a fortnight. The new class of Reserves, who were bound to go to sea for six months, had reached nearly 2,000, and if the experiment succeeded he should propose to increase the number.—Sir C. Dilke maintained the accuracy of his statement. He also suggested that the experiment of a colonial naval reserve should be tried first in Newfoundland.—Various other questions having been discussed, the vote was agreed to.—On the vote for the Admiralty, Lord C. Beresford contrasted the pay of the Naval Lords with that of officers of corresponding rank in the Army. In the discussion which ensued, Dr. Tanner (N.) was directed to withdraw from the House for disorderly interruptions.—Vote agreed to, as also one for works and repairs.

Mar. 18.

Mr. Goschen replied to questions concerning a seaman who was punished for refusing to remove shamrock from his cap on St. Patrick's day. The incident gave rise to some discussion, in the course of which Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) was removed from the House, under the Speaker's direction, for disorderly conduct.

April 4.

Mr. Goschen announced that the Naval manœuvres would not be held, owing to the necessity for husbanding the coal reserve in view of the Welsh strike.

June 20.

—Lord Hood of Avalon (C.) initiated a short discussion on the armament of battleships, and recommended the adoption of naval guns of great power.

June 23.

—Mr. Goschen stated that he would gladly utilize the seafaring population of the colonies to increase our naval power, but the difficulties in the way of any scheme had hitherto been insuperable.

June 30.

In Supply, on a vote of £5,612,000 for contract work in shipbuilding, repairs, &c., Mr. Goschen submitted a supplementary programme. He first stated that the original programme had made good progress notwithstanding labour difficulties. Our numbers were equal to those of any two Powers in first-class battleships, taking ships built and building. According to this programme there were to be 3 battleships (*Formidable* class), 4 cruisers (*Torch* class), 4 armoured cruisers, and 4 sloops. Two of the armoured cruisers were to be of the *Cressy* class, while the other two would be superior in speed, armament, and size. The Board had to consider the cruisers built by other countries, and it was of supreme importance that our cruisers, which had to protect our trade routes and food supply, should not be exposed to more powerful cruisers from which they could not escape. Therefore, we ought to have a limited number of cruisers able to watch foreign cruisers of high speed. That was the original programme, based upon the principle that we must be equal in numbers and superior in power to the fleets of any two countries. As to the supplementary programme, it was unfortunate that the name of any foreign Power should be named, but it was impossible to conceal the fact that Russia had made it necessary to strengthen our fleet by taking parallel action. H.M. Government proposed no aggressive action—let Europe note that—but they must take action parallel with that of the other Powers in order to keep pace with, if not outstrip, them. Six Russian battleships were to be laid down this year, leaving the balance against us four, so he asked for four new battleships not in the original programme. Russia provided for four cruisers this year. He, therefore, asked for an equal number, in addition to the four on the original programme. The supplementary programme also included 12 torpedo-boat destroyers. The total cost of it was about £8,000,000, and this, added to £7,000,000 on the original programme, made a total of £15,000,000 on new ships, armaments, and ammunition, spread over four years, the time depending partly on the contractors. The four new battleships would be able to pass through the Suez Canal without lightening; and would be designed to meet the ships they were likely to encounter in the waters to which they were sent. He thought hon. members would be able to read between the lines. The Supplementary Estimate would be introduced early next Session. In conclusion, he said he felt the immense responsibility imposed on the Admiralty in having to propose such enormous expenditure, but they had done no more than what was absolutely their duty.—Lord C. Beresford expressed his opinion that the new programme was most satisfactory.—Sir W. Harcourt censured the financial aspect of the proposal. Upon a mere surmise that some country was about to build ships, £8,000,000 more was asked for, to be partly spent before sanction was given. It was a haphazard way of annexing eight millions.—Other members having spoken, Mr. Goschen replied, and the vote was passed.—Other votes were agreed to after discussion and a division.

July 22.

See also under **Merchant Shipping Bill.**

Nonconformist Marriages.—See under **Marriages.**

C—Old Age Pensions Bill.—Mr. Bartley (C.) moved the second reading of a Bill to grant pensions to deserving old people, who had lived a life of industry and care, but whose earnings rendered it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to provide sufficiently for their old age.—The debate was adjourned.

Mar. 23.

C—Parliamentary Representation.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.), in reply to a question, said that the anomalies of the present distribution of Parliamentary power were engaging and would engage the earnest attention of the Government.

June 27.

L—*Poisons Bill.—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.) moved the second reading of a Bill to protect the public against the indiscriminate sale of poisons, including carbolic and other acids.—Agreed to. June 24.

C—Mr. Balfour announced that the Bill would be dropped for the Session. July 13.

C—Poor Law Unions Associations Bill.—Mr. W. F. Lawrence (C.) moved the second reading of a Bill to empower Unions to elect representatives to act on the association, and to allow £10 a year out of the rates for the purpose.—The motion was carried, after debate, by 196 to 56, and the reference of the Bill to the Standing Committee on Law was carried by 200 to 71. March 23.

C—Post Office.—Telephones.—On going into Supply, Mr. Caldwell (G.L.) moved a resolution in favour of giving licenses to municipal corporations and other responsible bodies to set up telephones.—The motion was discussed at some length. Mr. Hanbury (C.), for the Government, admitted that a grave error had been made in 1883 by the Post Office and the Treasury, but the best must be made of a bad bargain. There was a serious legal difficulty in regard to allowing municipalities to enter into competition, involving questions of policy which Parliament ought to decide. The Government proposed to appoint a Select Committee to decide whether the telephone service was a matter of such general benefit as to justify the use of local public funds for telephone work, and whether large municipalities might include outlying districts within the exchanges.—The resolution was negatived. April 1.

See also under **Civil Service.**

C—*Prisons Bill.—Sir M. W. Ridley (C.), Home Secretary, moved the second reading of a Bill, the chief object of which he said was to give the power of applying a differential system, or a system of classification for the treatment of our prisoners, as far as was consistent with the proper treatment of offenders, the maintenance of discipline, and the protection of life.—Mr. Atherley-Jones (G.L.) moved its rejection on the ground that it made a considerable change in prison discipline without allowing the House an opportunity of dealing with the rules by which the change was to be affected. Mar. 24.

Mr. Dillon (N.) advocated a revolutionary change in prison discipline, contending that the present treatment was calculated to brutalize the prisoners.—Mr. Davitt (N.) said that political prisoners were treated worse in this country than in Russia.—Mr. Pauton (G.L.) and Sir J. Brunner (G.L.) supported the Bill.—The debate was again adjourned. Mar. 28.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (N.) attacked the prison system, especially the dietary scale, which he said was one of deliberate, cruel, and scientific starvation.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.) supported the Bill, but advised an enquiry into the dietary.—Sir M. W. Ridley expressed satisfaction at the reception the Bill had met with, and maintained that although the existing system might in some instances work harshly, it was unfair to bring such a charge against the system generally. He was inclined to think that some improvement might be made in the dietary.—The Bill was read a second time and its reference to the Standing Committee on Law was carried by 180 to 41. April 4.

The Bill was considered by the Standing Committee. On Cl. 1 (Prison Commissioners to be *ex-officio* directors of convict prisons), Mr. Davitt moved to make the Commissioners inspectors.—Sir M. W. Ridley said the amendment would abolish the inspectors altogether, and they were absolutely necessary.—Negatived.—Mr. Davitt moved that one Commissioner should be a medical man skilled in mental diseases.—Carried by 25 to 8.

On Cl. 2 (Home Secretary to make rules for local and convict prisons, to be laid before Parliament) Mr. L. Morgan (G.L.) moved that the rules should not give power to any official of a local or convict prison to order corporal punishment. He denounced the brutality of this punishment, which he said was not in use in Scotland or Ireland.—Mr. Davitt and Mr. Dillon supported the amendment.—Sir M. W. Ridley said the amendment raised an important principle, but it stated no more than was the law at present. Corporal punishment had been abolished in some foreign countries, but the alternatives were still more abhorrent to English minds. The cases in England were diminishing, and fresh restrictions had been imposed, so that it was only used as a last resort. Punishment must be held over the heads of the worst criminals *in terrorem*. He desired to restrict it within the narrowest possible limits, but there was a very rough element to deal with, and the authorities stated that without it it would be otherwise impossible to maintain discipline.—Sir H. Fowler (G.L.) asked why was a punishment used which did not exist in Irish and Scotch prisons. The present was an opportunity of materially improving the law, but he suggested a postponement in order that some compromise might be arrived at, so that corporal punishment should only be inflicted in such extreme cases that it would be practically impossible that it should be unjustly or cruelly used.—Sir M. W. Ridley said he was prepared to consider an amendment of the rules, and there would be a full opportunity of considering the question upon Report. The English prisons were much larger than those in Ireland and Scotland, and had a more unmanageable class of criminal to deal with. May 6.

Sir M. Ridley said he could not assent to the total prohibition of flogging, but admitted that it might be further limited. He was willing that it should be confined to cases of mutiny, incitement to mutiny, and grave cases of personal violence. The number of floggings in convict prisons last year was 7 as against 19 in the previous year, and in local prisons 48 as against 112. This was a very large diminution.—Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.)

C—Prisons Bill.—continued.

refused to assent to any compromise in the matter.—Mr. Asquith said that he was strongly opposed to corporal punishment, but there might be cases where the penalty should be in reserve, to be inflicted only after judicial inquiry.—Mr. Davitt contended for its total abolition.—Sir H. Fowler said he was most anxious to abolish the system altogether in all prisons, but in any case there ought to be an impartial tribunal to enforce it. He suggested the withdrawal of the amendment so that the Home Secretary might bring up a new clause, defining the offences for which punishment should be inflicted and the tribunal.—Sir M. Ridley said he accepted the principle that this punishment should be inflicted only in the gravest cases, and would consider the question of the tribunal, which should be one possessing public confidence. He was prepared to bring up a new clause.—An amendment to the amendment was rejected by 22 to 15, and the amendment itself was withdrawn.—Mr. Davitt moved to insert a clause dealing with the searching of prisoners, visits of friends, diet, and flogging, which, after discussion, was withdrawn.—Mr. Burns (G.L.) moved an amendment to improve the diet of prisoners conforming to prison discipline.—Sir M. W. Ridley said that he was prepared to make certain improvements in diet, but the amendment would make the conditions of imprisonment contrast favourably with those of freedom.

May 10.

Sir M. W. Ridley promised an inquiry into the dietary question by two gentlemen and an independent person of experience.—After further discussion the amendment was rejected by 23 to 10.—Mr. Davitt moved that no rule should order a prisoner to sleep on a plank bed, or prohibit talking at exercise during sentence of penal servitude.—Sir M. W. Ridley said the plank bed was authorized in the Act of 1865, but was not in the new rules. It was desirable to retain it as a means of punishment. Indiscriminate conversation could not be allowed between prisoners, but certain relaxations would be made.—Sir H. Fowler said that the State had no right to torture prisoners, and the plank bed was torture. He suggested that the question of rules should be adjourned.—Sir M. W. Ridley undertook to lay the draft rules before the Committee.—The amendment was withdrawn.—Mr. Flower (C.) moved an amendment prohibiting crank labour.—Sir M. W. Ridley said that all such labour would be abolished under the Bill.—Amendment withdrawn.

On Cl. 3 (boards of visitors) Mr. Pickersgill (G.L.) moved that there should be one board of visitors for all convict prisons, to consist of not more than 15 members, of whom at least one should be a lady, and not less than three should be M.P.'s.—Sir M. W. Ridley said the amendment would erect a large board, sitting in London, under no obligation to visit the prisons or keep in constant touch with them.—Rejected by 21 to 5.

May 13.

On Cl. 4 (mode of carrying out sentences of imprisonment with or without hard labour) Mr. Burns moved that no penal servitude prisoners shall be subjected to more than six weeks' separate confinement.—Sir M. W. Ridley said he was prepared to reduce the period of solitary confinement from nine months to six months. Solitary confinement was not so hard as it might appear at first sight, as there were opportunities for exercise and instruction, with a good diet.—Amendment withdrawn.—Mr. E. Flower moved that every prisoner in a local prison should be allowed to write a letter and receive a visit at the end of every six weeks.—Withdrawn.—On Cl. 5 (classification of prisoners) Mr. L. Morgan (G.L.) moved to omit the provision that debtors should be treated as misdemeanants of the second division, unless the Court otherwise directed.—Sir M. W. Ridley said that no person could be committed for debt unless he was able and refused to pay. The object of the clause was to enable industrial work to be imposed on debtors.

May 17.

Sir M. W. Ridley said he was prepared to place debtors in a separate position, subject to certain rules as to industrial labour and food.—Amendment rejected by 19 to 11.—Sir M. W. Ridley then moved that debtors should not be placed in association with convicted prisoners, nor be compelled to wear prison dress.—Agreed to.—On Cl. 6 (prison cells) Mr. Davitt moved an amendment to provide that cells should not be darkened by limiting the admission of daylight.—Sir M. W. Ridley agreed with the object and promised to include it in a rule. The punishment had, in practice, ceased.—Amendment withdrawn.—Mr. Pickersgill moved a new clause reducing separate confinement to three months.—Negated by 15 to 13.—Mr. Pickersgill moved a new clause giving every convict in separate confinement two hours' exercise a day.—Rejected by 13 to 12.

May 20.

Sir M. W. Ridley moved a new clause providing against the infliction of corporal punishment, except (a) in the case of penal servitude prisoners, or those convicted of felony, or sentenced to hard labour; (b) for mutiny or incitement to mutiny or gross personal violence to a prison officer; (c) after formal inquiry on oath before three members of the visiting board or committee; and that where punishment was inflicted a report of the case should be made to the Home Secretary. He said it was made clear that punishment should follow only the gravest offences, and it was absolutely necessary to retain it for the protection of warders against the more violent prisoners. The tribunal would secure judicial responsibility.—Mr. Asquith said he was disappointed with the clause, as it did not secure public judicial inquiry by persons of legal attainments acquainted with judicial procedure. Secret proceedings created dissatisfaction in the public mind.—Sir M. W. Ridley said he would try to amend the clause a little further in the direction of a judicial inquiry, and would go as far as he possibly could.—The clause was read a second time.—Mr. Pickersgill moved an amendment to abolish corporal punishment altogether.—

C—*Prisons Bill.—continued.

Mr. Burns supported the amendment, which he described as humane, just, and necessary.—Sir M. W. Ridley contended that the retention of corporal punishment was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of prison discipline, and he hoped the Committee would not accept the amendment.—Mr. Davitt said he should support the amendment because he believed that this brutal punishment had never yet prevented a single criminal from assaulting a warder.—Negated by 20 to 10.—Another to limit its infliction to convict prisons was defeated by 19 to 11.—The part of the clause dealing with the tribunal was omitted, to be dealt with later, and the clause was added to the Bill.—Mr. Davitt moved a clause that treason-felony prisoners should be allowed to associate, at work and at exercise, with other similar prisoners, and should be allowed to pursue their usual occupations if not detrimental to prison discipline; also to wear their own clothes, to write and receive letters, and to receive a monthly visit.—The clause was rejected by 19 to 6.—The Bill as amended was ordered to be reported. June 7.

On the return of the Bill from the Standing Committee Mr. H. Greene (C.) moved an amendment with regard to corporal punishment, which was negated by 182 to 108.—Mr. Davitt proposed a new clause allowing political offenders to be exempt from badges of degradation, and permitting friends' visits once a month.—Negated by 128 to 62.—An amendment moved by Sir M. W. Ridley to omit the requirement that one of the Commission should be a medical man was carried by 178 to 81. June 28.

Captain Norton's (G.L.) amendment in favour of the abolition of flogging in prisons for breaches of prison discipline was negated by 156 to 64.—Sir M. W. Ridley then moved that flogging should only be inflicted by order of the board of visitors or visiting committee, after enquiry on oath by a special board or by a police magistrate specially appointed.—Agreed to, and the Bill read a third time. July 27.

Lord Belper (L.U.) moved the second reading of the Bill, which, after a short debate, was agreed to. July 29.

The Bill subsequently received the Royal Assent. (See Statutes, *post*).

Private Bill Legislation.—See under Scotland.

C—Privilege.—Mr. Field (P.N.) raised as a question of privilege the vote given by Mr. Macartney (C.) on a Railway Bill, in which he was alleged to have pecuniary interest, and moved the disallowal of the vote.—Mr. Macartney justified his action by precedents, and the motion was negated by 209 to 108. Apl. 26.

Mr. P. O'Brien (P.N.) called the attention of the House to the action of a member of the Mullingar Board of Guardians in reference to a speech of Mr. Hazdin in the House, and moved that it was a breach of privilege.—After discussion, the motion was agreed to. July 26.

C—*Public Buildings Bill.—Mr. Akers-Douglas (C.), First Commr. of Works moved in Committee a resolution preparatory to the Public Buildings (Expenses) Bill. He said the existing housing of certain public departments was contrary to good administration and to economy. A Select Committee in 1896-97 had recommended the appropriation of the Parliament Street site for the Board of Trade, the Education Department, and the Local Government Board, and the Government having now acquired the whole of the site, asked Parliament to grant the necessary money for the buildings. The amount asked for was: For the War Office, £475,000; Parliament Street site and buildings, £700,000; Admiralty buildings, £150,000; Post Office, £800,000; South Kensington Museum, £800,000. The total amounted to £2,550,000, of which, however, about £1,000,000 would be recovered by the release and disposal of the War Office in Pall Mall and the Board of Trade in Whitehall. The scheme, though not final or complete, would, he said, meet all present needs.—Mr. Dillon (N.) opposed the expenditure on the ground that Ireland's claim to a readjustment of financial relations ought to be settled before extravagant schemes were undertaken.—Sir W. Harcourt (G.L.) said that the items, some of which were at first sight portentous, could be discussed on the Bill itself. He trusted that the new buildings would be adapted to the uses for which they were intended.—After further debate, the resolution was carried by 265 to 15. Mar. 17.

On the second reading of the Expenses Bill, Mr. Dillon opposed it on the grounds previously stated, and also because it diverted the surplus of the year from the payment of debt.—After debate, the second reading was carried by 202 to 19. Mar. 28.

In Committee, Mr. W. Redmond (P.N.) protested against such a large expenditure in London when it could be spent with better results in other ways, particularly in Ireland. He moved to reduce the amount by £1,000,000.—Mr. Lecky (L.U.) said the necessities of Ireland were numerous, and he was sorry none of the money was to be spent there.—Sir M. Beach (C.) maintained that the Imperial public buildings were of quite as much importance to Ireland as to England.—Amendment negated by 294 to 81, and Bill passed through Committee. Mar. 29.

The Bill was read a third time, Mar. 30, and subsequently became law. (See Statutes, *post*).

Rabies Bill.—See under Dogs.

Reserve Forces.—See under Army.

Redistribution of Seats.—See under **Parliamentary Representation.**

Russia.—See under **China; Turkey; and Address.**

***Scotland—Education.**—Lord Balfour (C.), Sec. for Scotland, moved the second reading of the Attendance of Children at School (Scotland) Bill, its object being to provide for the longer continuance of children at school by empowering School Boards to make by-laws for particular districts in regard to employment certificates. Agreed to. *May 12.* The Bill made no further progress.

In Supply, Mr. A. G. Murray (C.), Lord Advocate, moved the annual vote, explaining that the aid grant for voluntary schools had not diminished voluntary subscriptions.—Progress reported. *Aug. 4.*

The vote was agreed to after further discussion and a division. *Aug. 5.*

See also under **Supply.**

C—Scotland—Financial Relations.—Sir R. Reid (G.L.) rose to call attention to the financial relations of Scotland with other parts of the kingdom, and to move for a Select Committee, when the House was counted out. *Mar. 1.*

C—Scotland—Fisheries.—Mr. Buchanan (G.L.) moved a resolution calling on the Govt. to enforce the law with regard to trawling round the Scottish coasts.—Mr. Murray (C.), Ld. Adv., said the Government had striven zealously to give effect to the law, and would accept the resolution.—After further discussion, the closure was put, but was negatived by 95 to 88.—Mr. Tomlinson (C.) moved to substitute "British coasts" for "Scottish coasts."—The word "Scottish" was struck out by 117 to 78, and "British" substituted (101 to 89).—Resolution agreed to. See also under **Supply.** *Mar. 8.*

C—Scotland—Highlands and Islands.—In the debate on the Address, Dr. Clark (G.L.) moved an amendment regretting that the Queen's Speech made no reference to questions affecting the people in the Highlands and Islands.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.), First Ld. of Treasury, said that Parliament in 1897 gave a large sum of money for dealing with the congested districts.—The amendment was negatived by 171 to 50. *Feb. 18.*

A vote for the Highlands and Islands of Scotland was discussed. *Mar. 3.*

C—*Scotland—Local Taxation.—In Committee, Mr. A. G. Murray moved a financial resolution relating to the Local Taxation Account (Scotland), by which a subvention of £95,000 would be given in aid of Scotch agricultural rates.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman asked for time to consider the details, and the debate was adjourned. *June 27.*

The resolution was agreed to, after three hostile amendments had been defeated, on divisions, by large majorities. *July 26.*

C—*Scotland—Private Bill Legislation.—Mr. A. G. Murray introduced a Bill to amend the procedure in regard to provisional orders for Scottish matters. He advocated it on the grounds: (1) the ease of obtaining an unopposed provisional order; (2) the holding of a local inquiry, instead of forcing witnesses to come to Westminster; (3) the proper safeguarding of Parliamentary control. Read a first time. *Mar. 7.*

Mr. Murray moved the second reading of the Bill. He said the present procedure was admirable for large Bills, but for smaller interests it produced great discomfort, and, in many cases, injustice. The present Bill recognized that certain measures could best be dealt with under the present system, and proposed that minor ones should be dealt with as under a provisional order. The decisions as to which method should be adopted was to be entrusted to the two Chairmen of Committees in both Houses. Parliamentary procedure would be altered so that private Bills would be considered, not by separate Committees, but by a joint Committee of both Houses. The scheme was as follows: (1) The initial step to be taken in Scotland; (2) the present system of private Bill legislation to be in force if the interests involved were large or non-local; (3) unopposed Bills to pass, under adequate safeguards for preserving Parliamentary control; and (4) opposed measures to be subject to a local inquiry, with the right to appeal to Parliament.—Dr. Clark (G.L.) moved the rejection of the Bill as a crude and ill-considered measure which would complicate procedure instead of simplifying it, and would increase expense.—Mr. Cripps (C.), Mr. Mellor (G.L.), Dr. Farquharson (G.L.), and Mr. Bryoe also opposed the Bill, which was supported by Mr. Courtney (L.U.) and Mr. Thorburn (L.U.). *Mar. 31.*

Mr. E. Robertson (G.L.) said that nearly all the Scotch members were agreed in condemning the method adopted by the Bill.—Mr. A. Balfour said he was disappointed with the reception given to the proposals of the Government. All Scotchmen were agreed as to the necessity for some change, but they could not agree on any one scheme. He suggested that the Bill should be read a second time and referred to either a Select or a Joint Committee.—Read a second time. *April 4.*

On the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, Capt. Pirie (G.L.) moved to amend the constitution of that body by the admission of the Scotch members.—Withdrawn after discussion. *June 9.*

Mr. Balfour announced that the Bill would be dropped for the session. *July 12.*

Scotland—See also under **Home Rule.**

Sea Fisheries.—See under **Fisheries.**

C—Service Franchise Bill.—A Bill to extend the provisions of the law relating to the registration of service occupiers was brought up for second reading, but the debate was adjourned. *Mar. 2.*

Siam.—See under **Foreign Policy.**

Slavery.—See under **Africa—Zanzibar.**

Spain.—See under **Cuban War.**

Suffragan Bishops.—See under **Church of England.**

L—Sugar Bounties.—Lord Stanmore (L.) moved for copies of correspondence between H.M. Govt. and Belgium relative to the proposed Conference on the sugar bounties; and urged that the abolition of the system alone could provide a remedy for the depression existing in sugar-producing colonies.—Lord Salisbury promised that the correspondence should shortly be laid on the table.—Motion withdrawn. *Feb. 17.*

See also under **West Indies.**

O—Supply.—Mr. A. Balfour moved a resolution embodying the rule with regard to Supply, which had been in force in previous sessions and had met with approval in all quarters.—After a brief discussion it was agreed to. *Feb. 21.*

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.—Several Supplementary Votes were agreed to. *Feb. 21.*

EDUCATION.—A vote of £20,710 was agreed to, after a discussion on irregular attendance of children in elementary schools. *Feb. 24.*

A Supplementary Vote for Education in Scotland was agreed to, a motion for reduction being negatived by 197 to 115. *Mar. 3.*

VOTE ON ACCOUNT.—A Vote on Account for £18,900,000 was discussed at great length.—On the Home Office item, Sir C. Dilke (G.L.) complained that breaches of the Factory Acts in regard to processes connected with fish-curing were not prosecuted in towns where fish arrived by train.—Sir M. W. Ridley justified the relaxation of the regulations in case of emergency, but said the law was not in a satisfactory state. On the subject of lead poisoning, the present regulations were not adequate, and he hoped to be able to increase their efficiency.—Mr. Asquith was disposed to agree to the exercise of a dispensing power by the Home Secretary in the case of fish-curing.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Sir J. Leng (G.L.) drew attention to the item relating to the buildings, and urged the provision of better arrangements for the entertainment of visitors to the House, and improvements in the Ladies' Gallery.—Other subjects having been discussed, for which see separate headings, the closure was carried by 146 to 39, and the Vote on Account was agreed to. *Mar. 4.*

CIVIL SERVICE.—Supplementary Estimates were agreed to for the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; Local Loans Fund; Highland Railway; and £23,098 for the relief of distress in Ireland. *Mar. 7.*

Supplementary votes for the British Commission at the Paris Exhibition; for Post Office telegraph service; redemption of the Land Tax; for savings banks, Government annuities, &c., were passed after discussion. *Mar. 14.*

Votes for revenue buildings, and for public buildings in Great Britain, were agreed to.

ROYAL PALACES.—On a vote of £58,000 for Royal Palaces and Marlborough House, Mr. Caldwell (G.L.) urged that Buckingham Palace should be accessible to the public.—Mr. A. Douglas (C.) said it was not in his power to interfere, and there were various objections.—A reduction of the vote was negatived by 110 to 51.—On a vote of £115,000 for Royal parks and pleasure gardens, Mr. Caldwell contended that the London public parks should be maintained out of local funds.—Sir H. Fowler (G.L.) argued that the present settlement should not be disturbed.—The vote was passed by 161 to 39.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—On this vote, a discussion took place as to the residence of the librarian of the House of Lords.—Sir W. Harcourt objected to paying £200 to the librarian by way of compensation.—A motion to reduce the vote was negatived by 106 to 47.—Mr. Weir (G.L.) moved to reduce the vote by £4,000, the salary of the Lord Chancellor, as Speaker of the House of Peers.—Negatived by 170 to 74.—Mr. Weir next moved to reduce the vote by £750 in respect of the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms.—Negatived by 143 to 64.—Mr. Daly (N.) moved to reduce the salary of the Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords. Negatived by 159 to 77.—Capt. Pirie (G.L.) also to reduce the item for certain clerks in the House of Lords.—Negatived by 167 to 79; and a similar motion by Mr. Caldwell was negatived by 172 to 78.—A further discussion took place on the question of the Librarian's house, and Mr. Hanbury agreed that an inquiry into the whole system of appointments in both Houses of Parliament might be desirable. *April 22.*

CUSTOMS.—On this vote, Capt. Norton (G.L.) called attention to the grievances of the Customs watchers.—A motion to reduce the vote was negatived by 113 to 50. *June 24.*

SCOTLAND.—On a vote for the Secretary for Scotland's Office, Mr. Pirie moved to reduce it to call attention to the fisheries of the Moray Firth, and the operations of foreign trawlers.—Withdrawn, after discussion.—On a vote for the Local Government Board, Mr. Caldwell (G.L.) protested against the inadequacy of the vote as compared with England. The motion for reduction was negatived by 107 to 42. *July 1.*

IRISH LAW CHARGES.—On this vote, Mr. J. Redmond (P.N.) moved a reduction to discuss the dismissal of a Crown Solicitor.—Mr. Atkinson (C), Attorney-General, defended the action of the Executive, and the motion was negatived by 127 to 46.—A further reduction, moved by Mr. Kelly (P.N.), in regard to the conduct of the Crown Solicitor at Westport, Mayo, was negatived by 107 to 54, and the vote was agreed to. *July 8.*

O—Supply.—*continued.*

IRISH EDUCATION.—On this vote, Mr. Dillon (N.) called attention to the arrears of grants due to Irish teachers, and a long debate ensued.—The vote was ultimately agreed to.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—On this vote, Col. Saunderson (C.) moved a reduction to call attention to the Fry Commission. He complained that the landlords were placed at the mercy of Sub-Commissioners who went about the country fixing rents, and against whose irresponsible action there was no redress.—After several members had spoken, Mr. G. Balfour said the Commission had found no fault with the conduct of the Assistant-Commissioners and valuers, nor did they find that the machinery of the Land Commission operated injuriously to the landlords. The Government would carry out such of the recommendations of the Fry Commission as were reasonable and practicable.—Motion negatived and vote agreed to.—Other Irish votes were passed. *July 15.*

Three additional days were allotted for Supply.—Revenue Votes were passed. *July 28.*

HOME OFFICE.—On this vote, a discussion took place on lead poisoning in the Potteries, and the effects of phosphorus necrosis in the match trade.—Sir M. W. Ridley described the action taken by him to remove the main sources of danger in both industries.—A motion to reduce the vote was negatived by 90 to 52, and the vote agreed to.

BOARD OF TRADE.—This vote led to a discussion on the patent laws, workmen's trains, accidents to railway servants, railway fares, and the carriage of bicycles.—Withdrawn.—Other votes were agreed to. *July 29.*

LAW CHARGES.—The votes were passed after discussions and divisions on the law officers' salaries, and the work of the Railway Commission. *Aug. 4.*

STATIONERY OFFICE.—This vote was agreed to after a discussion on the reporting of the Parliamentary debates.—Other votes were passed. *Aug. 5.*

The Votes for the Board of Agriculture, Charity Commission and Local Government Board having been passed after debate and divisions, the remaining votes in Supply were put from the chair and carried, numerous divisions being taken.—Committee of Supply was thereupon closed. *Aug. 8.*

On Report, the question of Irish Distress was brought up (*q.v.*), and divisions were taken on several votes. *Aug. 9.*

See also under **Africa, S., Army, China, Education, Foreign Policy, Ireland, Navy, and West Indies.**

Teachers' Superannuation.—See under **Education.**

Telephones.—See under **Post Office.**

Tithe Rent Charge.—See under **Church of England.**

C—Trade and Commerce.—In the debate on the Address, Sir H. Vincent (C.) moved an amendment representing that the artificial stimulus given to foreign competition with the staple trades by foreign tariffs, bounties, &c., should receive attention by H. M. Government simultaneously with the condition of West Indian Colonies.—Mr. Ritchie (C.), Pres. of Board of Trade, said the Government were negotiating for a conference of the Powers with the object of abolishing the sugar bounties. Our exports had somewhat decreased in 1897, but the increase in manufactured imports did not greatly alarm him. The statistics might not be wholly satisfactory, but he did not believe the country was in an unhealthy condition. The Government would do all they could to promote trade.—Amendment negatived. *Feb. 10.*

In reply to a question, Mr. A. Balfour stated that H. M. Government had declined to consent to renew Articles 7 and 15 of the existing treaties of commerce with Belgium and Germany, under which German and Belgian goods were entitled in British colonies to like treatment with British goods. *April 26.*

Mr. Balfour said a Bill was before the U. S. Congress enormously augmenting the tonnage tax upon shipping. H. M. Government would do what they could to protect the interests of the shipping community. *April 28.*

Mr. Balfour gave particulars of the proposed increase of tonnage dues in America, and stated that the Government were doing their best to safeguard British interests. *May 2.*

Mr. Chamberlain said the treaty of commerce with Belgium terminated on the 29th July, and that with Germany on the 30th July. From August 1st, the duty on imports into Canada from this country and all foreign countries entitled to "most favoured nation" treatment there had been reduced by 25 per cent., and the benefit of this reduction would be confined to goods, the produce of the United Kingdom, Bermuda, the British West Indies, or any other British colony or possession, the Customs tariff of which, on the whole, was as favourable to Canada as the preferential tariff of Canada was to such colony or possession. *July 29.*

See also under **Adulteration, Merchant Shipping, and Sugar Bounties.**

Transvaal.—See under **Africa—South.**

Tunis.—See under **Address and Foreign Policy.**

C—Turkey and Greece.—Replying to a question as to the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete, Mr. Curzon (C.), Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs, said that Russia viewed the candidature favourably, and that Great Britain and

C—Turkey and Greece.—continued.

France had supported it, but, as far as was known, no attempt had been made by Russia to force it upon Turkey. Feb. 10.

L—Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question, said that Turkey had undertaken to evacuate Thessaly as soon as the loan had been published. England, Russia, and France had agreed to guarantee a considerable amount of that loan. Although H.M. Govt. had not guaranteed the execution of the treaty of peace, they had every reason to believe that the Turks would soon be obliged to evacuate Thessaly, a consummation devoutly to be wished in the interests of its cruelly suffering people. Feb. 24.

O—*In Supply, on the Vote on Account, Mr. Curzon said in regard to the Greek loan that H.M. Govt. were pushing forward the matter as quickly as they could, and expected that Turkey would evacuate Thessaly within a month after its issue. On the question of Crete, attacks had been made on people in the neighbourhood of Canea, but the acts of aggression had been committed by both Mahomedans and Christians. The Christian insurgents in the interior were living on the property of the Mahomedans. He could not explain the action of the Powers as regards the appointment of a Governor. The candidature of Prince George of Greece had not been withdrawn, but all objections to it had not been overcome. As soon as the Turks were got out of Thessaly, he hoped the Powers would take in hand the final pacification of Crete. Various schemes of reform had been applied to Asia Minor, but had mainly failed because the Armenians were unfitted to discharge the duties assigned to them.—Sir W. Harcourt regretted that an endeavour was made to throw the blame on the Armenians and to defend their oppressors.—Mr. Curzon, interposing, said he had often expressed sympathy with the Armenians and condemned the cruel treatment they had received.—Sir W. Harcourt asserted that the European Concert had abandoned Armenia. The condition of Crete was a disgrace to the Powers: it was one of anarchy and of misery. He agreed with the action of the Government in regard to the loan, but they had thereby broken up the concert. He also supported their action in regard to Prince George.—Mr. Balfour remarked that Sir W. Harcourt had not been able to find fault with the action of the Government, but had condemned that of Germany, Austria, and Italy. With regard to Armenia, unless he was prepared to go outside diplomatic methods, his references to that country were nonsense. Mar. 4.

Mr. Curzon stated that the Germans had withdrawn their flag from Crete. Mar. 21.

In the debate on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, Sir W. Harcourt asked for further information as to Crete and the evacuation of Thessaly.—Mr. Curzon replied that the withdrawal of Germany made no difference in the situation of Crete or in the attitude of the Powers. All were acting together in endeavouring to procure the evacuation of Thessaly, which was the question of paramount European importance. The candidature of Prince George had not been abandoned, but was in abeyance. Mar. 24.

Sir M. H. Beach (C.), Chan. of Exchr., moved a resolution guaranteeing the interest, not exceeding £3 12s. p.c., on the Greek loan of £6,800,000, in pursuance of a convention between England, France, Russia, and Greece. Of this sum, he said, £3,800,000 would be required for the indemnity to Turkey and compensation to persons injured by Greek troops, £1,200,000 to meet the deficit of 1897-98, and further sums of £1,000,000 for converting the floating debt of Greece, and £800,000 for the deficit expected to arise after 1898. In all the circumstances the Government agreed to join with France and Russia in giving Greece the benefit of their joint and several guarantee. The payment to Greece would be secured by the Commission of International Control, and as Turkey could not obtain the indemnity without evacuating Thessaly, it was her interest to fulfil the engagement as early as possible. Resolution agreed to. Mar. 24.

A Bill founded upon the resolution was read a first time, *Mar. 25*; a second time, *Mar. 28*; passed Committee, *Mar. 29*; and subsequently became law.

Mr. Curzon announced that Austria would withdraw its forces from Crete by April 15, leaving a sufficient naval force for the protection of their Consular authorities. This measure did not imply withdrawal from the European Concert, nor any change in policy. Mar. 28.

Mr. A. Balfour stated that the admirals had recommended the reinforcement of the European garrison and the withdrawal of half the Turkish forces from Crete. The matter was under consideration by the Powers. The publication of the Greek Indemnity Loan was fixed for May 2, and the evacuation of Thessaly would take place within one month of that date, and would be superintended by international delegates. Apr. 28.

Mr. Curzon said the appointment of Karatheodori as Governor of Crete had been proposed by Turkey, but the appointment of a Turkish subject was contrary to the public declarations made by several of the Powers, including Great Britain, and was inadmissible. The appointment would be strongly opposed by the whole Christian population, and would make the government of the island almost impossible. May 13.

Mr. Curzon described the arrangements proposed with regard to the government of Crete by the admirals of the Powers. July 14.

See also under **Address**.

Uganda.—See under **Africa** and **Address**.

United States.—See under **Cuban War** and **Yukon Gold Fields**.

University Education.—See under **Ireland** and **London**.

C.—*Vaccination Bill.—Mr. Chaplin (C.), President of the Local Government Board, introduced a Bill to amend the Vaccination law, explaining that it was based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission. It prescribed the use of calf lymph mixed with glycerine, by which inoculation with other diseases was rendered impossible. It further proposed that instead of requiring the attendance of children at the stations, the vaccinator should attend at the house of the child. The period for vaccination would be extended to twelve months, and it would repeal the provisions of existing Acts, which admitted the imposition of repeated penalties. Read a first time. *March 15.*

On the second reading, Sir W. Foster (G.L.) said the proposed extension of the age limit, the regulations as to the place of vaccination, and the use of the new lymph, were very valuable provisions. He urged, however, that it would be advisable to abolish compulsion altogether, and to allow parents who had conscientious scruples to escape penalties by making a formal declaration.—Sir W. Priestley (C.) supported the Bill.—Mr. Bayley (G.L.) moved its rejection. After further explanations by Mr. Chaplin, the debate was adjourned. *April 19.*

The second reading was, after considerable debate, carried by 287 to 23; and a motion to refer the Bill to the Standing Committee on Law was passed by 201 to 50. *May 9.*

In the Standing Committee, on Cl. 1 (extension of the period for vaccination to twelve months after birth), Mr. Channing (G.L.) moved to limit the operation of the Bill to three years, contending that it was an experiment. After debate the amendment was rejected by 21 to 14.—Mr. Steadman (G.L.) moved an amendment to make vaccination optional. Withdrawn after debate.—An amendment by Mr. Carlile (C.) to reduce the period to six months was accepted.—Mr. Gedge (C.) moved that parents who took their children to be vaccinated should receive the sum of 1s. Negated after debate.—Sir W. Foster (G.L.) moved that persons having a conscientious objection to vaccination might lodge a statutory declaration to that effect with the registrar, and in such case no proceedings should be taken for non-vaccination. This, he said, would afford a guarantee that the certificate of exemption was based on honest objection; compulsion had practically failed. *June 14.*

Sir W. Foster's amendment was discussed at great length, and was opposed by Mr. Chaplin on the ground that the Royal Commission had not been unanimous in its favour, and that where, as in Barton Regis, the system had been carried out by the guardians without legal authority, great abuses had resulted, 183 children out of 800 having escaped vaccination in six months' time. If this was the result when the exemption was illegal, he asked what would follow if the exemption were sanctioned and encouraged by law. The vaccination returns for 1897 showed that 250,000 children, or nearly one-third of the whole number born, remained unvaccinated.—Sir R. Finlay (L.U.), Solicitor-General, also opposed the amendment as retarding the beneficial progress of vaccination. On the other hand, Sir C. Dalrymple (C.) and Mr. Steadman (G.L.) supported it. *June 17.*

After considerable further debate the amendment was rejected by 26 to 24.—Mr. Channing moved to omit the provision for the public vaccinator visiting the child's home and offering to vaccinate the child. Negated by 26 to 6.—An amendment by Sir W. Foster to reduce the period for the vaccinating officer to call to four months after birth was negated by 31 to 4. *June 21.*

An amendment by Mr. J. W. Wilson (L.U.) was accepted, that vaccination should be with glycerinated calf lymph, or any other the Local Government Board might issue. Clause 1 was carried by 20 to 7. *June 24.*

On Cl. 2 (no order directing vaccination to be made on any person who has previously been convicted of non-compliance), Mr. Bayley (G.L.) moved that no order should be made without the sanction of the guardians.—Sir R. Finlay said this would confer on the guardians the power of nullifying the law.—Negated by 17 to 11.—Sir W. Priestley (C.) moved that no proceedings should be taken under S. 31 against any person who had been convicted under S. 29 of the Act of 1867, until the child was five years' old, and if the parent still objected to vaccination. This, he said, was a reasonable concession to the anti-vaccinators.—Mr. Chaplin doubted whether it would conciliate those who were opposed to two prosecutions.—Amendment carried by 17 to 12.—Mr. Brigg (G.L.) moved that the penalty in any case should not exceed 5s.—Negated by 18 to 7. *June 26.*

On Cl. 5 (operation of Act) Mr. Brigg moved to postpone it to Jan. 1, 1901.—Negated by 21 to 6.—Mr. Chaplin moved a new clause enabling the Local Govt. Board in emergency to order the provision of vaccination stations, and to dispense with the attendance of the vaccinator at the home of the child.—Carried by 23 to 5.—A new clause by Mr. Channing to secure free medical attendance for children whose vaccination was not running an ordinary course was negated by 21 to 8.—Mr. Channing proposed that persons imprisoned for non-compliance shall be treated as first-class misdemeanants.—Agreed to.—Sir W. Foster moved that fees should be paid by guardians to private practitioners for all successful vaccinations done by them.—Mr. Chaplin opposed this additional charge on the rates.—Negated by 21 to 10. *July 1.*

Mr. Channing proposed that compensation should be recoverable from guardians for

C—*Vaccination Bill.—continued.

death or injury to a child arising from vaccination.—Rejected by 16 to 6.—Sir W. Priestley moved that no proceedings under S. 81 of the Act of 1867 should be taken against a parent who had been convicted under S. 29 of the Act until the child was five years old, if the parent satisfied the Court that he conscientiously believed vaccination would be prejudicial to the child. The object, he said, was to smooth the working of the law.—Mr. Chaplin opposed the clause as modified, because it would tend to discourage vaccination.—It was, however, carried by 20 to 11, the age of four years being substituted.—Mr. Logan (G.L.) moved a clause to limit the power of the Local Govt. Board in making rules, and disallowing prosecutions by vaccination officers without consent of the guardians.—Mr. Chaplin said that vaccination officers had power now to institute proceedings without authority from the guardians.—The clause would enable boards of guardians to refuse to carry out the law.—It was eventually rejected by 22 to 10. The Bill was ordered to be reported.

July 5.

On the return of the Bill from the Standing Committee Mr. Pickersgill (G.L.) moved its rejection, protesting against giving renewed sanction to the principle of compulsion.—Sir H. Fowler said that although he was a strong advocate of vaccination, he respected the views of those who were opposed to it. As a matter of fact, under the Bill, compulsion was absolutely gone.—Mr. Chaplin pointed out that penalties were mitigated, and the system of compulsion was rendered less harsh. To reject the Bill would be to inflict the greatest possible injury upon those who objected to the present law.—Motion negatived.—Sir W. Foster moved a new clause providing for a statutory declaration before two magistrates of a parent's conscientious objection to vaccination, and in such case that no proceedings should be taken against him. He said his desire was to promote the general vaccination of the people.—Mr. Chaplin said the clause would in many districts lead practically to the abandonment of vaccination altogether. On the other hand, if the trouble of going into Court were supplemented by a penalty, only those who had a genuine conscientious objection to the practice would refuse to comply with the law.—Sir W. Harcourt said the third clause of the Bill provided that when a child had reached the age of four years no parent should be subject to penalties if he satisfied the Court that he had a conscientious objection. He should vote for the new clause.—After a long discussion, Mr. Balfour said it was admitted that refusal to vaccinate could not be treated as a crime, and that a distinction must be drawn between men who honestly objected and those who only did so to save themselves trouble. The new clause was not sufficient to accomplish that object, but he would suggest that no parent should be liable to a penalty under Ss. 29 and 31 of the Act of 1867 if he satisfied the Court that he conscientiously believed that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child. He would also suggest that proceedings under S. 81 should be taken only once in respect of such child, and not until the child had reached the age of four. The Bill should be limited to five years, as such a new departure ought only to be sanctioned as an experiment. He made this proposal as a compromise.

July 19.

Sir W. Foster's clause was withdrawn.—Mr. Chaplin then moved a new clause in the sense suggested by Mr. Balfour.—Sir W. Harcourt said the clause recognized that the conscientious objection of a parent was to prevail, but it would be better to have a declaration.—The clause was read a second time.—Sir W. Foster moved to amend it by substituting a statutory declaration.—Mr. Coghill (C.) said he hoped there would be no further surrender. The principle of compulsory vaccination had been given up, and when the country realized it there would be strong disapproval.—Mr. Chaplin showed that the new clause was due to the speeches of 22 members on the previous day, and to the strong expression of opinion then evoked. Parliamentary opinion was steadily tending in favour of voluntary vaccination, and he was compelled to recognize that the administration of compulsory vaccination would in future be absolutely impracticable. He had consequently been compelled, much against his own wish and conviction, to accept the inevitable.—Mr. Asquith thought the Government had dealt with the question in a spirit worthy of the traditions of the House.—The amendment was negatived by 158 to 101, and the clause was passed. Other amendments were discussed and negatived by large majorities.—Bill passed Report stage.

July 20.

On 3rd R. Mr. James Lowther (C.) moved to recommit the Bill in respect to Clauses 2 and 3, and that dealing with penalties. He said the Bill had never been considered by the House in Committee, and that it had been transformed into a new measure. If Parliament prescribed vaccination they ought not to make the law ridiculous by saying that any person who did not agree with it might set it at defiance.—Sir W. Harcourt urged that the Bill was founded on the report of the Royal Commission.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor (N.) said that the opinion of the civilized world was opposed to the action of this country in abandoning compulsion.—Mr. A. Balfour pointed out that all the Standing Committee had sought to do was to distinguish between the careless parent and the conscientious objector. It did so by allowing one prosecution, a more severe test than a simple declaration, but one which had the disadvantage of creating martyrs, and keeping up the agitation. The only question now was, whether it was better to winnow out the conscientious objectors by a prosecution, or by requiring them to satisfy a magistrate. It was a case of accepting the Bill as it stood or abandoning it, and the cause of

C—*Vaccination Bill.—continued.

vaccination would sustain a loss if the Bill did not become law.—Mr. Duncombe (C.) denied that the opponents of compulsory vaccination formed any appreciable percentage of the population.—Mr. Chaplin explained why the Govt. had consented to change their proposals so as to best promote the interests of vaccination, in view of the strong feeling shown in the House and in the Committee in favour of a conscience clause.—The amendment was negatived by 183 to 29, and the Bill was read a third time. July 30.

L—Lord Harris (C.) moved the 2nd R., which was agreed to without debate. Aug. 2.
 In Committee, Lord Ailesbury (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill.—Lord Lister considered that the Bill as amended was better than no Bill at all, or that the law should be left in an unsatisfactory state, under which one-third of the children escaped vaccination. The Bill would deprive anti-vaccinationists of their two great weapons, viz., the danger attending vaccination, and the martyrdom secured by imprisonment. He hoped for good results from the amended Bill, but was disappointed that it did not deal with re-vaccination. He was prepared to acquiesce in what was a tremendous experiment.—Lord Harris said the Govt would consider the question of re-vaccination in the recess.—The motion having been negatived, the House went into Committee.—Lord Feversham (C.) moved to omit Cl. 2 as introducing a dangerous principle, and several peers spoke in support.—Lord Salisbury said that whether the strong feeling against compulsory vaccination in certain parts of the country was justified or not, it existed, and must be reckoned with, and he was convinced that if the clause was struck out and the Bill was not passed, the number of unvaccinated children would be largely increased, and an indefinite period of anarchy and chaos would ensue. On the other hand, the Bill as now proposed might result in a healthy solution of the question, and the recognition of the value of vaccination.—The clause was rejected on a division by 40 to 98.—The Bill passed through Committee *Aug. 4*, and was read a third time *Aug. 5*.

C—The Lords' amendments were considered.—Mr. Chaplin moved to reinstate clause 2, on the ground that it was the only alternative to falling back upon the old law, with all its disadvantages, and bringing back a state of chaos.—Sir W. Harcourt supported this view. Motion to disagree with the Lords carried by 129 to 34. Aug. 5.

L—Lord Harris moved that the amendt. expunging cl. 2 should not be insisted upon.—Lord Rookwood (C.), Lord Zouche (C.), Lord Glenesk (C.), and others argued in favour of omitting the clause.—Lord Salisbury referred to the small majority which had carried the omission of the clause, and to the difficulty which its abandonment would cause. The Bill if passed with the clause, could, if necessary, be strengthened later on, and meanwhile the improved process of vaccination would, it was hoped, remove popular agitation against the practice.—Lord Harris' motion was carried by 55 to 45. Aug. 8.

The Bill subsequently became law (see Statutes, *post*).

Volunteers.—See under **Army**.

Wales—Coal Dispute.—See under **Labour Questions**.

C—Wales.—Land Bill.—Mr. Lewis (G.L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill founded upon the Report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1893 to investigate the question of land tenure in Wales.—Mr. Boscawen (C.) moved its rejection.—Debate adjourned. April 20.

C—Wales—Legislation.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. H. Lewis (G.L.) moved an amendment expressing regret that no reference was made in H. M. Speech to questions affecting the interests of the people of Wales.—After considerable discussion, the amendment was negatived by 129 to 90. Feb. 11.

C—Wales—Museums.—Mr. Lewis (G.L.) moved a resolution in favour of Wales sharing in the museum grants of the United Kingdom.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) replied that Wales received a very considerable share of the grants, and every effort would be made to bring about an increased distribution of objects of art in the Principality.—Resolution negatived by 85 to 66. Mar. 8.

Wales.—See also under **Home Rule**.

C—*West Indies.—Referring to the announcement in the Queen's Speech as to assistance to the West Indian colonies, Mr. J. Chamberlain (L.U.), Col. Sec., said that H. M. Government were negotiating with the United States and Canada with regard to a possible reciprocity arrangement respecting West Indian products, but that until they were concluded it was impossible to give any idea as to what the condition of the West Indian islands would be, and in the circumstances it would be impossible to make a proposal. Mar. 7.

In Supply, on the Supplementary Vote for Colonial services, Mr. Chamberlain stated the intentions of the Government in regard to the West Indies. Pending the negotiation of a reciprocity arrangement, they could not form any estimate of the necessities of the West Indian colonies or of the ultimate position of the sugar industry. The present proposals did not, therefore, affect the general question, and merely touched the fringe of the subject. Firstly, he asked for a grant of £90,000 to wipe out deficits in groups of islands in the West Indies; secondly, for £30,000 to assist land settlement in St. Vincent and to make roads in Dominica. These grants were not doles, but necessary expenses of

C—*West Indies.—continued.

Empire. British produce of over £2,000,000 went to these islands every year, and therefore it would not be good commercial policy to sever our connexion with them. It was further proposed, as recommended by the Commission, to purchase some of the abandoned estates in St. Vincent and to place the labouring population upon them. In Dominica, it was proposed to open up some 90,000 acres of Crown land for small cultivators.—Mr. Labouchere (G.L.) contended that the financial difficulties of the islands were largely due to their costly administration.—Mr. Buxton (G.L.) supported the vote, as necessary in the interests of the native population.—Mr. Courtney (L.U.) described it as a "dole," and believed that the best course would be to reduce the expenditure on the islands.—Mr. Lough (G.L.) moved a reduction of £90,000, the amount of the deficits.—Negatived by 236 to 78.—Mr. Labouchere then moved to omit the item for roads in Dominica and land in St. Vincent.—Sir E. Grey (G.L.) said it was absolutely necessary that Dominica and St. Vincent should be assisted, to avoid starvation.—Amendment negatived by 222 to 46.—Vote agreed to. Mar. 14.

In Supply, on the Vote for Colonial services, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the negotiations respecting the sugar bounties had not resulted in any settlement. Additional grants were now proposed in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission, viz., for establishing a department to deal with agricultural and botanical education in all the islands, and improved communications. As regards the sugar question, the Govt. did not intend to impose a countervailing duty at present, though they might do so later if circumstances required it. In the meantime they hoped to make some reciprocal arrangements with the United States and Canada, and to guarantee a loan for the purpose of establishing a central factory in one of the islands.—Sir E. Grey approved of these proposals.—A motion by Mr. Labouchere to reduce it having been negatived by 178 to 40, the vote was agreed to. Aug. 2.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—See under Employers' Liability.

C—Workmen's Dwellings Bill.—Sir H. Vincent (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to enable local authorities to lend, under certain restrictions, money to workmen for the purpose of assisting them to become the owners of their own dwellings. The Bill limited the amount to three-fourths of the purchase money, the remainder being found by the workman. It also contained provisions for securing the safety of the ratepayers in regard to finance. The persons who would be entitled to advances were workmen, clerks, warehousemen, and shop assistants, whose total income in any case must not be over £150 a year.—Sir A. Hickman (C.) seconded the motion, describing the Bill as purely permissive, and hedged round with safeguards.—Mr. McKenna (G.L.) opposed the Bill as financially unsound in principle, and moved an amendment that any such measures should provide for the freehold being vested in public authorities and not in individuals.—Mr. Burns (G.L.) also opposed the Bill, as inimical to Trade Union principles.—Mr. Russell (L.U.), Sec. to Local Government Board, assented to the 2nd R., as a principle which had been accepted in the case of the Irish tenant farmers ought to be equally good for English workmen. The question was, however, not without difficulties, and the details could best be settled by a Select Committee, to which it ought to be referred.—Mr. Asquith (G.L.) opposed the Bill as a clumsy and belated attempt to deal with an unreal demand.—After further discussion the closure was carried by 174 to 88, and the amendment was negatived by 181 to 82.—The 2nd R. was then agreed to. June 8.

Yeomanry.—See under Army.

C—Yukon Gold Fields.—Mr. J. Chamberlain stated that with regard to the boundary between the Yukon district of N. W. Canada and Alaska, the question of referring it to arbitration was under consideration by H. M. Government and that of the United States. He hoped an agreement would shortly be concluded for a *modus vivendi* at the passes on the routes to the mining districts. April 25.

Zanzibar.—See under Africa.

Prorogation.—Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission. Aug. 12.

The QUEEN'S SPEECH referred first to the war between the United States and Spain, and expressed a hope that the negotiations would end in an honourable and enduring peace. H. M.'s Speech went on to announce the acquisition of Wei-hai-wei; also the guarantee of a loan to Greece and the evacuation of Thessaly; the conclusion of a convention with France respecting West Africa; the prospective establishment of Imperial Penny Postage; and the improved condition of affairs in India.

The following Acts of Parliament were noticed as among those which had received the Royal assent:—

Irish Local Government Act.
University of London Act.
Criminal Evidence Act.
Benefices Act.

The Speech concluded with a prayer for the blessing of Almighty God.

Aug. 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUBJECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS DURING THE SESSION OF 1898.

NOTE.—The following list contains particulars of nine of the principal divisions which took place during the Session of 1898, which commenced on February 8th, and was prorogued on August 12th, 1898.

In order to ascertain how any particular member voted in any of these divisions, reference should first be made to the number it bears in the consecutive list printed below, and then under the heading showing the number of the division will be found the letter A or N, showing that the member in question voted with the "Ayes" or with the "Noes."

The last column but *one* contains the numbers of divisions attended by each member during the Session of 1898, and the *last* column contains the number of divisions attended by each member during the present Parliament. It will be understood that this is not a record of the number of sittings each member has attended, but only of his attendance at divisions.

The total number of divisions during the Session of 1898 was **310**. The aggregate number of divisions during the entire Parliament is **1,143**, which includes 15 frivolous divisions—6 in 1896, and 9 in 1897.

Particulars of the principal divisions which took place between the years 1880 and 1897 will be found in the previous issues of the *Constitutional Year Book*.

No. 1.

HOME RULE, URGENT AND ESSENTIAL.

11th February, 1898.

Queen's Speech (Motion for an Address).—Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Main Question (8th February), "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, as followeth":—

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to your Majesty for the gracious Speech which your Majesty has addressed to both Houses of Parliament." (*Colonel Lockwood*.)

Main Question again proposed; debate resumed. Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words:—

"And we humbly represent to your Majesty that the satisfaction of the demand of the Irish people for national self-government is the most urgent of all subjects of domestic policy, and that that demand can only be met by the concession of an independent parliament and an executive responsible for all affairs distinctly Irish." (*Mr. John Redmond*.)—

Question put, "That those words be there added":—

The House divided: Ayes 65, Noes 233.

No. 2.

EVACUATION OF CHITRAL.

15th February, 1898.

Queen's Speech (Motion for an Address).—Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment [14th February] proposed to Main Question [8th February], "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, as followeth":—

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, &c." (*Colonel Lockwood*.)

And which Amendment was, at the end of the question, to add the words:—

"And we humbly express to your Majesty our disapproval of the policy pursued in the permanent Military occupation of Chitral and the maintenance and fortification of the road from Peshawur through the territory of the independent tribes, and deplore the consequences which have followed from that policy; and we further humbly represent to your Majesty that the safety and prosperity of your Majesty's Indian Empire will be best promoted by respecting the independence of the Frontier tribes and avoiding the occupation of their territory." (*Mr. Lawson Walton*.)

Question again proposed, "That those words be there added": Debate resumed:

Question put. The House divided: Ayes 208, Noes 811.

No. 3.

EXPENDITURE ON THE
FRONTIER WAR.

22nd February, 1898.

East India (Expenditure on the Frontier War).—Motion made, and Question put, "That, in the opinion of this House, the expenditure involved in the recent operations beyond the frontier of India ought not to be charged entirely upon the revenues of India." (*Mr. Samuel Smith*):—

The House divided: Ayes 96, Noes 188.

No. 4.

BENEFICES BILL.

7th March, 1898.

Benefices (No. 2) Bill.—Order for Second Reading read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time":—

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months." (*Mr. Brynmor Jones*):—

Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question":—

The House divided: Ayes 242, Noes 57.

No. 5.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IRELAND
BILL.

21st March, 1898.

Local Government (Ireland) Bill.—Order for Second Reading read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time":—

Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words, "this House disapproves of any scheme of Irish Local Government which necessarily involves a large permanent grant out of Imperial funds for the relief of one class alone"—(*Mr. Lambert*)—instead thereof:

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question":

The House divided: Ayes 167, Noes 20.

No. 6.

WORKING MEN'S DWELLINGS
BILL.

8th June, 1898.

Working Men's Dwellings Bill.—Order for Second Reading read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time":—

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words, "in any measure for facilitating the acquisition of Dwellings for the Working Class by the use of public money, the freehold should be vested in public bodies and not in the individual." (*Mr. McKenna*.)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question":—

After Debate thereon: *Sir Howard Vincent* rose in his place, and claimed to move "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put." The House having decided in the affirmative,

Question put accordingly, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question":—

The House divided: Ayes 181, Noes 82.

No. 7.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY
PENSIONS BILL.

9th June, 1898.

Great Eastern Railway (Pensions) Bill (*by Order*).—Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [8th June], "That the Bill, as amended, be now considered":—

Question again proposed: Debate resumed:—

Question put: The House divided: Ayes 269, Noes 94.

No. 8.

FINANCE BILL.

20th June, 1898.

Finance Bill.—Order for Third Reading read; Motion made, and Question put, "That the Bill be now read the third time":—

The House divided: Ayes 159, Noes 39.

No. 9.

REMISSION OF EGYPTIAN
LOAN.

27th June, 1898.

Egypt [Remission of Loan].—considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Motion made, and Question put, "That it is expedient that the Grant in Aid of £798,802 to the Government of the Khedive of Egypt should not be repaid." (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*):—

The Committee divided: Ayes 152, Noes 81.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

VOTES IN DIVISIONS—SESSION 1898.

NOTE.—In the last column but one are the number of divisions attended by each Member of the present Parliament during the Session of 1898, from February 8th to the Prorogation on August 12th. The last column contains the number of divisions attended by each Member during the present Parliament. The total number of divisions during the Session of 1898 was 310. The aggregate number of divisions during the present Parliament is 1,143, which includes 15 frivolous divisions—6 in 1896, and 9 in 1897. A signifies that the Member voted with the Ayes, N with the Noes. The number at the head of each column refers to the list of divisions in the two preceding pages.

MEMBERS.	Party.	Home Rule, Urgent and Essential.	Evacuation of Chitral.	Expenditure on the Frontier War.	Benefices Bill. Second Reading.	Local Government Ireland Bill. 2nd R.	Working Men's Dwellings Bill. 2nd Reading.	Great Eastern Railway Penions Bill.	Finance Bill. Third Reading.	Remission of Egyptian Loan.	Attendances, 1898.	Total Attendances, 1895-8.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	310	1,143
ABRAHAM, WM. (Cork Co., N.E.)	N	A	A	A	..	A	..	..	..	..	107	364
ABRAHAM, WM. (Glam. Rhondda)	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	265
ACLAND, RT. HON. A. H. DYKE	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	221
ACLAND-HOOD, CAPT. SIR A., BT.	C	..	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	182	471
AIRD, JOHN	C	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	98	348
ALLAN, WILLIAM	R	..	A	A	N	..	..	..	..	..	151	452
ALLEN, WILLIAM	R	..	A	A	A	..	..	N	N	..	163	480
ALLHUSEN, A. H. E. (Elected, Jan., 1897)	C	..	..	N	A	..	..	A	..	..	120	326
ALLISON, ROBERT A.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	247
ALLSOPP, HON. GEORGE H.	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	A	N	..	74	269
AMBROSE, ROBERT	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	198
AMBROSE, WILLIAM, Q.C.	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	A	A	..	35	295
ANSTRUTHER, HENRY T.	LU	N	N	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	310	1126
ARCH, JOSEPH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	279
ARNOLD, ALFRED	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	527
ARNOLD-FORSTER, HUGH O.	LU	N	N	N	..	..	..	A	A	A	93	397
ARROL, SIR WILLIAM	LU	..	N	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	139	641
ASCROFT, ROBERT	C	..	N	..	A	..	..	..	..	A	81	433
ASHER, ALEXANDER	R	..	..	..	A	..	N	A	..	..	71	217
ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, SIR E.	C	..	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	421
ASHTON, THOMAS GAIR	R	..	A	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	69	295
ASQUITH, RT. HON. H. H., Q.C.	R	N	A	A	..	..	..	..	A	..	80	353
ATHERLEY-JONES, LLEWELLYN	R	N	A	A	..	A	..	..	..	..	65	243
ATKINSON, RT. HON. JOHN, Q.C.	C	N	A	A	N	..	..	A	A	N	290	1018
AUSTIN, SIR J., BART.	R	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	113	454
AUSTIN, MICHAEL	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	106	403
BADEN-POWELL, SIR G., K.C.M.G.	C	..	N	..	A	A	..	..	..	..	57	300
BAGOT, CAPT. JOSCELINE F.	C	..	N	..	A	A	A	A	A	..	206	627
BAILEY, JAMES	C	..	N	..	A	A	A	..	..	..	111	387
BAILLIE, JAMES E. B.	C	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	A	A	72	546
BAINBRIDGE, EMERSON	..	..	..	..	A	A	..	..	..	..	39	224
BAIRD, JOHN G. A.	R	..	N	..	N	A	A	A	A	N	128	404
BAKER, SIR JOHN	C	..	..	..	A	A	..	..	A	N	87	335
BALCARRES, LORD	C	N	N	..	A	A	..	..	A	..	200	828
BALDWIN, ALFRED	C	..	N	..	A	A	A	A	..	..	81	408
BALFOUR, RT. HON. A. J.	C	..	N	..	A	A	A	A	A	..	249	981
BALFOUR, RT. HON. G. W.	C	..	N	..	A	A	..	..	A	..	207	967
BALFOUR, RT. HON. J. B.	R	..	N	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	61	205
BANBURY, FRED. GEORGE	C	..	N	..	A	..	A	A	..	..	206	772
BANES, MAJOR G. E.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	90
BARLOW, J. EMMOTT (Elected June, 1896)	R	..	A	..	N	..	N	N	..	N	119	375
BARNES, F. GORELL	C	..	N	..	A	..	A	A	..	..	162	696
BARRY, RT. HON. A. H. SMITH	C	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	457
BARRY, EDWARD	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	49
BARRY, FRANCIS TRESS	C	A	N	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	55	309
BARTLEY, G. C. T.	C	N	N	..	A	A	A	A	..	N	163	407

MEMBERS.	Party.	Home Rule.	Evacuation of	Expenditure on	Benefice Bill.	Local Govtmt.	Working Men's	Gt. Eastern Ry.	Pensions Bill.	Finance Bill.	Remission of	Attendances,	Total Attendees
		Urgnt. & Essntl.	Chitral.	the Frontier War	Second Reading.	(Ireland) 2nd R.	Dwellings Bill.	Second Reading.		Third Reading.	Egyptian Loan.	1898.	1896-8.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	310	1,143	
DOOKIN, RICHARD S.	C	A	A	A	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	64	269
DOOGAN, P. C.	N	A	A	A	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	292	867
DORINGTON, SIR J. E., BART. ...	C	A	A	A	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	85	392
DOUGHTY, GEORGE (Re-elected on becoming L. U. August, 1898)	LU	N	A	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	96	380
DOUGLAS, RT. HON. A. AKERS-	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	293	1070
DOUGLAS-PENNANT, HON. E. S.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	36	186
DOXFORD, W. THEODORE	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	84	613
DRAGE, GEOFFREY	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	117	439
DRUCKER, G. C. ADOLPHUS	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	116	483
DUCKWORTH, JAMES (Elected November, 1897)	R	N	A	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	140	140
DUNCOMBE, HON. HUBERT V.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	A	251	953
DUNN, SIR WILLIAM, BART. ...	R	N	A	N	A	N	N	N	A	A	A	137	539
DYKE, RT. HON. SIR W. H., BART.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	71	388
EDWARDS, GEN. SIR J. BEVAN, K.C.M.G., C.B.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	A	60	302
EGERTON, HON. A. DE TATTON	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	A	38	201
ELLIOT, HON. A. R. D. (Elected June, 1898)	LU	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	45	45
ELLIS, JOHN EDWARD	R	N	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	44	211
ELLIS, THOMAS E.	R	N	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	57	643
ENGLEDEW, C. J.	N	N	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	28	172
ESMONDE, SIR T. GRATTAN, BT.	N	A	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	67	142
EVANS, SIR FRANCIS H., K.C.M.G. (Elected Feb., 1896)	R	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	60	243
EVANS, SAMUEL THOMAS	R	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	110	373
EVERSHED, SYDNEY	C	N	A	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	37	166
FARDELL, SIR T. GEORGE	R	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	159	536
FARQUHARSON, DR. ROBERT	R	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	89	345
FARRELL, JAMES P. (Elected August, 1895)	N	A	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	42	470
FARRELL, THOMAS J. (Elected September, 1895)	N	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	7	86
FELLOWES, HON. AILWYN E.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	275	1000
FENWICK, CHARLES	R	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	114	453
FERGUSON, RT. HON. SIR J., BART., G.C.S.I.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	154	654
FERGUSON, R. C. MUNRO	R	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	58	474
FFRENCH, PETER	N	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	43	162
FIELD, ADMIRAL EDWARD, C.B.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	112	420
FIELD, WILLIAM	PN	A	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	67	160
FINCH, GEORGE H.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	145	719
FINLAY, SIR ROBERT B., Q.C.	LU	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	283	1010
FINUCANE, JOHN	N	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	10	46
FIRBANK, JOSEPH T.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	90	374
FISHER, WILLIAM HAYES	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	310	1127
FISON, F. WILLIAM	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	70	403
FITZ-GERALD, SIR R. U. P., BT.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	159	569
FITZMAURICE, LORD EDMUND G. P. (Elected Feb., 1893)	R	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	126	126
FITZ-WYGRAM, GEN. SIR F. W., BART.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	70	425
FLANNERY, J. FORTESCUE	LU	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	162	632
FLAVIN, MICHAEL JOSEPH (Elected March, 1896)	N	A	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	82	253
FLETCHER, SIR HENRY, BART.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	124	551
FLOWER, ERNEST	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	157	608
FLYNN, JAMES C.	N	A	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	90	432
FOLKESTONE, VISCOUNT	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	150	684
FORSTER, HENRY WILLIAM	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	64	408
FOSTER, SIR B. WALTER, M.D.	R	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	142	458
FOSTER, HARRY SEYMOUR	R	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	86	375
FOSTER, COL. W. H.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	123	534
FOWLER, RT. HON. SIR H. H., G.C.S.I.	R	N	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	71	327
FOX, DR. JOSEPH FRANCIS	N	N	A	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	25	70
FRY, LEWIS	LU	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	134	482
GALLOWAY, W. J.	C	N	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	124	609

MEMBERS.	Party.	Home Rule, Urgt. & Esamd.	Evacuation of Chitral.	Expenditure on the Frontier War	Benefices Bill Second Reading.	Local Govt. (Ireland), 2nd R.	Working Men's Dwellings Bill, Second Reading.	Gt. Eastern Ry. Penansons Bill.	Finance Bill, Third Reading.	Remission of Egyptian Loan.	Attendances, 1898.	Total Attend ces 1895-8.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	810	1,143
HILL, Rt. Hon. A. STAVELEY..	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	127
HILL, Col. Sir E. STOCK, K.C.B.	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	430
HOARE, E. BRODIE	C	..	N	..	A	..	A	..	..	A	114	443
HOARE, SAMUEL	C	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	104	380
HOBHOUSE, HENRY	LU	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	371
HOGAN, JAMES FRANCIS	LU	A	A	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	77	311
HOLBURN, J. G.	N	..	A	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	152	444
HOLDEN, Sir ANGUS, BART.	R	..	A	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	98	357
HOLLAND, Hon. LIONEL R.	C	N	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	531
HORNBY, WILLIAM H.	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	316
HORNIMAN, FREDERICK J.	R	..	A	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	136	498
HOULDSWORTH, Sir W. H., Bt.	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	46	375
HOUSTON, J. BLAKISTON (Elected September, 1898)	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
HOUSTON, ROBERT P.	C	..	N	..	A	A	..	..	..	A	35	169
HOWARD, JOSEPH	C	N	N	N	..	A	..	A	..	A	137	475
HOWELL, WILLIAM TUDOR	C	..	N	..	A	..	..	A	..	..	169	730
HOWORTH, Sir H. H., K.C.I.E.	C	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	A	..	34	203
HOZIER, Hon. JAMES H. C.	C	N	N	N	A	..	A	..	A	..	141	539
HUBBARD, Hon. EVELYN (Elected January, 1896)	C	..	..	..	A	A	..	..	..	A	189	454
HUDSON, GEORGE B.	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	77	412
HUGHES, Col. EDWIN	C	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	A	43	145
HUMPHREYS-OWEN, A. C.	R	..	A	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	69	287
HUTCHINSON, Capt. G. W. GRICE	C	..	..	N	..	..	..	A	..	..	93	343
HUTTON, ALFRED E.	R	..	A	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	74	332
HUTTON, JOHN	C	..	N	..	A	A	..	..	..	..	77	484
JACKSON, Rt. Hon. W. LAWIES	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	35	182
JACOBY, JAMES ALFRED	R	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	87	382
JAMESON, Major J. EUSTACE ..	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	240
JEBB, R. CLAVERHOUSE	C	..	N	..	..	A	A	..	A	A	133	338
JEFFREYS, ARTHUR F.	C	N	N	N	A	..	A	A	A	A	132	557
JENKINS, Sir J. JONES	LU	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	379
JESSEL, Capt. HERBERT M. (Elected January, 1896)	LU	..	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	..	21	343
JOHNSON-FERGUSON, J. E.	R	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	62	350
JOHNSTON, WILLIAM	C	N	N	N	A	A	..	A	A	A	242	761
JOHNSTONE, J. HEYWOOD	R	..	N	..	A	A	A	A	..	..	142	526
JOICEY, Sir JAMES, BART.	C	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	387
JOLIFFE, Hon. H. GEO. HYLTON	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	79	473
JONES, D. BRYNMOE	R	N	A	A	..	N	N	N	..	..	106	374
JONES, WILLIAM	R	..	A	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	207	805
JORDAN, JEREMIAH	N	A	A	A	..	A	..	..	..	N	111	191
KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, Rt. Hon. Sir U., BART.	R	..	A	..	A	..	..	A	..	..	81	228
KEARLEY, HUDSON E.	R	..	A	..	A	..	..	A	..	..	101	439
KEMP, GEORGE	LU	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	115	449
KENNAWAY, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., BART.	C	..	N	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	81	312
KENRICK, WILLIAM	LU	..	..	N	..	..	..	A	..	..	64	304
KENYON, JAMES	C	..	N	..	A	A	..	..	..	A	189	624
KENYON-SLANEY, Col. W.	C	N	N	N	..	..	A	..	..	..	82	399
KILBRIDE, DENIS	C	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	A	A	109	499
KIMBER, HENRY	C	N	N	N	A	A	..	..	..	..	94	554
KING, Sir H. SEYMOUR, K.C.I.E.	C	..	N	..	A	..	A	..	..	..	129	761
KINLOCH, Sir J. G. S., BART.	R	N	N	N	A	..	..	..	..	N	83	362
KITSON, Sir JAMES, BART.	R	..	A	..	A	..	..	..	A	..	70	237
KNOWLES, LEES	C	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	157	611
KNOX, E. F. VESEY	N	A	A	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	407
LABOUCHERE, HENRY	R	A	A	..	..	..	..	N	A	N	84	318
LAFONE, ALFRED	C	..	A	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	231	783
LAMBERT, GEORGE	R	N	N	N	..	A	..	A	..	..	162	614
LANGLEY, BATTY	R	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	308
LAURIE, Lt.-Gen. J. W.	C	N	N	N	A	A	..	..	..	..	156	627
LAWRENCE, Sir E. DURNING, BART.	LU	N	N	N	A	..	..	A	A	..	215	717
LAWRENCE, WILLIAM F.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	437
LAWSON, J. GRANT	C	N	N	N	..	A	..	A	..	A	267	899

MEMBERS.	Party.	Home Rule, Urgent & Essential Evacuation of Chitral. Expenditure on the Frontier War Beneficial Bill. Second Reading. Local Govt. (Ireland). 2nd R. Working Men's Dwellings Bill. Second Reading. Gt. Eastern Ry. Penitentiary Bill. Finance Bill. Third Reading. Remission of Egyptian Loan.									Attendances, 1898.	Total Attend'ces 1896-8.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
MARTIN, R. BIDDULPH.	LU	N	N	..	..	..	A	A	..	..	74	465
MASSEY-MAINWARING, Hon. W. F. B.	C	..	N	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	58	574
MAXWELL, Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT E., BART.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	46	195
MELLOR, Col. JOHN JAMES.	C	N	N	N	A	A	A	A	..	A	128	533
MELLOR, Rt. Hon. JOHN WM.	C	N	N	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	34	103
MELVILLE, BERESFORD V.	C	N	N	N	A	..	..	..	..	A	90	850
MENDL, SIGISMUND F. (Elected January, 1898).	R	..	A	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	183	133
MEYSEY-THOMPSON, Sir H., Bt.	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	264
MILBANK, POWLETT C. J.	C	..	N	N	..	..	..	A	A	A	83	492
MILDMAY, FRANCIS B.	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	114	457
MILNER, Sir F. G., BART.	LU	N	N	N	..	..	..	A	A	A	74	329
MILTON, Viscount.	C	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	125	318
MILWARD, Col. VICTOR	C	N	N	N	A	A	A	A	..	..	148	688
MINCH, MATTHEW J.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	42
MOLLOY, BERNARD C.	N	A	A	A	..	..	A	..	..	..	122	292
MONCKTON, E. PHILIP	N	N	N	N	A	A	A	A	..	..	122	631
MONK, CHARLES J.	LU	..	N	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	208	786
MONTAGU, Hon. J. SCOTT.	C	..	N	N	A	A	..	..	..	..	57	179
MONTAGU, Sir SAMUEL, Bt.	C	..	N	N	A	A	N	N	..	..	76	805
MOON, EDWARD R. P.	C	..	N	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	102	478
MORE, ROBERT JASPER.	LU	..	N	N	..	A	A	A	A	A	222	747
MORGAN, Col. Hon. FRED. C.	C	..	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	101	399
MORGAN, J. LLOYD.	R	..	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	121	442
MORGAN, W. PRITCHARD.	R	..	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	8	189
MORLEY, CHARLES.	R	..	N	N	A	A	..	..	N	..	38	254
MORLEY, Rt. Hon. JOHN (Elected Feb., 1896).	R	N	A	N	A	A	..	A	..	N	33	278
MORRELL, GEORGE H.	C	N	A	N	A	A	..	..	A	..	168	628
MORRIS, SAMUEL.	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	123
MORRISON, WALTER	LU	..	N	N	..	..	..	A	..	..	59	364
MORTON, A. H. A. (Elected November, 1897).	C	R	N	N	N	A	..	A	N	A	247	247
MORTON, EDWARD J. C.	R	..	N	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	116	483
MOSS, SAMUEL (Elected Sep., 1897)	R	..	N	N	..	..	..	A	..	..	78	78
MOULTON, J. FLETCHER (Elected August, 1898)	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
MOUNT, W. G.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	102	427
MOWBRAY, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R., Bt.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	201
MUNTZ, P. ALBERT	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	324
MURNAGHAN, GEORGE	C	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	324
MURRAY, Rt. Hon. A. GRAHAM	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	281	989
MURRAY, CHARLES JAMES	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	177	723
MURRAY, Col. C. WYNDHAM	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	..	144	552
MYERS, WILLIAM H.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	..	148	490
NAYLOR-LEYLAND, Sir H. (Elected August, 1898)	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
NEWARK, Viscount (Elected May, 1898)	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	32	32
NEWDIGATE, FRANCIS A.	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	191	452
NICHOLSON, WILLIAM G. (Elected June, 1897)	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	148	217
NIOL, DONALD N.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	286	993
NORTHCOTE, Hon. Sir S., Bt., C.B.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	113	521
NORTON, CAPT. CECIL W.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	165	503
NUSSEY, THOMAS W.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	140	503
O'BRIEN, JAMES F. X.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	59	264
O'BRIEN, PATRICK	PN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	..	144	507
O'BRIEN, P. J.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	280
O'CONNOR, ARTHUR	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	325
O'CONNOR, JAMES	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	485
O'CONNOR, T. P.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	109	336
O'KEEFE, FRANCIS A.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	42
O'KELLY, JAMES	PN	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	188
OLDROYD, MARK	R	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	61	489
O'MALLEY, WILLIAM	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	192
O'NEILL, Hon. R. TORRENS	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	91	367

MEMBERS.	Party.	Home Rule, Urgent. & E-smtl.	Evacuation of Chitral.	Expenditure on the Frontier War	Beneficial Bill. Second Reading.	Local Govtmt. (Ireland). 2nd R.	Working Men's Dwellings Bill. Second Reading.	Gt. Eastern Rly. Pensions Bill.	Finance Bill. Third Reading.	Remission of Egyptian Loan.	Attendances, 1898.	Total Attend'ces 1896-S.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	310	1,143
		ORR-EWING, C. LINDSAY	C	N	N	A	A	..	..	69	518
OSWALD, JAMES FRANCIS, Q.C.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	245
PALMER, SIR CHARLES M., Bt.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	303
PALMER, GEORGE W. (Elected July, 1898).	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
PARKES, EBENEZER	LU	..	N	N	..	..	A	..	..	..	92	492
PARNELL, J. HOWARD	PN	A	N	A	..	A	..	..	..	..	46	153
PAULTON, JAMES M.	R	N	A	A	..	..	..	N	..	N	91	289
PEARSON, SIR WEETMAN D., Bart.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	39	192
PEASE, ALFRED EDWARD (Elected January, 1897)	R	..	A	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	64	136
PEASE, JOSEPH A.	R	..	A	..	N	N	N	N	..	..	114	430
PEASE, H. PIKE (Elected September, 1898)	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
PEASE, SIR JOSEPH W., Bart.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	11	117
PENDER, SIR JAMES, Bt.	R	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	281
PENN, JOHN	C	..	..	N	..	..	A	A	..	..	78	309
PERKS, ROBERT W.	R	..	A	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	45	220
PHILLIPS, J. WYNFORD (Elected February, 1898)	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	112
PHILLPOTTS, CAPTAIN A. S.	R	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	..	200	726
PICKARD, BENJAMIN	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	197
PICKERSGILL, EDWARD H.	R	..	A	A	N	..	..	N	..	N	185	658
PIERPOINT, ROBERT	R	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	..	A	145	504
PINKERTON, JOHN	C	..	..	A	N	..	..	..	..	..	74	124
PIRE, CAPT. DUNCAN VERNON (Elected May, 1896)	R	N	A	A	..	..	..	N	N	..	147	539
PLATT-HIGGINS, FREDERICK	C	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	73	699
PLUNKETT, Rt. Hon. HORACE C.	LU	N	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	A	107	387
POLLOCK, HARRY F.	LU	N	N	..	A	..	..	..	A	A	98	380
POWELL, SIR F. S., Bart.	C	N	..	N	..	A	A	A	..	..	158	620
POWER, PATRICK J.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	303
PRETYMAN, CAPT. E. G.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	54	404
PRICE, ROBERT J.	R	N	A	A	N	..	N	N	..	..	117	451
PRIESTLEY, BRIGGS	R	..	A	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	277
PRIESTLEY, SIR WILLIAM O. (Elected May, 1896)	C	..	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	..	115	361
PROVAND, ANDREW D.	R	..	A	..	..	..	N	..	..	N	189	407
PRYCE-JONES, Lt. Col. EDWARD	C	..	N	N	..	A	..	..	..	..	176	814
PURVIS, ROBERT	LU	N	N	N	..	A	A	A	A	A	277	1,012
PYM, C. GUY	C	N	N	N	..	..	A	A	A	A	68	358
QUILTER, SIR W. CUTHBET, Bt.	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	A	47	188
RANDELL, DAVID	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	66	261
RANKIN, SIR JAMES, Bart.	C	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	66	362
RASCH, MAJOR F. C.	C	..	..	..	A	..	A	A	A	A	142	558
BECKITT, HAROLD JAMES	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	234
REDMOND, JOHN E.	PN	A	A	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	69	155
REDMOND, WILLIAM H. K.	PN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	178
REID, SIR ROBERT T.	R	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	73	291
RENSHAW, C. BINE	C	N	N	N	..	..	A	..	..	..	150	617
RENTOUL, JAMES A., LL.D., Q.C.	C	N	N	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	94	402
RICHARDS, HENRY C.	C	..	..	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	90	274
RICHARDSON, JOSEPH (Elected February, 1898)	R	..	A	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	77	77
RICHARDSON, SIR THOMAS	LU	..	..	..	..	..	A	N	..	N	166	573
RICKETT, J. COMPTON	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	170	512
RIDLEY, Rt. Hon. SIR M. W., Bt.	C	N	N	N	A	..	..	A	A	A	271	991
RITCHIE, Rt. Hon. C. T.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	220	899
ROBERTS, JOHN BRYN	R	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	117	451
ROBERTS, JOHN HERBERT	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	614
ROBERTSON, EDMUND	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	57	289
ROBERTSON, THOMAS H.	R	..	..	..	A	..	A	A	..	..	208	608
ROBINSON, BROOKE	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	270
ROBSON, WILLIAM S.	R	..	A	..	A	N	..	..	..	..	146	583
ROCHE, Hon. JAMES B. B. (Elected March, 1896)	N	A	A	A	A	..	..	..	..	..	156	399
ROCHE, JOHN	N	A	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	108

MEMBERS.	Party.	Home Rule, Urgnt. & Esstm'd.	Evacuation of Chitral.	Expenditure on the Frontier War	Benefices Bill.	Local Govtmt. (Ireland), 2nd R.	Working Men's Dwellings Bill.	Second Reading. Gt. Eastern Rly. Pensions Bill.	Finance Bill.	Third Reading.	Remission of Egyptian Loan.	Attendances, 1898.	Total Attend'ces 1896-8.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	310	1,143	
ROLLIT, SIR ALBERT KAYE ..	C	N	N				A					50	235
ROTHSCHILD, BARON F. J. DE ..	LU				A		A		A			40	125
ROUND, JAMES ..	C	N	N		A		A		A			118	539
ROYDS, CLEMENT M.	C	N	N		A		A		A			153	533
RUSSELL, MAJ.-GEN. FRANCIS S.	C	N	N		A		A		A			96	387
RUSSELL, THOMAS W.	LU	N	N			A	A		A		A	282	1030
RUTHERFORD, JOHN ..	C		N						A			94	485
RYDER, J. H. DUDLEY (Elected July, 1898) ..	C											63	63
SAMUEL, HARRY S.	C	N	N	N		A	A		A		A	144	619
SAMUEL, JONATHAN ..	C	N		N	N		A	N	N		N	138	635
SANDYS, COL. T. M.	C		N	N					N		A	60	179
SAUNDERSON, COL. E. J.	C		N	N					A			98	254
SAVORY, SIR JOSEPH, BART. ..	C	N	N	N	A						A	97	423
SCHWANN, CHARLES E.	R		A	A	A				N		A	90	339
SCOBLE, SIR ANDREW R., K.C.S.I.	C						A		A			132	516
SCOTT, CHARLES PRESTWICH ..		A	A									10	167
SCOTT, SIR SAMUEL E., BART. (Elected February, 1898) ..	C		N	N					A		A	87	87
SEELY, CHARLES HYLTON ..	LU		N	N		A			A		A	94	579
SETON-KARR, HENRY ..	C	N	N	N		A	A		A		A	74	294
SHARPE, W. E. THOMPSON ..	C	N	N	N		A	A		A		A	243	911
SHAW, CHARLES EDWARD ..	R		A	A		A	N		N		N	97	394
SHAW, THOMAS ..	R	N		A					A		N	120	441
SHAW-STEWART, M. H.	C		A		A				A		A	129	378
SHEE, JAMES JOHN (Elected Sept. 1895) ..	N								N			46	106
SHEEHY, DAVID ..	N	A										22	68
SIDEBOTHAM, JOSEPH W.	N								A		A	171	611
SIDEBOTTOM, THOMAS H.	C								A			42	79
SIDEBOTTOM, WILLIAM ..	C		N			A	A		A			131	487
SIMMON, SIR J. S. B., BART. ..	LU	N	N			A	A		A			187	709
SINCLAIR, CAPT. JOHN R. (Elected Jan., 1897) ..	R	N	A		A			N	N			163	274
SINCLAIR, LOUIS (Elected Feb., 1897) ..	C	N	N	N			A		A		A	98	196
SKEWES-COX, THOMAS ..	C	N	N	N		A	A				A	114	511
SMITH, ABEL HENRY ..	C	N	N	N		A						105	734
SMITH, JAMES PARKER ..	LU	N	N				A		A		A	105	469
SMITH, SAMUEL ..	R	N		A					A		N	120	450
SMITH, HON. W. F. D.	C		A		A				A			153	586
SOAMES, ARTHUR W. (Elected May, 1898) ..	R							N	N		N	86	86
SOUTTAR, A. ROBINSON ..	R	N	A	A				N	N		N	119	479
SPENCER, ERNEST ..	C					A			N			80	263
SPICER, ALBERT ..	R	N		A		N			N		N	139	461
STANHOPE, HON. PHILIP J.	R		A									54	339
STANLEY, HON. ARTHUR (Elected Oct., 1898) ..	C											—	—
STANLEY, LORD EDWARD G. V.	C	N	N	N			A		A		A	297	1084
STANLEY, EDWARD J.	C		N						A		A	92	446
STANLEY, H. M.	LU			N		A						84	277
STEADMAN, WILLIAM C. (Elected March, 1898) ..	R							N	N		N	140	140
STEPHENS, HENRY CHARLES ..	C		N									47	173
STEVENSON, FRANCIS S.	R	N	N	A	A		N	A				123	418
STEWART, SIR MARK J., BART.	C	N	N						A		A	115	451
STIRLING-MAXWELL, SIR J. M., BART.	C	N	A	N								95	470
STOCK, JAMES HENRY ..	C								A			65	261
STONE, SIR J. BENJAMIN ..	C		N	N		A			A		A	144	468
STRACHEY, EDWARD ..	C		N			A	N	A				162	533
STRAUSS, ARTHUR ..	LU	N		N		A						134	461
STRUTT, HON. C. HEDLEY ..	C						A				A	114	630
STUART, JAMES ..	R								N			38	294
STURT, HON. HUMPHREY N.	C		N			A					N	139	623
SULLIVAN, DONAL ..	N	A	A	A			A		N		N	310	1122
SULLIVAN, T. D.	N		A	A			A					122	302

MEMBERS.	Party.	Home Rule, Urgent & Essential.	Evacuation of Chitral.	Expenditure on the Frontier War	Benefices Bill. Second Reading.	Local Govtmt. (Ireland). 2nd R.	Working Men's Dwellings Bill Second Reading.	Gt. Eastern Ry. Pensions Bill.	Finance Bill. Third Reading.	Remission of Egyptian Loan.	Attendances, 1898.	Total Attend'ces 1896-8.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	310	1,148
		SUTHERLAND, SIR T. G.C.M.G.	LU	..	N
TALBOT, LORD EDMUND	CC	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	760
TALBOT, RT. HON. JOHN G.	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	370
TANNER, CHARLES K., M.D.	NR	A	..	..	..	A	..	..	N	..	112	486
TENNANT, HAROLD J.	NR	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	108	395
THOMAS, ABEL	RR	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	280
THOMAS, ALFRED	RR	A	..	A	..	N	..	..	..	..	136	402
THOMAS, D. ALFRED	RR	A	..	A	..	..	..	..	N	..	87	347
THORBURN, WALTER	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	107	438
THORNTON, PERCY M.	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	878
TOLLEMACHE, HENRY J.	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	275
TOMLINSON, W. E. M.	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	225	880
TRITTON, CHARLES E.	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	169	602
TUIE, JAMES	NN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	84
TULLY, JASPER	NN	A	..	A	..	A	..	..	..	N	95	245
URE, ALEXANDER	NR	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	395
USBORNE, THOMAS	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	261
VALENTIA, VISCOUNT	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	395
VERNEY, Hon. R. G.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	253
VINCENT, Col. Sir C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOWARD, C.B.	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	86	387
WALLACE, R. (Edinburgh, E.)	CR	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	404
WALLACE, ROBERT (Perth)	CR	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	499
WALBOND, Sir W. H., Bart.	CR	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	310	1079
WALTON, J. LAWSON	R	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	209
WALTON, JOSEPH (Elected October, 1897)	R	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	174	174
WANKLYN, J. LESLIE	LU	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	54	481
WARD, Hon. ROBERT A.	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	64	256
WARDE, Lt.-Col. CHARLES E.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	434
WARKWORTH, Lord (Elected November, 1895)	C	..	N	..	..	..	..	A	..	A	93	500
WARNER, T. COURTENAY T. (Elected February, 1896)	R	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	442
WARE, AUGUSTUS F. (Elected November, 1895)	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WAYMAN, THOMAS	CR	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	163	608
WEBSTER, ROBERT GRANT	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	98	396
WEBSTER, Sir E. E., G.C.M.G.	CC	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	111	402
WEDDERBURN, Sir W., Bart.	CR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	271	1005
WEIR, JAMES G.	RR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	701
WELBY, Lt.-Col. A. C. EARLE	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	265
WENTWORTH, B. C. VERNON	CC	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	727
WHARTON, Rt. Hon. J. LLOYD	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	428
WHITELEY, GEORGE	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	320
WHITELEY, HERBERT	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	367
WHITMORE, CHARLES A.	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	510
WHITTAKER, THOMAS P.	RR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	438
WILLIAMS, J. CARVELL	RR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	640
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH POWELL	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	798
WILLIAMS, Lt.-Col. ROBERT	CC	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	953
WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, Lord	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	481
WILLOX, Sir J. ARCHIBALD	CC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	462
WILLS, Sir W. H., Bart.	RR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	526
WILSON, CHARLES H.	RR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	243
WILSON, FREDERICK W.	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	129
WILSON, HENRY JOSEPH	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	362
WILSON, JOHN (Durham, Mid)	B	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	492
WILSON, JOHN (Falkirk)	LU	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	363
WILSON, JOHN (Govan)	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	550
WILSON, J. HAVELOCK	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	564
WILSON, J. WILLIAM	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	184
WILSON-TODD, W. H.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	487
WODEHOUSE, Rt. Hon. E. E.	LU	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	467
WOLFF, GUSTAVUS WILHELM	CR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	759
WOODALL, WILLIAM	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	433
WOODHOUSE, Sir JAMES T.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	452
WOODS, SAMUEL (Elected February, 1897)	R	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	434
	R	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	197

MEMBERS.	Party.	Home Rule, Urgent. & Esand.	Evacuation of Chitral.	Expenditure on the Frontier War	Benefices Bill. Second Reading.	Local Govt. (Ireland). and R.	Working Men's Dwellings Bill. Second Reading.	Ut. Eastern Ry. Penatons Bill.	Finance Bill. Third Reading.	Remission of Egyptian Loan.	Attendances, 1898.	Total Attend'ces 1895-8.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	310	1,143
WORTLEY, Rt. Hon. CHARLES B. STUAET, Q.C.	C	..	N	N	A	..	A	A	..	A	152	595
WYLIE, ALEXANDER	C	N	N	N	..	..	A	A	A	A	188	449
WYNDHAM, GEORGE	C	..	N	N	..	A	..	..	..	..	102	424
WYNDHAM-QUIN, MAJOR W. H.	C	..	N	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	148	592
WYVILL, M. D'ARCY	C	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	91	627
YERBURGH, ROBERT A.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	181
YOUNG, CAPT. OLIVER (Elected March, 1898)	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	186	186
YOUNG, SAMUEL	N	A	A	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	78	218
YOUNGER, WILLIAM	C	..	N	N	A	..	A	A	..	..	72	326
YOXALL, JAMES HENRY	R	..	A	..	N	..	N	N	..	N	180	579

THE STATUTES OF 1898.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS IN LAST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—60 and 61 VICTORIA.

** Those marked with an asterisk were introduced by the Government.*

1. *ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. BRODRICK, C.)

An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the discipline and regulation of the army.

Defines the period during which the Army Act shall be and remain in force. It also regulates the prices to be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act, such prices to be in accordance with the schedule of this Act.—29th March, 1898.

2. *REGISTRATION (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. G. BALFOUR, C.)

An Act to make provision with respect to the registration of electors for the purpose of local government in Ireland.—29th March, 1898.

3. *CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. 1) ACT.

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER).

This Act provides (1) for the issue by the Treasury of £2,155,939 17s. 1d. for the service of the years 1897-8; (2) for the issue of £26,052,200 for the service of the year ending 31st March, 1899. It also gives the Treasury power to borrow to the extent provided for.—29th March, 1898.

4. *GREEK LOAN ACT.

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER).

An Act to carry into effect the convention made for facilitating the raising of a loan by the Government of Greece.

It gives power to Her Majesty the Queen to guarantee, jointly with France and Russia, according to the terms of the convention, payment of the annuity required for the service of the loan. It also provides for payment out of the Consolidated Fund of any sums required for that purpose, and payment into exchequer of sums received in repayment. Provision is also made for an account to be laid before the Houses of Parliament every year, within a month after the 31st day of March, during the continuance of the guarantee.

5. *PUBLIC BUILDINGS EXPENSES ACT.

(Introduced by the Right Hon. AKERS DOUGLAS, C.)

By this Act authority is given to the Treasury to issue up to £2,550,000, for payment of costs, purchases, buildings, and works. Any sum not immediately required may be invested, and interest applied to same purpose. Any balance at end of financial year not to be dealt with as under section 4 of the Sinking Fund Act, 1875, but to be applied by Treasury to purposes of this Act.—29th March, 1898.

6. SPECIAL JURIES ACT.

(Introduced by MR. WARR, C.)

This Act amends the Act of 1852 in regard to number of special jurors to be summoned, and includes in the power of the High Court to make rules of court the power to make rules in respect to special juries.

7. 'BAIL ACT.

(Introduced in HOUSE OF LORDS.)

Power is given to justices to dispense with sureties in case of bail, if in their opinion so doing will not tend to defeat the ends of justice.

8. 'SHERIFFS' TENURE OF OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

(Introduced by the LORD ADVOCATE.)

By this Act the Secretary of Scotland has power to remove from office sheriffs for misconduct or inability to perform their duties. Provision is made for pension after ten years' service, in case of removal for inability to perform duties.

9. 'RESERVE FORCES AND MILITIA ACT.

(Introduced by MR. BRODRICK, C.)

By this Act any member of the first-class of the Army Reserve is liable to be called out for active service outside the United Kingdom for twelve months, provided that no more than 5,000 men shall be called out at any time.

10. 'FINANCE ACT.

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.)

This Act grants certain duties of customs and inland revenue, alters other duties, and amends the law relating to customs and inland revenue, and makes other provision for the financial arrangements of the year. The principal changes consist, first, in the reduction of the tobacco duty; and, secondly, in a further graduation of income tax, all incomes of £160 per annum being entirely freed from tax.

Incomes between	£160 and	£400	have a rebate of	£160.
"	"	£400 and	£500	" " £150.
"	"	£500 and	£600	" " £120.
"	"	£600 and	£700	" " £70.

11. 'SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS' ACT.

(Introduced in the HOUSE OF LORDS.)

An Act to explain the Act of 26 Henry VIII., in regard to suffragan bishops.

12. 'PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE ACT.

(Introduced in the HOUSE OF LORDS.)

This Act amends section 1 of the Record Office Act of 1877, as to the disposal of valueless documents.

13. 'EAST INDIA LOAN ACT.

(Introduced by LORD G. HAMILTON, C.)

This is an Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India.

14. MERCHANT SHIPPING (LIABILITY OF SHIPOWNERS) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. W. ALLAN, R.)

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 with respect to the liability of shipowners.—25th July, 1898.

15. SOCIETIES BORROWING POWERS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. HORACE PLUNKETT, C.)

This Act allows a society to provide by rule for borrowing money at interest from its members or others. A "society" means any authorised society registered or seeking registration under Friendly Societies Act, 1896, having for its object the creation of funds to loan to or for the benefit of its members, and in which no funds are divided by way of profit, all monies lent being applied to purposes approved by management committee.—25th July, 1898.

16. CANALS PROTECTION (LONDON) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. L. HOLLAND, C.)

This Act makes provision for the protection of dangerous places on canals. If the canal authority does not comply with the request of the local authority to carry out the necessary work, a court of summary jurisdiction shall determine whether danger exists, what is reasonable for the canal company to do, and time within which work shall be done. If order is not complied with by the canal company, local authority may execute the works necessary, and recover its cost from party liable for same.—25th July, 1898.

17. SOLICITORS' (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. HUMPHRIES, R.)

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to solicitors, and to the service of indentured apprentices in Ireland.—25th July, 1898.

18. POST OFFICE (GUARANTEE) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. STRACHEY, R.)

This Act extends the powers conferred upon rural district councils, parish councils, and parish meetings by Post Office Acts of 1891, 1895 and 1897, to undertake to pay the loss occasioned by additional postal facilities which those councils or meetings consider to be required.—July 25th, 1898.

19. POOR LAW UNIONS ASSOCIATION ACT.

(Introduced by MR. W. F. LAWRENCE, C.)

This Act provides for the establishment of a Poor Law Unions Association in England and Wales, for the purposes of consultation as to their common interests, and the discussion of matters relating to poor law, &c. Towards the expense of this association the guardians of any union may contribute, yearly, up to £5.—25th July, 1898.

20. *EX OFFICIO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (SCOTLAND) ACT.

(Introduced by the LORD ADVOCATE.)

An *ex officio* justice of the peace who took oath on election to office need not, on re-election, again take the oath.—25th July, 1898.

21. *POOR LAW (SCOTLAND) ACT.

(Introduced by the LORD ADVOCATE.)

An Act to further amend the law relating to the settlement and removal of the poor in Scotland.—25th July, 1898.

22. *STATUTE LAW REVISION ACT.

(Introduced by the ATTORNEY GENERAL.)

This Act revises the statute law, by repealing enactments which have ceased to be in force, or have become unnecessary.—25th July, 1898.

23. *UNION OF BENEFICES ACT, 1898.

(Introduced by the ATTORNEY GENERAL.)

Provides that a scheme for the removal of a church or parsonage under Act of 1880 may be made if provision is made for erection of other church or parsonage within Metropolitan Police District.—25th July, 1898.

24. *GREENWICH HOSPITAL ACT.

(Introduced by the ATTORNEY GENERAL.)

Amends the Greenwich Hospital Acts, 1865 and 1892, in regard to gifts of property for benefit of officers, non-commissioned officers, or men of navy and marines, or of their families.—25th July, 1898.

25. PHARMACY ACTS AMENDMENT ACT.

(Introduced by MR. W. F. D. SMITH, C.)

By this Act apprentices or students are eligible to be elected student-associates of the Pharmaceutical Society, and registered chemists and druggists to be elected members. Provision is also made for retirement by rotation of members of the Pharmaceutical Society Council.—25th July, 1898.

26. COMPANIES ACT.

(Introduced by SIR J. LUBBOCK, (L.U.))

This Act amends the Act of 1867, and empowers court to grant relief for non-compliance with 30 and 31 Vic., c. 131, sec. 25.—2nd August, 1898.

27. ISLE OF MAN CUSTOMS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. HANBURY, C.)

This Act re-arranges the duties on spirits and tobacco.—2nd August, 1898.

28. MUSSELS, ETC., (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by SIR T. ESMONDE, N.)

An Act to develop fisheries of mussels, &c., in Ireland.—2nd August, 1898.

29. LOCOMOTIVES ACT.

(Introduced by MR. GRIFFITH BOSCAWEN, C.)

This Act amends the law with respect to the use of locomotives on highways, and with respect to extraordinary traffic.—2nd August, 1898.

30. PAUPER CHILDREN (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by SIR J. COLOMB, C.)

The Act makes further provision with respect to pauper children in Ireland. Subject to rules of Local Government Board, guardians may relieve children out of workhouses, and provide for their teaching at National Schools. Provision is also made for restricting the employment of pauper children, no person being allowed to employ a child under the age of twelve.—2nd August, 1898.

31. METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. JESSE COLLINGS, L.U.;

This Act amends sec. 6 of c. 26, Vic. 60 and 61, which applies all fines and penalties, &c., at Chatham Police Court to Police Fund, and exempts from these fines those payable under other Acts to informers, persons aggrieved, &c.—2nd August, 1898.

32. CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. 2) ACT.

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.)

This Act provides for the issue of £10,924,352 for the service of the year ending 31st March, 1899.—2nd August, 1898.

33. TELEGRAPH MONEY ACT.

(Introduced by MR. HANBURY, C.)

This Act provides £1,000,000 out of Consolidated Fund for telegraph purposes.—2nd August, 1898.

34. RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION (BORDER COUNCILS) ACT

(Introduced by SIR J. BRUNNER, R.)

The Local Government Board of England and the Secretary for Scotland may, where a river or its tributary is situate partly in Scotland and partly in England, on application of the council of any of the counties concerned, constitute a joint committee of persons representing all or any of the councils concerned, and confer on them all powers of a sanitary authority under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act of 1876.—2nd August, 1898.

35. VEXATIOUS ACTIONS (SCOTLAND) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. T. WILSON, R.)

This Act, for the prevention of vexatious actions, is on all fours with the Act passed for England and Wales in 1896.—2nd August, 1898.

36. *CRIMINAL EVIDENCE ACT.

(Introduced by the ATTORNEY GENERAL.)

By this Act a person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, shall be a competent witness for the defence at every stage of the proceedings.—12th August, 1898.

37. *LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.)

By this Act a complete system of local self-government has been conferred on Ireland on the same lines as that in existence in Great Britain. For this purpose the administration of Ireland is distributed into county councils, urban district councils, rural district councils and boards of guardians. The franchise for the election of these bodies is to be in every case the Parliamentary franchise, with the addition of peers and women. The qualification for councillor is practically the same as that in England, except that ministers of religion are disqualified from sitting on county or district councils. The Act further deals with the transference of powers from previously existing to present authorities. There are also rating and financial provisions.

38. *PARISH FIRE ENGINES ACT.

(Introduced by Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, L.U.)

This Act amends previous Acts, giving power to parish councils to provide engines for the parish, and gives them power to make agreement with neighbouring borough or district to borrow engines.—12th August, 1898.

39. *VAGRANCY ACT.

(Introduced by the HOME SECRETARY.)

This Act provides that any male person living on the earnings of prostitution, or who solicits for immoral purposes, shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond.—12th August, 1898.

40. *CIRCUIT CLERKS' (SCOTLAND) ACT.

(Introduced by the LORD ADVOCATE.)

Amendment of the law regarding circuit clerks of judiciary in Scotland.—12th August, 1898.

41. PRISONS ACT, 1898.

(Introduced by the HOME SECRETARY.)

This Act, which amends Prison Acts, provides (1) that prison commissioners shall be *ex-officio* directors of convict prisons; (2) that the Secretary of State may make prison rules which must lie before each House of Parliament for thirty days; (3) that the Secretary of State shall appoint visitors, two of whom must be justices of the peace; (4) that the method of carrying out sentences of penal servitude, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, may be regulated by prison rules, regard being had to sex, age, industry, and conduct of prisoners; (5) that corporal punishment shall only be administered in certain cases, and then only with approval of Secretary of State; (6) that prisoners sentenced, without penal servitude or hard labour, shall be divided into three divisions. The court may direct whether they be treated as offenders of the 1st or 2nd division. If there is no direction they will be treated as of the 3rd division. Debtors, &c., shall be treated separately, and not wear prison dress. Persons imprisoned for default of recognizance or in finding sureties shall be treated as 2nd division offenders, unless they are convicted offenders, or unless court direct that they be treated as 1st division offenders; (7) provision is made for proper punishment cell accommodation in every prison, and for yearly returns to Secretary of State, showing cell accommodation and daily average and highest number of prisoners confined therein during year; (8) for remission of sentence for industry and good conduct; (9) that persons committed for non-payment of fine, adjudged to be paid by conviction of any summary court, may on payment of part of fine get proportionate remission of sentence of imprisonment. The Act also makes several other provisions in regard to production of prisoner when necessary, calculation of term of sentence, and powers of prison officers.—12th August, 1898.

42. TRUSTS (SCOTLAND) ACT.

(Introduced by Mr. HOZIER, C.)

This Act gives additional powers of investment of trust funds in redeemable stock issued by local authorities, and in loans on bonds, debentures or mortgages secured on rates or taxes levied under authority of any Act of Parliament by local authorities.—12th August, 1898.

43. METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACT.

(Introduced by Mr. SKEWES-COX, C.)

The Act makes the authority for whole or any part of common, not within the County of London, the council of borough in which it is situate.—12th August, 1898.

44. *MERCHANT SHIPPING (MERCANTILE MARINE FUND) ACT.

(Introduced by Mr. RITCHIE, C.)

This Act abolishes the mercantile marine, and constitutes a general lighthouse fund; it transfers certain light dues, and charges to general lighthouse fund; it makes provision for charging of fees for registration, transfer, etc., of ships; gives power to recover expenses on account of distressed seamen; appoints a scale of light dues, and makes an allowance out of light dues for each boy sailor employed on ships available for Royal Naval Reserve.—12th August, 1898.

45. *METROPOLITAN POOR ACT.

(Introduced by Mr. T. W. RUSSELL, L.U.)

Provision is made by this Act by which an institution for maintenance of pauper children is not excluded from provisions of Metropolitan Poor Act, because the children were educated out of the institution at a public elementary school.—12th August, 1898.

46. *REVENUE ACT.

(Introduced by Mr. HANBURY, C.)

An Act to amend the law relating to customs and inland revenue, and for other purposes connected with finance.—12th August, 1898.

47. *EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUOUS ACT.

(Introduced by Mr. HANBURY, C.)

An Act to continue various expiring laws.—12th August, 1898.

48. *BENEFICES ACT.

(Introduced by FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.)

This Act provides, among other things—(1) that no transfer of patronage is valid unless registered in prescribed form within prescribed time, or time extended by bishop, unless whole interest is transferred, and unless twelve months has elapsed since last admission to benefice; (2) that it is unlawful to sell by public auction any rights of patronage, except in the case of an advowson, in conjunction with any manor, or any estate of land of not less than 100 acres, situate in or adjoining the parish in which the benefice is, and belonging to same owner; (3) that no agreement for exercise of right of patronage in favour or nomination of particular person, nor agreement for retransfer of rights, for postponing payment till vacancy or more than three months, for payment of interest or more than three months, for resignation of benefice in favour of any person, shall be valid; and that any clergyman knowingly privy to such transfer, presentation or agreement shall be guilty of an offence under Clergy Discipline Act, 1892. Transfer on transmission by marriage, descent, etc., or on appointment of new trustee, or in family settlement, or in mortgage are excluded. Powers are granted to bishop to refuse to institute to benefice on ground before mentioned, or on grounds of unfitness or disqualification; but there is an appeal, except on ground of doctrine or ritual, to a court consisting of Archbishop of Province and a Judge of Supreme Court, nominated from time to time for the purpose. All questions of law and findings as to fact shall be decided by judge, and shall be binding on archbishop, who shall, accordingly, either institute to benefice where judge finds that no fact sufficient in law exists against institution, or determine whether institution should take place where judge finds facts sufficient in law against institution. Archbishop shall give judgment. If bishop does not carry out judgment archbishop shall carry it out. If the commission, under section 77 of Pluralities Act, 1838, to which this Act adds two members, report that the duties of a benefice

are being neglected, the bishop may appoint curate and inhibit incumbent, if thought desirable. The incumbent may appeal to court appointed by this Act. A benefice shall, under certain conditions of bankruptcy and sequestration in aid of writ of execution, become void. Donative benefices are abolished.

49. *VACCINATION ACT.

(Introduced by the PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.)

The period within which vaccination of children shall take place shall be six months after birth instead of three. The Public Vaccinator shall visit home of child for the purpose if so required. If child is not vaccinated within four months after birth the Public Vaccinator shall, after twenty-four hours' notice, call at home of child and offer to vaccinate with lymph issued by Local Government Board. If condition of home is unsuitable, or there has been recent prevalence of infectious disease in neighbourhood, Vaccinator shall postpone vaccination and give certificate of postponement. Under no circumstances shall parent of child born in any institution be compelled to get his child vaccinated before six months after its birth. If within four months after birth of child parent satisfies two Justices or Stipendiary or Metropolitan Police Magistrate that he has conscientious scruples against vaccination, he shall not be liable to penalties. To child born before passing of Act four months shall count from passing of Act. No order under section 31 of Act of 1867, directing a child to be vaccinated, shall be made on person previously convicted of non-compliance with order. No proceedings shall be taken against person convicted under Section 29 of Act of 1867 on account of same child until the child has reached four years of age. Persons convicted shall be first-class misdemeanants. In case of epidemic, Local Government Board may modify rules as regards provisions of this Act in regard to Vaccinator visiting home of child. A list of names, addresses, ages and condition as to vaccination of small-pox patients shall be kept by clerk to sanitary authority in which hospital is maintained for small-pox patients. Act applies to England and Wales only. Act comes into force for five years on 1st January, 1899.—12th August, 1898.

50. *SEED SUPPLY AND POTATO SPRAYING (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.)

This Act provides for the supply of seed potatoes, seed oats and spraying machines, and material to occupiers and cultivators of land in Ireland, and for the employment of instructors in the use of such machines and material.—12th August, 1898.

51. *OUT-DOOR RELIEF (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.)

This Act, for the temporary relief of distress in Ireland, extends power to Board of Guardians, under authority from Local Government Board, to grant out-door relief in food and fuel to distressed persons, for any time not exceeding two months. Persons receiving relief under this Act do not lose the electoral franchise.—12th August, 1898.

52. *KINGSTOWN TOWNSHIP (TRANSFER OF HARBOUR ROADS) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. HANBURY, C.)

This Act transfers to the Commissioners of the Township of Kingstown, certain roads and lands now vested in the Commissioners of Kingstown Harbour.—12th August, 1898.

53. LIBRARIES OFFENCES ACT.

(Introduced by MR. HARWOOD, R.)

Persons behaving in a disorderly manner in public libraries, using violent, abusive or obscene language, who bet or gamble, or who, after warning, refuse to quit premises, are liable to penalty not exceeding forty shillings.—12th August, 1898.

54. *PUBLIC WORKS LOANS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. HANBURY, C.)

To grant money for the purpose of certain local loans, and for other purposes relating to loans, out of the Local Loans Fund.—12th August, 1898.

55. *UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE ESTATES ACT.

(Introduced by MR. W. LONG, C.)

This Act amends the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858-1880; extends powers of sale to university and college authorities; provides for the application of capital money, grants powers for borrowing for improvements, and extends period for repayment of fine loans.—12th August, 1898.

56. *LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNT (SCOTLAND) ACT.

(Introduced by the LORD ADVOCATE.)

This Act authorises the payment of further sums, out of the consolidated fund, to the Scottish local taxation account, to be applied to the relief of the occupiers of agricultural lands in Scotland, to an additional contribution to the police authorities in Scotland, to providing vessels for the enforcement of the Scottish sea fishery laws, and for the purposes of secondary or technical, including agricultural, education in Scotland.—12th August, 1898.

57. *ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS (SUPERANNUATION) ACT.

(Introduced by SIR JOHN GORST, C.)

To provide for superannuation and other annuities and allowances to elementary school teachers certificated by the Education Department.—12th August, 1898.

58. MARRIAGE ACT.

(Introduced by MR. PERES, R.)

This Act provides for the solemnisation of marriages in Nonconformist places of worship without the presence of the Registrar.—12th August, 1898.

59. POST OFFICE GUARANTEE (No. 2) ACT.

(Introduced by SIR CAMERON GULL, L.U.)

This Act extends to Borough and Urban District Councils the power to guarantee postal and telegraphic facilities.—12th August, 1898.

60. *INEBRIATES ACT.

(Introduced by the HOME SECRETARY.)

The principal object of the measure is to substitute for the present penal treatment in prisons of habitual inebriates who render themselves amenable to the criminal law, a reformatory treatment which would be undergone in institutions especially organised and established for the purpose. These buildings might be either established by the State and called State inebriate reformatories, or else by county or borough authorities or private individuals, and these latter would be called certified inebriate reformatories. Two classes of criminal habitual inebriates are recognised in the Act—first, the class of offenders who are guilty of serious crime into which they had been drawn by habits of drunkenness; and, secondly, the class of petty offenders who appear continually before the summary courts charged with one of the offences specified in the schedule. Power is given in both cases to commit to inebriate reformatories under certain conditions and safeguards. The Act proposes that, as a general rule, habitual drunkards of the first class should remain under the complete control of the State, and that any period of reformatory treatment to which they might be sentenced should be passed in one of the State reformatories. The second class, whose criminality is much less in degree, would be treated in certified reformatories. Those reformatories would require to have a certificate from the Home Secretary, and they would be subject to inspection by the State. Provision is also made for a contribution from Imperial funds towards the expense of maintaining these institutions. The Act makes some improvement in the existing Acts, which deals practically with non-criminal drunkards only. For instance, the maximum period of detention to which a patient might agree to submit himself was extended to two years. The Act, which is applicable to Great Britain only, does not propose to deal compulsorily with non-criminal inebriates.—12th August, 1898.

61. *APPROPRIATION ACT.

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.)

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1899, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.—12th August, 1898.

62. *UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

(Introduced by SIR J. GORST, C.)

This Act appoints a Commission to carry out a scheme for making London University a teaching university.—12th August, 1898.

PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS, 1898.

NEARLY all the general State publications of the United Kingdom appear in the form of Parliamentary Papers; the exceptions being some few which are issued by and at the expense of the respective departments—*e.g.*, "The Post Office Guide," "The Field Exercise for the Army," or "The Board of Trade Journal," and also certain publications of general interest, such as *The London Gazette*, or the Statutes.

The information contained in the Parliamentary Papers appertains to every conceivable object of political and statistical interest. Besides Bills representing all the legislative projects of each session, and Returns specially relating to them, there are periodical statements of the working of different departments of the Government, of the results of recent legislation, Reports of Royal Commissions or of Committees of either House, Treaties, Correspondence with foreign countries or with our colonies, Reports of diplomatic and consular agents abroad, Census and other returns, Statistics of all kinds, Accounts, Estimates, and many miscellaneous papers that cannot be included under any of the above heads.

Parliamentary publications are divided as follows:—

1. *Bills* introduced into either House, either by the Government or by private members. They are numbered in a new series for each year.
2. *Papers by Command* include all such Reports, Papers, &c., as equally concern both Houses of Parliament. They are distinguished by the letter C, with numbers in brackets. The present series was commenced in 1870.
3. *Reports and Papers*. These comprise Reports, Returns, &c., specially ordered to be printed by either House, and sometimes afterwards communicated to the other House. They, also, are numbered in a fresh series for each year.

The following *résumé* is intended to supply materials from which may be obtained information respecting—(1) The objects of the most important of the Public Bills which were introduced in the Session of 1898, but failed to pass into law. (The Statutes of the year will be found in another part of the work.) (2) The contents of such Parliamentary Papers as relate to subjects of general interest or importance issued during the same period.

It does not include publications of which the substance is to be found in the statistical tables or other parts of the *Constitutional Year Book*.

The distinguishing numbers will enable those who desire further details to purchase the publications, either through a bookseller or from the Official Agents, Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street; and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster; ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh; ALEXANDER THOM and Co., or HODGES, FRIGGIS & Co., Dublin.

PUBLIC BILLS.

The following list shows the objects of such of the measures introduced into Parliament during the Session of 1898 as were of general interest, but which failed to pass into law. Government Bills are marked with an asterisk (*).

ADULTERATION (FOOD PRODUCTS) BILL (109).

To consolidate and amend the law relating to the sale of food and drugs.—*Mr. Kearley (R.)*.

*AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, &c., ADULTERATION BILL (314).

To make better provision against the adulteration of certain articles of agricultural and horticultural products.—*Mr. W. Long (C.)*.

*ALIENS BILL (297).

To regulate the immigration of aliens.—(*House of Lords*),

BALLOT ACT 1872 AMENDMENT BILL (195)

To amend the Ballot Act 1872.—*Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.)*.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL (178).

To abolish the proviso to Sec. 5 of the Act, 1875, forbidding music or dancing in covered or open swimming baths when closed, and granting licenses for same under certain conditions.—*Mr. Bigwood (C.)*.

BOILERS INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION BILL (37).

This Bill provides for the registration of every boiler by its owner and user under a heavy penalty. Registers of every boiler to be kept by Board of Trade; information with regard to sales of boilers to be given by salesman or manufacturers; periodical inspection to be made of boilers by inspectors appointed by Board of Trade.—*Mr. Fenwick (R.)*.

BURIALS BILL (75).

The main object of this Bill is to provide that, while the consecration of parochial cemeteries may be permitted, consecration shall be regarded only as a religious rite; and shall create no legal rights, or disabilities, or claims to fees. The effect of the Bill will be to give to burial authorities greater freedom than they now possess, in regard to the laying out of cemeteries, the erection of mortuary chapels, &c. The Bill, at the same time, reserves the rights of existing incumbents, &c., to fees. It also contains provisions for removing difficulties and doubts arising out of the operation of the Burial Act of 1880.—*Mr. Carvell Williams (R.)*.

COMPANIES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL (50).

This Bill has for its object the remedying of certain defects in the present Joint-Stock Companies Acts. The reforms indicated are framed entirely for the protection of the public interests, and the Bill contains a clause to make it incumbent on the issue of a prospectus to state the minimum amount on which it is intended to go to allotment. Then there is a clause in which it is strictly laid down that promoters, directors, and others interested in the formation of a company shall fairly disclose all the material facts, or be liable to compensate shareholders who may suffer loss. It is also sought to repeal that part of the Companies Act of 1867 in which the waiver clause appears, as it is thought that too great a liberty has been bestowed upon "interested" parties against the interests of subscribers. Then the Bill aims at making it compulsory to make a return to the Registrar of Companies as to what portion of the capital has been issued for a consideration other than cash. Another useful provision is sought to be made—namely, that a company is bound to register all floating charges as well as mortgages on its property.—*Mr. Faithfull Begg (C.)*.

COAL MINES REGULATION BILLS (19 and 57).

To amend the Acts regulating coal mines.—*Mr. S. Evans (R.)*.
Another Act of the same nature.—*Sir C. Dilke (R.)*.

COMMON EMPLOYMENT ABOLITION BILL (2).

By the Employers' Liability Act of 1880, the liability of an employer to compensate a workman for injuries sustained in his employ by the negligence of another person in the same employ is limited to cases where the default is on the part of any person who is in a position of trust, or in a superior position to the injured man. This Bill proposes to extend the liability to all cases arising from negligence by a fellow servant, whatever may be his status in the employ. The Bill does not apply to any of the occupations to which the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, applies, but it permits employers whose trade is not included in that Act to engage their workmen subject to its terms.—*Sir A. Forwood (C.)*.

COTTAGE HOMES BILL (121).

To authorize the provision of cottage houses for the aged deserving poor.—*Mr. S. Hutton (C.)*.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL (3).

For the creation of a Court of Criminal Appeal.—*Mr. Pickersgill (R.)*.

DOGS REGULATION BILL (118).

To consolidate and amend certain enactments relating to dogs.—*Mr. Walter Long (C.)*.

***FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS EMERGENCY PROCESSES BILL (269)**

The object of this Bill is to meet the difficulties which have arisen in connection with exemptions granted by the Factory and Workshops Act to trades which deal with perishable goods. These difficulties have arisen chiefly in the fish-curing trade and in creameries. The existing exemptions are in some respects too restricted, since, if strictly enforced, they would, by stopping the process of fish-curing, involve the destruction or spoiling of large quantities of fish; and in Ireland they would prevent the working of creameries by prohibiting the few hours of Sunday labour which are necessary for the preservation of the cream. On the other hand, they are in some respects too wide, not only applying to the hours of labour, but exempting the industry from such requirements as the reporting of accidents and the maintenance of proper sanitary arrangements. It is proposed by the Bill to repeal all the existing exemptions, and to enable the Secretary of State to grant new exemptions by Orders, which will, however, be subject to very stringent restrictions, viz.:

1. They will apply only to the hours and days of labour, not to any of the other provisions of the Factory Acts.
2. They will apply only to women and young persons, not in any circumstances to children.
3. They will apply only to processes where the exemption is absolutely necessary to preserve the perishable materials from destruction, and will strictly define these processes for each class of factories and workshops.
4. They will also, as far as possible, be limited to particular places and particular times.
5. They must, where extension of hours is granted on particular days or at particular seasons, contain provisions which will secure that the extra hours shall be made up by working shorter hours on other days and at other seasons.
6. The Orders made under the Act will be laid before Parliament, and will be subject to disallowance by vote of either House of Parliament. (See section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878).—*The Home Secretary.*

FIRE BRIGADES BILL (312).

To promote the efficiency of Fire Brigades.—*Mr. Pym (C).*

GROGERS' LICENCES (SCOTLAND) ABOLITION BILL (9).

The intention of this Bill is to prevent the sale of excisable liquors by grocers and provision merchants and the sale of groceries or provisions by license holders. It applies to Scotland only.—*Sir John Leng (R).*

HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES RURAL DISTRICTS BILL (151).

A Bill to amend the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, so as to facilitate the provision of cottages by Rural District Councils.—*Sir W. Foster (R).*

JURORS EXPENSES BILL (164).

A Bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of Jurors attending Assizes and Quarter Sessions.—*Mr. Lloyd Morgan (R).*

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BILL (78).

A Bill to amend the law in regard to the qualifications of Justices of the Peace.—*Mr. Luttrell (R).*

LEASEHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENT BILL (53).

A Bill to enable leaseholders to become freeholders.—*General Lawrie (C).*

***LICENSING (DISQUALIFICATION OF JUSTICES REMOVAL) BILL (280).**

This Bill seeks to remove the disqualification attaching to any Justice of the Peace interested in any railway company which is a retailer of intoxicating liquor in the licensing district or districts adjoining from acting for any purpose under the Licensing Acts, 1872-74.—(*Brought from House of Lords.*)

LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL VETO BILL (54).

A Bill to enable localities by a direct veto to prevent the issue of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.—*Sir W. Lawson (R).*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL (92).

A Bill to extend the provisions of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, to the officers and servants of other local authorities.—*Sir H. S. King (C).*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (1888) AMENDMENT BILL (198).

Before the Act of 1888, justices exercised, without challenge, the power of promoting Bills in Parliament relating to their duties.

Under the Municipal Corporations Borough Funds Act corporations have the power to promote Bills. The London County Council has the same power, practically without limit. The Local Government Act, 1888, gives power to county councils to oppose Bills, but by section 15, proviso (B), it is enacted that "this section shall not empower a county council to promote any Bill in Parliament or to incur or charge any expense in relation thereto."

The Bill merely proposes to give to county councils the powers already possessed by county and other municipal boroughs and certain other local authorities.—*Mr. Bigwood (C).*

"LODGERS' DECLARATION (IRELAND) BILL (133).

A Bill to extend to Ireland the provisions of section 25 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act of 1878. Section 25, referred to, makes any person who falsely or fraudulently signs any declaration guilty of a misdemeanour, and punishable by fine or imprisonment.—*Attorney-General for Ireland.*

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS BILL (142).

A Bill to alter the divisions of London for the election of the School Board and thereby abolish the cumulative vote.—*Sir B. Maple (C).*

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER (15).

A Bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—*Mr. Gold (R).*

MINERS' EIGHT HOURS BILL (6).

A Bill to limit the working hours in mines to eight hours per day from bank to bank.—*Capt. Norton (R).*

MIDWIVES' REGISTRATION BILL (8).

A Bill for the registration of midwives.—*Mr. J. B. Balfour (R).*

NATIONAL MONUMENTS IN CHURCHES BILL (136).

A Bill to prevent the removal of monuments which have been erected in cathedrals or churches out of public moneys voted by Parliament.—*Sir E. Lees (C).*

OCCUPYING TENANTS' ENFRANCHISEMENT BILL (66).

The object of this Bill is to facilitate occupiers becoming owners of the freeholds of the land and houses they occupy for residential or for trade purposes.

This is carried out in two ways, namely, first by giving the occupying tenant the right to purchase the freehold, and second, by giving freeholders—part of whose property has been purchased by occupying tenants—the right to require the local authority to take the adjacent portions and to offer them to the occupiers.—*Mr. Bartley (C).*

OLD AGE PENSIONS (FRIENDLY SOCIETIES) BILL (257).

A Bill to provide for the payment of old age pensions to members of Friendly Societies.—*Mr. Strachey (R).*

OLD AGE PROVIDENT PENSIONS BILL.

Two Bills of this nature were brought in numbered respectively 25 and 127, one by *Mr. Bartley (C)* and the other by *Sir W. Foster (R).*

OUTDOOR PROVIDENT RELIEF BILL (65).

This Bill adds powers to the guardians, and gives rights to certain poor persons to receive outdoor relief.

The only persons it affects are those who have become destitute in one or other of the following ways:—

- (a) by temporary illness;
- (b) by permanent illness;
- (c) by widowhood;

and who, previous to these misfortunes, have been thrifty and have done something to provide for themselves, and have not been convicted of crime.—*Mr. Bartley (C.)*.

PARISH COUNCILLORS' TENURE OF OFFICE BILL (303).

The object of this Bill is to make the term of office of Parish Councillors three years instead of one, as under the Act of 1894.—*Mr. Lambert (R.)*.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (EXPENSES AND SECOND ELECTION) BILL (113).

The object of this Bill is to provide for the payment of the Returning Officers' expenses out of the rates, and for a second election in the event of the successful candidate not having been returned by an absolute majority.—*Mr. Jacoby (R.)*.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (WOMEN'S) BILL (33).

A Bill to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women.—*Mr. Firbank (C.)*.
Another Bill (281) to the same effect was brought in by *Mr. E. Spencer (C.)*.

PETROLEUM BILL (325).

The object of this Bill is to substitute the accurate or close test of the Act of 1879, and at the same time to restore the 100° flash point prescribed by the Act of 1871.—*Mr. Ure (R.)*.

PLUMBERS' REGISTRATION BILL (140).

For the national Registration of Plumbers.—*Mr. Knowles (C.)*.

PRISONERS' PERSONAL CORRECTION PROHIBITION BILL (165).

The object of this Bill is to do away with personal correction.—*Mr. J. A. Pease (R.)*.

*PRIVATE BILL PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) BILL (304).

A Bill to provide for improving and extending the procedure for obtaining Parliamentary powers by way of provisional orders in matters relating to Scotland.—*The Lord Advocate*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL (80).

To remove the disability attaching to Jesuits and other monastic bodies from residing in the United Kingdom.—*Mr. P. O'Brien (N.)*.

SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL (255).

A Bill for the organisation of secondary education.—*Col. Lockwood (C.)*.

SERVICE FRANCHISE BILL (371).

A Bill to remove the restrictions on service occupiers of cubicles.—*Mr. Marks (C.)*.

SHOPS EARLY CLOSING BILL (56).

—*Sir J. Lubbock (L.U.)*.

SHOPS BILL (63).

Another Bill similar to 56.—*Sir C. Dilke (R.)*.

TITHE REDEMPTION BILL (246)

The object of this Bill is to enable tithe-payers and tithe-owners to effect a voluntary redemption of tithe rent-charge for such sum or sums as they may agree upon, thus carrying out the unanimous Report made in 1892 by the Royal Commission on Tithe Rent-charge.—*Mr. Jeffreys (C.)*.

WAITRESSES BILL (244).

A Bill to establish a ten hours day for waitresses; to require seats to be provided for waitresses for use when they are not at work; and to extend to waitresses the benefits of the Truck Acts. The Bill also provides machinery by which these objects may be secured.—*Mr. Kemp (C.)*.

WORKING MAN'S DWELLINGS BILL (32).

A Bill to provide facilities for the acquisition by working men of their own dwellings.—*Sir A. Hickman (C.)*.

WORKING CLASSES HOUSING (RURAL DISTRICTS) BILL (151).

The object of this Bill is to amend the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as regards rural districts only.—*Sir W. Foster (B.)*.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS, 1898.

(A REFERENCE is here given to the contents of some of the more important Parliamentary Papers issued in 1898, including only such as relate to matters of general interest, and are not embodied in the Statistical Tables or other parts of the *Constitutional Year Book*.)

Africa (No. 1 of 1898).—Report on the **Island of Pemba** (1896-97). (C. 8,701.)

Africa (No. 2 of 1898).—Papers relating to recent events in **Uganda**. (C. 8,718.)

Africa (No. 3 of 1898).—Annual Report on the **Niger Coast** Protectorate. (C. 8,775.)

Africa (No. 4 of 1898).—Convention between Great Britain and France regarding **Niger and Gold Coast** Boundaries. (C. 8,854.)

Africa (No. 8 of 1898).—Report on the **Mombasa Victoria** (Uganda) Railway, 1897-98. (C. 8,942.)

Africa (No. 9 of 1898).—Report on the **British Central Africa** Protectorate (C. 9,048.)

Africa (No. 10 of 1898).—Report of the Commissioner in **Uganda** on the recent Mutiny of the Soudanese troops in the Protectorate. (C. 9,027.)

Agriculture.—Returns for Great Britain showing the acreage and produce of crops, prices of corn, and number of live stock, with agricultural statistics for the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries, 1897. (C. 8,897.)

Agriculture.—Return of Land and Agricultural Grants in various countries. (Return 115.)

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Distribution of Grants for agricultural education and research. (C. 9,061.)

Alcoholic Beverages.—Consumption during 1896:—

	Beer per head of population.	Wines per head of population.	Spirits per head of population.
United Kingdom ...	30·7	0·40	1·01
France ...	5·2	29·50	1·85
Germany ...	25·5	1·06 (1895)	1·94
United States ...	12·7	0·22	0·83

By consumption, human consumption is meant. The consumption of wine must be taken to mean the quantity of wine drunk as wine, and not turned into brandy; the consumption of spirits to mean the quantity drunk, and not that used for heating, lighting, or for other purposes than human drink. (Return 408.)

Allotments and Small Holdings.—It appears that between the 27th December, 1894, and the 24th June, 1897, three county councils, three councils of county boroughs, 120 urban districts, nine rural district councils, and 1,014 parish council meetings and vestries had purchased or hired land for allotments.

The total acreage of land acquired by these local authorities for allotments was 14,818a. 1r. 16p., and the total number of tenants to whom they had been let was 32,663.

In addition to this acreage, 120a. 3r. 5p. had been acquired by three county councils for such holdings let to forty-five tenants. (Return 17.)

China (No. 1 of 1898).—Correspondence on the affairs of **China**. (C. 8,814.)

Commercial (No. 1 of 1898).—Index to Reports of H. M. Diplomatic and Consular Representatives Abroad, for years 1896 and 1897. (C8,719.)

Diseases of Animals Act (Ireland) Report.—During 1897 the health of the herds in Ireland has again been satisfactory. No outbreak of any contagious cattle disease, falling within the orders in Council under the Diseases of Animals Acts, has occurred.

Since 1884 Ireland has been entirely free from foot-and-mouth disease.

The latest outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia took place as far back as 1892, and there is not the slightest reason to believe that any trace of this malignant disease is lurking in any part of Ireland.

SWINE FEVER.—There has been a substantial decrease, as compared with the preceding year, in the number of outbreaks confirmed. The figures for the past four years are as follows:—

1894	...	...	...	...	7,619 outbreaks confirmed.
1895	...	...	...	...	3,045 " "
1896	...	...	...	...	723 " "
1897	...	...	...	...	421 " "

RABIES.—The muzzling order came into force on 1st July, 1897. Up to that date, for the first six months of the year, 335 cases were reported. From the enforcement of the order, July 1st to December 31st, 163 cases only were reported. In the month of July, when the order was first enforced, the number of reported cases was 59, in December the number had fallen to 14. The results attained under the muzzling order are most encouraging, and there is good reason for believing that a strict enforcement of the regulations for a further period of no very prolonged duration will lead to the eradication of rabies, and render muzzling unnecessary in the future.

GLANDERS.—Ireland appears to be practically free from this complaint, only one outbreak having been confirmed during the year 1897.

The total exports of cattle, sheep, and swine to Great Britain during the year 1897 reached the large figure of 2,252,464.

No foreign animals are allowed to be imported into Ireland for the present. (Return, C. 8,820.)

Education.—Return of Schools in receipt of Parliamentary Grants; Grants paid to School Boards under section 97 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870; School Board Accounts and List of Loans, 1897-98. (C. 8,989.)

Education.—List of School Boards and School Attendance Committees, England and Wales. (C. 8,810.)

Education.—Report of Committee of Council, England and Wales. (C. 8,986.)

Education.—Code of Regulations for Evening Continuation Schools, England and Wales. (C. 8,859.)

Education.—Code of Regulations, Scotland. (C. 8,842.)

Education.—Return in regard to application of funds by Local Authorities. (119.)

Egypt.—Correspondence with French Government respecting Fashoda and the valley of the Upper Nile. (C. 9,054.)

Factories and Workshops.—From the Chief Inspector's report for 1897 we gather that there were in that year 65 fatal and 39,739 non-fatal accidents in factories, and three fatal and 77 non-fatal accidents in workshops. This is an increase on the number in previous reports, but on this point the Chief Inspector makes the following comments:—
"The number of reported accidents continues to increase, notwithstanding the prevention of many more by the constant advance in fencing of dangerous machinery and appliances. The increase is not confined to any particular locality or industry, although as will be seen presently it affects one section of the working population (male adults) far more than the rest. To a large extent it would seem to be due to better observance of the requirements of the Acts,—to fuller statistics, without necessary increase in number of casualties; or, in other words, to transfer from the unrecorded to the recorded class. Changes in the numbers of persons employed have also to be borne in mind."

According to the second annual report for 1896, the number of workpeople employed in factories and workshops was as follows:—

Textile Factories	...	...	...	Males ...	...	412,841	
				Females	...	661,846	
							1,077,687
Non-Textile Factories...	...	...	...	Males ...	...	2,187,008	
				Females	...	478,698	
							2,665,731
Workshops	...	...	...	Males ...	...	303,450	
				Females	...	352,115	
							655,565
				Total Males and Females	...	...	4,398,983

Of these workpeople, the following was the number of half-timers, children under fourteen years of age:—

Textile Manufactures	...	...	Males ...	24,302	59,266
			Females ...	28,964	
Non-Textile Manufactures	...	...	Males ...	5,092	7,241
			Females ...	2,149	
Workshops	...	...	Males ...	1,544	3,116
			Females ...	1,572	
			Total half-timers	68,613	

(C. 8965.)

Friendly Societies (Part 2).—Report on Friendly Societies, 150, III.

Fisheries, Scotland.—Reports I. II. III. (C. 8872-73-74.)

Fishery Board, Scotland.—Reports obtained by the F. O. on the state of the markets for Scottish cured herrings on the Continent and in the United States. (C. 9,062.)

Food, The chief sources of our supply.—In live stock it may, however, be worth calling attention to the place held by the United States in the supply of cattle, two-thirds of the 618,000 head received coming from that country, while Argentine sheep were landed alive in 1897 in greater numbers than those from any other country. The dead meat imports are, as formerly, more than half of American origin; three-fourths of the fresh beef imported, and more than two-thirds of the bacon and hams imported being also of American production. The supplies from Australasia are, as frequently noted, next in magnitude, two-thirds of the mutton coming from this quarter.

There has been comparatively little change in the sources of our butter imports, Denmark still sending upwards of 40 per cent. of the total, or about 67,000 tons. France sends about a third of this quantity, or 22,000 tons in place of 23,000 in 1896; Sweden 15,000 tons as against 16,000 in the two previous years. Australasia and Holland have now slightly exceeded their former shipments, and account for 13,000 and 18,900 tons respectively.

The sources of the imports of wheat (including flour, in equivalent weight of grain) into the United Kingdom in the last five years have been as shown below, naming only the countries which were at the commencement of this period the chief exporting regions. The reduction in the aggregate amount, owing to the failure of Argentina and India to maintain their former exports in the latter years, is the chief feature of such a table. The United States alone of these exporting countries in 1897 sent to the United Kingdom a total larger than in 1896, and the supply from this particular source represented 61 per cent. of the total imported, against only 42 per cent. of the large wheat imports of 1895.

Years.	Total Imports of Wheat and Flour.	Of which from				
		United States.	Russia.	Argentina.	India.	Other countries.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1893	4,690,300	2,863,300	503,000	393,000	310,000	621,000
1894	4,835,000	2,339,000	841,000	664,000	268,000	723,000
1895	5,363,000	2,266,000	1,153,000	572,000	440,000	982,000
1896	4,980,000	2,639,000	862,000	250,000	106,000	1,123,000
1897	4,434,000	2,707,000	752,000	47,000	28,000	900,000

Agricultural Returns for 1897. (C. 8,897.)

Greece.—(No. 2 of 1898).—Report on the finances of Greece. (C. 8,818.)

India (East).—Statements as to its moral and material progress and condition. (324.)

India (East).—Correspondence relating to the proposals on currency made by the Government of India. (C. 8,840.)

India (East.)—Return as to measures taken to carry out the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the subject of the evils arising from opium smoking in India. (152.)

India (East.)—Financial statement, 1896. (168.)

India (East.)—Report on the Railways for 1897. (C. 8,921.)

India (East.)—Statistics 1896-97.

AREA.—British territory	... ..	964,993 square miles.
Native States	... ..	595,167 „
Total	... ..	1,560,160

POPULATION, including Native States, 287,223,431, being an increase of 33,420,917 since census of 1891.

ARMY.—Europeans	... ..	76,470
Natives	... ..	143,131

Total 219,601 officers and men.

TRADE.—By sea, total imports, merchandise and treasure, but excluding Government stores and treasure, 84,990,060 tens of rupees. (Of this import trade the United Kingdom is responsible for 59,165,259; our colonies, &c., in Africa for 2,898,139; our colonies in America for 1,539,121; our colonies in Asia for 5,115,165; and Australian, 1,992,716; or a grand total of 70,710,410 for the United Kingdom and our colonies, or about 83 per cent. of the whole import trade.)

Total exports by sea, 108,840,187 tens of rupees. (Of this export trade the United Kingdom receives 34,768,140; our colonies in Africa 7,975,144; in America 209,097; in Asia 20,052,181; and Australia, &c., 1,189,627; or a grand total for the United Kingdom, colonies, &c., of 64,137,189, being about 60 per cent. of the whole export trade.)

REVENUE—Gross revenue, 1896-7	... ..	94,129,741 tens of rupees.
EXPENDITURE—Gross expenditure, 1896-7	... ..	95,834,763 „

Deficit 1,705,022 „

Taken from Statistical Abstract for India. (C. 9,036.)

Ireland.—Sixty-sixth Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, 1897-8. (C. 9029.)

Ireland.—Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland, 1897. (C. 8,955.)

Ireland.—Judicial statistics for 1896. (C. 8,616.)

Ireland.—Banking and Railway Receipts.—RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—The total receipts for the year 1897 were £3,453,982 as against £3,387,409 in 1896, £3,368,232 in 1895, £3,303,739 in 1894, £3,181,043 in 1893, £3,103,651 in 1892, and £3,147,458 in 1891, when the receipts were higher than those for any previous year.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.—There was an increase of £736,000 in deposits and cash balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks in December, 1897, as compared with June, 1897.

DEPOSITS, SAVINGS BANKS.—There was an increase of £288,000 in the deposits in Savings Banks in December, 1897, as compared with the amount for June in that year.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS, &c.—In December, 1897, there was an increase of £139,000 in the amount of Government Funds, India Stocks and Guaranteed Land Stock, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, as compared with June of the same year.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.—There was an increase of £610,000 in the Bank Note circulation in December, 1897, as compared with June of the same year. (Return C. 8,735.)

Ireland.—Agricultural Statistics for 1897. (C. 8885.)

Labour (Wages and Hours of).—Comparative table for the past five years.

1.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

Year.	No. of workpeople affected.	Net average weekly change in wages per head of those affected.			
		Rise.		Fall.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1893	549,977	0	5½	—	—
1894	670,386	—	—	1	4½
1895	486,713	—	—	1	3½
1896	607,654	0	10½	—	—
1897	597,444	1	0½	—	—

From the above table it will be seen that the years 1894 and 1895 were years of falling wages. The downward tendency in reality began in 1893, the slight rise shown in the

table against that year being accounted for by the temporary advances in miners' wages in Scotland and other districts during the great coal dispute in the federated districts of England.

Since 1895 wages have been rising, the rise in 1897 being more considerable than in 1896.

Advances also took place in 1897 in the rates of wages of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.

2.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR.

Year.	No. of workpeople affected.	Aggregate amount of reduction in hours per week.	Net reduction in hours per week per head of those affected.
1893	84,649	68,937	1.99
1894	77,158	311,545	4.04
1895	22,785	44,405	1.94
1896	108,271	78,533	0.73
1897	70,632	254,677	4.03

(Report C. 8,975.)

Labour Gazette.—In monthly parts; containing reports of various matters of interest regarding trade and labour. Nos. 1-12. Vol. VI.

Licensing Laws.—Minutes of evidence taken before Royal Commission (England and Wales). (C. 8,980.)

Licensing Laws.—Minutes of evidence taken before Royal Commission (Scotland). (C. 8,821.)

Local Government.—Report of the Board for England and Wales, 1897-98. (C. 8,978.)

Lunacy.—47th Report of the Inspector of Lunatics (Ireland). (C. 8,969.)

Lunacy.—40th Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy (Scotland). (C. 9,056.)

Madagascar.—Correspondence with the French Government in 1897. (C. 8,700.)

Merchant Ships Detained for being Unsafe.—It appears that six steamships and seven sailing vessels were detained as unsafe, through defects in hull equipments or machinery, between 1st July, 1897, and 30th June, 1898. During the same period thirty steamships and three sailing vessels were also detained on the ground of overloading or improper loading.

For the period from 1st October, 1896, to the 30th June, 1898, 1,841 steam and sailing ships have been detained on various grounds, 1,815 of which were finally found to be unsafe. (C. 8,947.)

Mines and Quarries (Part II).—Labour, General Reports, and Statistics relating to persons employed and accidents in Mines and Quarries in the United Kingdom, and to the enforcement of the Mines and Quarries Acts. (C. 9,049.)

Money Lending.—Report of the Select Committee. (260.)

Navy, The.—From a Return just issued, it appears that, excluding pensioners and reserves, the following numbers (including all branches, officers and men) were borne on the ships' books on the 1st day of April, 1868, 1868, 1878, 1888, and 1898:—

1st April, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	55,138
1st April, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	64,394
1st April, 1878	...	...	...	...	...	55,773
1st April, 1888	...	...	...	...	...	58,529
1st April, 1898	...	...	...	...	...	95,540

(Return £88.)

National Debt.—History of the earlier years of the Funded Debt from 1694-1786. (C. 9,010.)

Navigation and Shipping.—Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for 1897. (C. 884.)

Old Age Pensions.—Report of the Committee. (C. 8,911.)

Petroleum.—Report of the Select Committee and Minutes of Evidence. (299.)

Pilotage.—Return relating to Pilots and Pilotage. (284.)

Post Office Pay.—The following figures show the great improvement made during the past few years in the pay of the Post Office employés. The following table gives

briefly the average mean wages, excluding special allowances, of each class of officers included in the return :—

LONDON.

Class.	Average mean wages in			
	1872.	1881.	1890.	1897.*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A.—Sorters (men)	22 10	28 1	34 0	39 9
B.—Telegraphists (men)	27 4	32 8	35 5	38 9
Telegraphists (women)	17 11	23 10	25 8	36 0
†C.—Countermen and telegraphists	Included among telegraphists	35 2	36 0	38 9
Counterwomen and telegraphists				
	23 1	24 9	26 0	

REST OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Class.	Average mean wages in			
	1872.	1881.	1890.	1897.*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sorting clerks and telegraphists (men)	22 9	28 7	31 3	33 7
Sorting clerks and telegraphists (women)	18 9	19 11	21 5	23 0

* The average wages in 1897 are irrespective of double increments given for dual or technical qualifications.

† Now styled counter clerks and telegraphists. (Return 230 of June, 1898).

Post Office.—Forty-fourth Report of the Postmaster-General. (C. 9,022.)

Private Bill Legislation.—It appears that the aggregate of private Bills deposited in the House of Commons, and of those that received the Royal Assent for the past seven years (1891-7), is as follows :—

	Number of Petitions for Private Bills deposited in the Private Bill Office.	Number receiving Royal Assent.
England	1,106	898
Scotland	190	154
Ireland	82	70
	<u>1,378</u>	<u>1,222</u>

(Return 198.)

Prisons (Local and Convict).—Draft of proposed Rules. (C. 8,771-72.)

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.—Thirty-sixth Report of the Inspectors. (C. 9,042.)

Shipping.—Abstract of Casualties on or near the coast or on rivers and harbours of the United Kingdom. (C. 8,917.)

Statistical Abstracts.—Containing statistics on all questions of interest in the United Kingdom. (C. 8,992.)

Suez Canal.—The net tonnage for the past year shows a decrease of 660,910 tons, as compared with that of 1896, and of 549,010 tons as compared with that of 1895.

The amount of dues has fallen proportionately from 79,569,994 fr. in 1896 to 72,830,545 fr. in 1897, being a decrease of 6,739,449 fr.

The number of vessels which passed through the canal was 3,434 in 1895, 3,409 in 1896, and 2,986 in 1897, of which 2,318 in 1895, 2,162 in 1896, and 1,905 in 1897 carried the British flag.

The tonnage as well as the number of British vessels has decreased, having fallen from 6,062,587 in 1895 and 5,817,768 in 1896 to 5,319,136 tons in 1897, while for the same period, the tonnage of German vessels has increased from 693,645 tons in 1895 to 806,279 in 1896 and 858,685 tons in 1897.

The percentage of British vessels and their tonnage in 1897 was 63·8 and 68 respectively, as against 63·4 and 68 in 1896. There has been a slight increase in the percentage of German, French, Dutch, and Norwegian vessels.

There has been a very considerable decrease in the number of troops carried through the canal, owing chiefly to the cessation of French and Italian military operations in Madagascar and Abyssinia respectively. The Returns show 92,639 military passengers in 1897 as against 198,520 in 1896.

In the year 1870, 26,758 passengers were carried through the canal; in 1880 the number had risen to 98,900, in 1890 to 161,352, and in 1897 to 191,224. (Return C. 8,816.)

Trade.—Annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and the British Possessions for 1897, and the four previous years. (C. 8,896.)

Trade and Navigation.—In monthly numbers. (13-18-11.)

Trades.—Report of Committee on Dangerous Trades. (C. 9,073.)

Turkey (No. 1 of 1896).—Further correspondence relating to Asiatic Provinces. (C. 8,716.)

Turkey (No. 2 of 1896).—Correspondence respecting the negotiations for the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Greece. (C. 8,851.)

Turkey (No. 3 of 1896).—Correspondence relating to affairs of Crete. (C. 8,855.)

Turkey (No. 4 of 1896).—Further correspondence relating to relief work in Crete. (C. 9,052.)

Unions and Poor Law Parishes.—Complete list. (C. 8,861.)

THE UNIONIST PRESS.

The following List is printed for general information, as well as for the use of intending advertisers and others who may wish to communicate with the Conservative or Unionist organs in various parts of the country. Unionist Papers which are not avowedly Conservative are printed in italics.

NOTE.—Newspapers which appear to be issued under the same proprietary are bracketed together.

LONDON DAILY PAPERS

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
<i>Times</i>	3d.	Printing House Square, E.C.
Standard	1d.	{ 104, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Evening Standard	1d.	{ 346, Strand, W.C.
Morning Post	1d.	185, Fleet Street, E.C.
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	1d.	127, Fleet Street, E.C.
Morning Advertiser	1d.	19, St. Bride Street, E.C.
The London Morning	1d.	Milford Lane, W.C.
<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1d.	367, Strand, W.C.
Globe	1d. Evening	Dorset St., Whitefriars, E.C.
St. James' Gazette	1d. ,,	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
Pall Mall Gazette	1d. ,,	{ Carmelite Street, E.C.
Daily Mail... ..	1d. Morning	{ Tudor Street, E.C.
Evening News and Post	1d. Evening	
<i>Sun</i>	1d. ,,	

LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS.

<i>The Mail</i>	M., W., & Fri 2d.	{ Printing House Square, E.C.
<i>Times</i> (Weekly Edition)	Fri. 2d.	{ Milford Lane, W.C.
The People	Sat. and Sun. 1d.	291, Strand, W.C.
England and the Union	Sat. 1d.	46, Fleet Street, E.C.
Sunday Times	Sun. 1d.	396, Strand, W.C.
<i>Observer</i>	Sun. 2d.	1, York St., Covent Garden.
The World	Wed. 6d.	38, Southampton Street, W.C.
Saturday Review	Sat. 6d.	74, Strand, W.C.
English Churchman	Thur. 1d.	Dorset St., Whitefriars, E.C.
St. James' Budget	Fri. 6d.	7, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
Vanity Fair	Sat. 6d.	213, Piccadilly, W.
Court Circular	Sat. 6d.	52, Fleet Street, E.C.
Sporting Times	Sat. 2d.	341, Strand, W.C.
Judy	Mon. 2d.	136, Salisbury Court, E.C.
Moonshine	Tues. 1d.	37, Essex Street, W.C.
British Review and National Observer	Sat. 3d.	1, Red Lion Court, E.C.
Record	Fri. 4d.	3, Cecil Court, W.C.
Illustrated Church News	Sat. 1d.	111, Fleet Street, E.C.
Church Family Newspaper	Sat. 1d.	1, Wellington Street, W.C.
<i>Spectator</i>	Fri. 6d.	23, King William Street, W.C.
<i>Whitehall Review</i>	Sat. 6d.	5, Lumley Court, Strand, W.C.
<i>Topical Times</i>	Sat. 1d.	332, Strand, W.C.
<i>Weekly Times and Echo</i>	Sun. 1d.	110, Strand, W.C.
<i>Rural World</i>	Fri. 1d.	Salisbury Square, E.C.
<i>Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper</i>	Sun. 1d.	9, Whitefriars St., E.C.
<i>News of the World</i>	Sat. and Sun. 1d.	279, Strand, W.C.
<i>London Figaro</i>	Thur. 1d.	109, Fleet Street, E.C.
<i>Outlook, The</i>	Sat. 3d.	8, New Bridge Street, E.C.
<i>London Argus</i>	Sat. 1d.	

MAGAZINES, &c.

Quarterly Review	6s.	50a, Albemarle Street, W.
Blackwood's Magazine... ..	Monthly 2s. 6d.	George Street, Edinburgh.
National Review... ..	Monthly 2s. 6d.	37, Bedford Street, W.C.
Handy Notes on Current Politics	Monthly 1d.	St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.
National Union Gleanings	Monthly 6d.	St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.
National Church... ..	Monthly 1d.	Church House, S.W.
Primrose League Gazette	Monthly 3d.	64, Victoria, Street, S.W.
<i>Notes and News</i>	Monthly 1d.	Lib. Unionist Association.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND SUBURBAN PAPERS.		
Brockley News	Fri. 1d.	118, Brockley Road, S.E.
Croydon Journal... ..	Thur. 1d....	Upper Norwood.
Crystal Palace District Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	See Surrey.
Fulham and Waltham Green News	Fri. 1d.	
Kensington Express	Sat. 1d.	} 204, Hammersmith Road, W.
Mid-Surrey Times	Sat. 1d.	
West London Reporter	Sat. 1d.	
Hackney Mercury	Fri. 1d.	10, The Grove, Hackney, N. E.
<i>Hackney Standard</i>	Fri. ½d.	Median Road, Clapton, N.E.
<i>Hornsey and Finsbury Park Journal</i> ...	Fri. 1d.	86, Crouch Hill, N.
Kensington Society	Thur. 1d....	387, Strand, W.C.
Kentish Mercury	Fri. 1d.	6, Blackheath Road, S.E.
Kilburn Post	Fri. ½d.	5, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
Lewisham Gazette	Fri. 1d.	Lewisham, S.E.
Middlesex Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	High Street, Hounslow.
Middlesex Courier	Fri. 1d.	Harlesden, N.W.
Middlesex Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Enfield.
Norwood News	Sat. 1d.	South Norwood, S.E.
Paddington Times	Fri. 1d.	} 4, Cambridge Avenue, Kilburn, N.W.
Willesden Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	
Putney and Wandsworth News	Sat. 1d.	Putney.
Putney Observer	Fri. 1d.	Putney.
Richmond Herald	Sat. 1d.	See Surrey.
St. George's Gazette	Fri. ½d.	} 87, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.
Westminster Times	Fri. ½d.	
St. Pancras Gazette	Sat. 1d.	80, High St., Camden Town, N.W.
South Eastern Herald	Fri. ½d.	189, Greenwich Road, S.E.
<i>South London Chronicle</i>	Fri. 1d.	2, Newington Causeway, S.E.
South London Mail	Sat. 1d.	Church St., Camberwell, S.E.
South Western World	Fri. 1d.	Plough Rd, Clapham Jn., S.W.
Stoke Newington Recorder	Fri. 1d.	31, Church St., Stk. Newington
Jxbridge Gazette	Sat. 1d.	} Uxbridge.
Southall and Norwood Gazette	Fri. 1d.	
Wandsworth and Battersea Times	Sat. 1d.	188, High Street, Wandsworth.
West Ham Guardian	Wed. ½d. Fri. 1d.	21, Martin St., Stratford, E.
West Kent Argus	Fri. 1d.	68, Greenwich Road, S.E.
West Middlesex Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	69A, King's Rd., Chelsea, S.W.
West Middlesex Standard	Fri. 1d.	Ealing.
West Middlesex Times	Wed. & Sats. ½d.	Staines.
Wimbledon Herald	Sat. 1d.	See Surrey.
Woolwich Herald	Fri. 1d.	Russell Place, Woolwich.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedfordshire Standard... ..	Fri. 1d.	Bedford.
Luton Times	Fri. 1d.	Luton.

BERKSHIRE.

Berkshire Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Reading.
Maidenhead Times	Sat. 1d.	See Bucks.
Reading Standard	Fri. 1d.	Reading.
Newbury Express	Thur. 1d....	Newbury.
<i>Reading Mercury</i>	Sat. 2d.	Reading.
Windsor Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Windsor.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Bucks Herald	Sat. 2d.	Aylesbury.
Buckingham Express	Sat. 1d.	Buckingham.
North Bucks Times	Sat. 1d.	Kenny Stratford.
Slough Observer... ..	Sat. 1d.	Slough.
South Bucks Standard	Fri. 1d.	} Wycombe. Maidenhead.
Maidenhead Times	Sat. 1d.	

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
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CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Cambridge.
Cambridge Express	Sat. 1d.	Cambridge.
Wisbech Constitutional Gazette	Fri. 2d.	See Norfolk.
Wisbech Standard	Fri. 1d.	Wisbech.

CHESHIRE.

Birkenhead and Cheshire Advertiser	W. ½d. & Sat. 1d.	Birkenhead
Chester Courant	Wed. 1d.	Chester.
<i>Cheshire Observer</i>	Fri. 1d.	Chester.
Congleton Chronicle	Sat. 1½d.	Congleton.
Macclesfield Courier	Sat. 2d.	Macclesfield.
Stockport Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	} Stockport.
Cheshire Daily Echo	Daily ½d.	
Alderley and Wilmslow Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Altrincham and Bowdon Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Knutsford & Northwich Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Macclesfield Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Manchester (South) Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Sandbach & Middlewich Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Stretford Division Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	

CORNWALL.

Royal Cornwall Gazette	Thur. 1d.	Truro.
<i>Cornish Post</i>	Thur. & Sat. 1d.	Camborne.
<i>Cornish Echo</i>	Fri. 1d.	Falmouth.
Launceston Weekly News	Sat. 1d.	Launceston.
<i>The Cornishman</i>	Tu. and Sat. 1d.	} Penzance.
<i>Cornish Telegraph</i>	Wed. 1d.	
<i>Evening Tidings</i>	Daily ½d.	

CUMBERLAND.

Carlisle Patriot	Fri. 1d.	} Carlisle.
East Cumberland News	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	
Cumberland Pacquet	Thur. 1d.	} Whitehaven.
Whitehaven Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
<i>Maryport Advertiser</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Workington Guardian</i>	Sat. 1d.	
Penrith Observer	Tues. 1d.	Penrith.
Cumberland and Westmorland Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Penrith.

DERBYSHIRE.

Derby Mercury	Wed. 1d.	} Derby.
Derby Express	Daily ½d.	
<i>Derbyshire Advertiser</i>	Fri. 1d.	Derby.
Alfreton and Belper Journal	Fri. 1d.	Alfreton.
Buxton Herald	Wed. 1d.	Buxton.
Derbyshire Times	Wed. ½d. & Sat. 1d.	} Chesterfield.
Glossop Times	Sat. 1d.	
Glossop Dale Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	} Glossop.
Buxton Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	
Ilkeston Pioneer	Fri. 1d.	} Ilkeston.
Long Eaton Pioneer	Fri. 1d.	
Ripley and Heanor News	Fri. ½d.	Ripley.

DEVONSHIRE.

<i>Western Morning News</i>	Daily 1d.	} Plymouth
<i>Western Weekly News</i>	Sat. 1d.	
Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette	Daily 1d.	Exeter.
North Devon Herald	Th. 1d., M. ev. ½d.	Barnstaple.
<i>Western Express</i>	Tues. & Sat. 1d.	Bideford.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
DEVONSHIRE.—Continued.		
<i>Weekly Express</i>	Wed. 1d.	Chudleigh.
<i>Exeter Flying Post</i> (Trewman's)	Sat. 4d.	} Exeter.
<i>Evening Post</i>	Daily 4d.	
<i>Exmouth Journal</i> (Freeman's)	Sat. 1d.	Exmouth.
<i>Ilfracombe Gazette</i>	Tues. & Fri. 1d.	Ilfracombe.
<i>Kingsbridge Gazette</i>	Fri. 1d.	} Kingsbridge.
<i>South Devon Gazette</i>	Sat. 4d.	
<i>Church in the West</i>	Sat. 1d.	Plymouth.
<i>Devon and Somerset Weekly News</i>	Th. 1d.	Tiverton.
<i>Devon County Standard</i>	Fri. 1d.	Torquay.
<i>Western Guardian</i>	Wd., Th., & Fr. 1d.	Totnes.
DORSETSHIRE.		
<i>Dorset County Chronicle</i>	Thur. 1d.	Dorchester.
<i>Southern Times</i>	Sat. 1d.	Weymouth.
DURHAM.		
<i>North Star</i>	Daily, mornng. 4d.	Darlington.
<i>Durham County Advertiser</i>	Fri. 1d.	Durham.
<i>Jarrow Express</i>	Fri. 1d.	Jarrow.
<i>Seaham Weekly News</i>	Fri. 1d.	Seaham Harbour.
<i>Sunderland Herald and Daily Post</i>	Daily 4d.	Sunderland.
<i>Northern Guardian</i>	Daily 4d.	West Hartlepool.
ESSEX.		
<i>Colchester Gazette</i>	Wed. 1d.	} Colchester.
<i>Essex Standard</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Grays and Tilbury Gazette</i>	Sat. 1 1/2d.	Grays.
<i>Grays and Tilbury Standard</i>	Sat. 4d.	See Gravesend, Kent.
<i>Halstead and Colne Valley Gazette</i>	Thur. 1d.	} Halstead.
<i>Braintree Gazette</i>	Thur. 1d.	
<i>Harwich and Dovercourt Free Press</i> ..	Sat. 4d.	rwich.
<i>Southend Observer</i>	Thur. 1d.	uthend.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.		
<i>Bristol Times and Mirror</i>	Daily 1d., Sat. 2d.	Small Street, Bristol.
<i>Cheltenham Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1d.	} Cheltenham.
<i>Gloucestershire Echo</i>	Daily 4d.	
<i>Cheltenham Looker-on</i>	Sat. 3d.	Cheltenham.
<i>Cheltenham Mercury</i>	Sat. 1d.	Cheltenham.
<i>Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard</i>	Sat. 1d.	Cirencester.
<i>Dean Forest Guardian</i>	Thur. 1 1/2d.	Coleford.
<i>Gloucestershire Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1 1/2d.	Gloucester.
<i>Gloucester Standard</i>	Sat. 1d.	Gloucester.
<i>Stroud News</i>	Fri. 1d.	Stroud.
<i>Tewkesbury Register</i>	Sat. 1d.	Tewkesbury.
HAMPSHIRE.		
<i>Sheldrake's Gazette</i>	Fri. 1d.	Aldershot.
<i>Hampshire Herald</i>	Fri. 1d.	Alton.
<i>Bournemouth Observer</i>	Wed. 1d.	} Bournemouth.
<i>Lymington Observer</i>	Fri. 1d.	
<i>Observer and Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1d.	} See Sussex.
<i>Petersfield Express</i>	Tues. 1d.	
<i>Portsmouth Times</i>	Sat. 1d.	} Portsmouth.
<i>Southern Daily Mail</i>	Daily 4d.	
<i>Chichester Times</i>	Sat. 1d.	} Southampton.
<i>Hampshire Advertiser</i>	Wed. 1d., Sat. 2d.	
<i>Southampton Observer</i>	Sat. 1d.	Southampton.
<i>Hampshire Observer</i>	Sat. 1d.	} Winchester.
<i>Alton and Petersfield Observer</i>	Sat. 1d.	

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
HEREFORDSHIRE.		
Hereford Journal	Sat. 1d.	Hereford.
Hereford Weekly Marvel	Sat. 1d.	Hereford.
Man of Ross	Sat. 1d.	Ross.
North Herefordshire Mail	Sat. 1d.	Leominster.

HERTFORDSHIRE.		
Herts Guardian	Sat. 1d.	Hertford.
Hertfordshire Journal	Fri. 1d.	Hitchin.
Hertfordshire Standard	Fri. 1d.	St. Albans.
West Herts Post	Fri. 1d.	Watford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.		
Huntingdonshire Standard	Sat. 1d.	See Northamptonshire.
Huntingdonshire Post	Fri. 1d.	Huntingdon.

ISLE OF WIGHT.		
Isle of Wight Herald	Fri. 1d.	Cowes.
Isle of Wight County Press	Sat. 1d.	Newport, I.W.
Isle of Wight Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Ryde.
Isle of Wight Observer... ..	Sat. 1d.	Ryde.
Isle of Wight Chronicle	Thur. 1d....	Sandown.
Isle of Wight Mercury	Sat. 1d.	Ventnor.

KENT.		
Bromley Journal	Fri. 1d.	Bromley.
Kentish Gazette	Fri. 1d.	Canterbury.
Kentish Observer	Thur. 2d., Sat. 1d	} Canterbury.
Faversham Mercury	Sat. 1d.	
Chatham and Rochester News	Sat. 1d.	Chatham.
West Kent Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Dartford.
Deal, Walmer, and Sandwich Mercury	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Deal.
Dover and County Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	} Dover.
Dover Telegraph... ..	Wed. 1d.	
Dover Standard	Sat. 1d.	Dover.
Folkestone Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Folkestone.
Folkestone Herald	Sat. 1d.	Folkestone.
Gravesend Standard	Fri. 1d.	} Gravesend.
Grays and Tilbury Standard	Fri. 1d.	
Kent and Sussex Post	Sat. 1d.	Hawkhurst.
Herne Bay Argus	Fri. 1d.	Herne Bay.
Maidstone and Kentish Journal	Thur. 1d., Sat. 1d	Maidstone.
Kent County Standard... ..	Sat. 1d.	Maidstone.
Kent Times and Chronicle	Thur. 1d....	Maidstone.
South Eastern Gazette... ..	Tu. 2d., Sat. 1d....	Maidstone.
Keble's Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Margate.
East Kent Times	Thur. 1d.	Ramsgate.
Rochester and Chatham Journal	Sat. 1d.	Rochester.
Sandgate Herald... ..	Sat. 1d.	Sandgate.
Kent Mail	Tu. & F. 1d., S. 2d.	} Lewes, Sussex.
Sevenoaks Express	Tues. 1d.	
Tonbridge Weekly Express	Tues. 1d.	} Lewes, Sussex.
Tonbridge Wells Express	Tu. 1d.	
Tonbridge and Sevenoaks Standard... ..	Sat. 1d.	Tonbridge.
Kent and Sussex Courier	Wed. and Fri. 1d.	} Tunbridge Wells.
Tunbridge Wells Standard	Fri. 1d.	

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
SOMERSETSHIRE.		
Bath Argus	Sat. 1d.	} Walcot Street, Bath.
Bath Daily Argus	jd.	
Bath Chronicle	Thur. 1d.	} Bath.
Bath Daily Chronicle	Daily jd.	
Bath Journal	Sat. 1d.	Bath.
Bridgwater Mercury	Wed. 1d.	Bridgwater.
Clevedon Mercury	Sat. 1d.	Clevedon.
Somerset County Mail	Thur. 1d.	Crewkerne.
Somerset Standard	Sat. 1d.	Frome.
Central Somerset Gazette	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Glastonbury.
Somerset County Herald	Sat. 1d.	} Taunton.
Taunton Courier	Wed. 1d.	
Western News	Mon. 1d.	} Taunton.
Somerset County Gazette	Sat. 1d.	
Taunton Mail	Wed. 1d.	Taunton.
Weston Mercury	Fri. 1d.	Weston-super-Mare.
Western Gazette	Fri. 1d.	} Yeovil.
Pullman's Weekly News	Wed. 1d.	
Western Advertiser	Tues. 1d.	Yeovil.
STAFFORDSHIRE.		
Midland Weekly News	Sat. 1d.	} Wolverhampton.
Midland Wednesday News	Wed. jd.	
Midland Evening News	Daily jd.	
Burton Guardian	Sat. 1d.	Burton-on-Trent.
Cannock Chase Mercury	Fri. 1d.	Cannock.
Leek Post	Sat. 1d.	Leek.
Lichfield Mercury	Th. 1d.	} Lichfield.
Bugeley Mercury	Th. 1d.	
Tamworth Mercury	Th. 1d.	
Walsall Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Walsall.
Wednesbury Herald	Sat. 1d.	} Wednesbury.
Darlaston Herald	Fri. 1d.	
West Bromwich Free Press	Sat. jd.	West Bromwich.
SUFFOLK.		
Bury and Norwich Post	Tu. 1d.	} Bury St. Edmunds.
Bury & West Suffolk Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Mildenhall Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	
Ipswich Journal	Sat. 1d.	} Ipswich.
Evening Herald	Daily jd.	
Lowestoft Standard	Sat. 1d.	See Norfolk.
Suffolk and Essex Free Press	Wed. 2d.	} Sudbury.
Stowmarket Courier	Thur. 1d.	
SURREY.		
Surrey County Herald	Sat. 1d.	} Carshalton.
Epsom Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Wallington and Carshalton Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Wimbledon Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Caterham Free Press	Sat. 1d.	Caterham Valley.
Croydon Guardian	Sat. 1d.	} Croydon.
Croydon Express	Sat. jd.	
Surrey Advertiser	S., M., & W. 1d.	Guildford.
Croydon Journal	Thur. 1d.	} Lewes, Sussex.
Dorking Journal	Tues. 1d.	
Epsom Journal	Tues. 1d.	
Godalming Advertiser	Tues. 1d.	
Guildford Journal	Tues. 1d.	
Reigate and Redhill Journal	Tues. 1d.	
Surrey Standard	{ Tues. & Fri. 1d. Sat. 2d.	
Sutton Journal	Thur. 1d.	
Surrey Mirror	Fri. 1d.	Red Hill.
Surrey Leader	Fri. 1d.	Red Hill.
Horley Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Red Hill.
Richmond Herald	Sat. 1d.	Richmond.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
SUSSEX.		
Brighton Gazette	Thur. & Sat. 1d.	Brighton.
Brighton and Hove Guardian... ..	Wed. 1d.	Brighton.
Brighton Times	Fri. 1d.	} Brighton.
Sussex Evening Times	Daily ½d.	
Chichester Times	Sat. 1d.	See Hampshire.
Eastbourne Observer	Thur. 1d.	Eastbourne.
Eastbourne Standard	Tues. 1d.	Eastbourne.
Eastbourne Review	Fri. 1d.	Eastbourne.
Hastings & St. Leonards Observer	Sat. 1d.	} Hastings.
Hastings & St. Leonards Advertiser	Thur. 2d.	
South Eastern Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	
Horsham Times	Sat. 1d.	} Horsham.
West Sussex Times	Sat. 1d.	
Sussex Standard	Sat. 1d.	Horsham.
Sussex Agricultural Express	Tu. & F. 1d., S. 2d.	} Lewes.
Bognor Express	Tues. 1d.	
Chichester Express	Tues. 1d.	
Eastbourne Express	Tues. ½d.	
Eastbourne Observer... ..	Thur. 1d.	
East Grinstead Express	Fri. 1d.	
East Sussex Journal	Tues. 1d.	
Hastings & St. Leonards Express	Tues. 1d., Sat. 2d.	
Horsham and Petworth Express	Tues. 1d.	
Petersfield Express	Tues. 1d.	
West Sussex Journal	Tues. 1d.	
Worthing Express	Tues. 1d.	
Midhurst Times	Sat. 1d.	Midhurst.
Sussex Coast Mercury	Sat. 1d.	Worthing.
Worthing Gazette	Wed. 1d.	Worthing.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham Daily Gazette	1d.	} 52, High Street, Birmingham.
Aris's Birmingham Gazette	Sat. 1d.	
Birmingham Weekly Mercury	Sat. 1d.	} Birmingham.
Birmingham Daily Mail	Daily ½d.	
Birmingham Daily Post	Daily 1d.	} Birmingham.
Birmingham Weekly Post	Sat. 1d.	
Saturday Night	Sat. ½d.	Birmingham.
Coventry Standard	Fri. 1d.	} Coventry.
Coventry Mercury	Tues. ½d.	
Coventry Reporter	Sat. ½d.	Coventry.
Leamington Spa Courier	Sat. 1d.	Leamington.
Leamington Advertiser	Thur. 1d.	Leamington.
Nuneaton Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Nuneaton.
Midland Times	Sat. 1d.	Rugby.

WESTMORLAND.

Westmorland Gazette	Fri. and Sat. 1d.	Kendal.
Lakes Chronicle... ..	Wed. 1d.	Bowness.

WILTSHIRE.

Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette	Thurs. 1d.	} Devizes.
Wiltshire Telegraph	Sat. ½d.	
Wiltshire County Mirror	Tu. & Fri. 1d.	Salisbury.
Wiltshire Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Trowbridge.
Warminster & Westbury Journal	Sat. 1d.	Warminster.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
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WORCESTERSHIRE.

Berrow's Worcester Journal	Sat. 1jd.	Worcester.
Worcester Daily Times	jd.	Worcester.
Evesham Standard	Sat. 1d.	Evesham.
Dudley Herald	Sat. 1d.	Dudley.
Tipton Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Worcestershire and Staffordshire County Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Kidderminster Sun	Sat. 1d.	Kidderminster.
Malvern News	Fri. 1d.	Malvern.
Shipston-on-Stour News	Sat. 1d.	Shipston-on-Stour.
County Express	Sat. 1d.	Stourbridge.

YORKSHIRE.

Yorkshire Post	Daily 1d.	Leeds.
Yorkshire Evening Post	Daily jd.	
Yorkshire Weekly Post	Sat. 1d.	
Leeds Daily News	Evening jd.	Leeds.
Bradford Citizen	Fri. 1d.	Sheffield.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph	Daily 1d.	
Sheffield Evening Telegraph	Daily jd.	
Sheffield Weekly Telegraph	Wed. 1d.	Hull.
Hull Daily Mail	Daily jd.	
Hull and Lincolnshire Times	Sat. 1d.	
Grimsby Daily Mail	Daily jd.	Hull.
Hull Star	Sat. jd.	
Yorkshire Daily Herald	Daily 1d.	
Yorkshire Weekly Herald	Sat. 2d.	York.
Bradford Daily Argus	Daily jd.	Bradford.
Barnsley Independent	Fri. and Sat. 1d.	Barnsley.
Batley Examiner	Fri. 1d.	Batley.
Dewsbury District News	Sat. 1d.	Batley.
Batley News	Fri. 1d.	
Birstall News	Fri. 1d.	
Beverley Guardian	Sat. 1d.	Beverley.
Bridlington Free Press	Sat. 1d.	
Cleckheaton Guardian	Fri. 1d.	Cleckheaton.
Mirfield Guardian	Fri. 1d.	
Doncaster Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Doncaster.
Goole Weekly Herald	Fri. 1d.	Goole.
Howdenshire Weekly Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Pontefract Weekly Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Selby Weekly Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Thorne Weekly Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Halifax Guardian	Sat. 1d.	Halifax.
Harrogate Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Harrogate.
Huddersfield Chronicle	Daily 1d., Sat. 2d.	Huddersfield.
Huddersfield Weekly News	Sat. 1d.	Huddersfield.
Keighley Herald	Fri. 1d.	Keighley.
Pontefract Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Pontefract.
Ripon Observer	Thur. 1d.	Ripon.
Scarborough Post	Daily jd., Fri. 1d.	Scarborough.
Craven Herald	Sat. 1d.	Skipton.
Wakefield and West Riding Herald	Sat. 1d.	Wakefield.
Normanton Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Ossett and Horbury Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Wetherby News	Thur. 1d.	Wetherby.
Boston Spa News	Fri. 1d.	
Harrogate News	Thur. 1d.	
Knaresborough News	Thur. 1d.	
Otley News	Thur. 1d.	
Tadcaster News	Th. 1d.	Whitby.
Whitby Times	Fri. 1d.	
Yorkshire Gazette	Sat. 1d.	York.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
WALES.		
Western Mail	Daily 1d....	} Cardiff.
Weekly Mail	Fri. & Sat. 1d. ...	
Evening Express	Daily 4d....	} Swansea.
South Wales Daily Post	Daily 4d.	
South Wales Weekly Post	Sat. 1d.	
Aberystwyth Observer	Wed. 1d.	} Aberystwyth.
Cardigan County Times	Sat. 1d.	
North Wales Chronicle	Sat. 2d.	} Bangor.
Y Gwalia	Tues. 1d.	
Cronicle Cymru	Wed. 4d.	
Y Cloreanydd	Thur. 4d....	} Brecon.
Brecon & Radnor County Times	Fri. 1d.	
Cardigan Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Cardigan.
The Journal	Thur. 1d....	Carmarthen.
Pembrokeshire Herald	Fri. 1d.	Haverfordwest.
Y Brython Cymreig	Fri. 4d.	Lampeter.
Y Llan (The Church)	Sat. 1d.	Lampeter.
Glamorgan Times	Fri. 1d.	Pontypridd.
Rhyl Journal	Sat. 1d.	Rhyl.
Tenby Observer	Thur. 1d....	Tenby.
Tenby & County News... ..	Wed. 1d.	Tenby.
Montgomery County Times	Sat. 1d.	Welshpool.
North Wales Guardian... ..	Fri. and Sat. 1d....	} Wrexham.
Rhyl Guardian	Sat. 1d.	

SCOTLAND.

Scotsman	Daily 1d....	} Edinburgh.
Weekly Scotsman	Sat. 1d.	
Edinburgh Evening Dispatch	Daily 4d....	} Glasgow.
Glasgow Herald	Da. 1d., Sat. 1d.	
Glasgow Evening News	Daily 4d....	Glasgow.
Glasgow Evening Citizen	Daily 4d.	} Glasgow.
Glasgow Weekly Citizen	Sat. 1d.	
Aberdeen Journal	Daily 1d....	} Aberdeen.
Aberdeen Weekly Journal	Wed. 1d.	
Aberdeen Free Press	Daily 1d.	} Aberdeen.
Aberdeen Evening Gazette	Daily 4d.	
Aberdeen Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Alloa Journal	Sat. 1d.	Alloa.
Ayrshire Weekly News	Fri. 1d.	Ardrossan.
Ayr Observer	Tues. and Fri. 1d.	Ayr.
Ayr Advertiser	Thur. 2d....	Ayr.
Berwickshire Gazette	Fri. 1d.	} Berwick-on-Tweed.
Border Counties Gazette & Berwick Wards	Fri. 1d.	
West Lothian Courier	Sat. 1d.	Bathgate.
Campbeltown Courier	Sat. 1d.	Campbeltown.
Fife Herald	Wed. 1d.	} Cupar, Fife.
Fife News	Sat. 1d.	
St. Andrews Citizen	Fri. 1d.	
Dalkeith Advertiser	Thur. 1d....	Dalkeith.
Ross-shire Journal	Fri. 1d.	Dingwall.
Dumfries Courier and Herald	Wed. and Sat. 1d.	Dumfries.
Moray and Nairn Express	Sat. 1d.	Elgin.
Scottish Border Record	Sat. 1d.	Galashiels.
Haddington Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Haddington.
Hawick Express... ..	Fri. 1d.	Hawick.
Northern Chronicle	Wed. 1d.	Inverness.
Irvine Herald	Fri. 1d.	} Irvine.
Kilwinning Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	
Dairy Herald	Fri. 1d.	
Troon Herald	Fri. 1d.	

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
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SCOTLAND—Continued.

Teviotdale Record	Sat. 1d.	Jedburgh.
Banffshire Herald	Sat. 1d.	Keith.
Kelso Mail	Wed. 1d.	Kelso.
Kilmarnock Herald	Fri. 1d.	Kilmarnock.
The Oradian	Sat. 1d.	Kirkwall.
Leith Herald	Fri. 1d.	Leith.
Shetland News	Sat. 1d.	Lerwick.
Montrose Standard	Fri. 1d.	Montrose.
Motherwell Times	Sat. 1d.	Motherwell.
Nairnshire Telegraph	Wed. 1d.	Nairn.
Galloway Gazette	Fri. 1d.	Newton Stewart.
Oban Telegraph	Fri. 1d.	Oban.
Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette	Sat. 1d.	} Paisley.
Renfrewshire Independent	Fri. 1d.	
Peebleshire Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Peebles.
Perthshire Constitutional	Mon. & Wed. 1d.	} Perth.
Crieff Journal	Fri. 1d.	
Perthshire Advertiser	M. W. & F. 1d.	
Perthshire Critic	Sat. 1d.	} Pollokshaws.
Pollokshaws News	Fri. 1d.	
Rothesay Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Rothesay.
Southern Reporter	Thur. 1d.	Selkirk.
Stirling Journal	Fri. 1d.	} Stirling.
Bridge of Allan Reporter	Sat. 1d.	
John o' Groat Journal	Wed. 1d.	Wick.

IRELAND.

Irish Times	Daily 1d.	} Dublin.
Irish Weekly Times	Sat. 1d.	
Dublin Daily Express	Daily 1d.	} Dublin.
Dublin Evening Express	Daily 1d.	
Dublin Morning & Evening Mail	Daily 1d.	
Warder and Dublin Weekly Mail ...	Sat. 1d.	
Belfast News Letter	Daily 1d.	} Belfast.
Belfast Weekly News	Sat. 1d.	
Belfast Evening Telegraph	Daily 1d.	} Belfast.
Belfast Weekly Telegraph	Fri. 1d.	
Larne Times	Fri. 1d.	
Belfast Northern Whig	Daily 1d.	} Belfast.
Weekly Northern Whig	Sat. 1d.	
Ulster Echo	Daily 1d.	Belfast.
Cork Constitution	Daily 1d.	Cork.
Cork Weekly News	Sat. 1d.	Cork.
Armagh Guardian	Fri. 1d.	Armagh.
Armagh Standard	Fri. 1d.	Armagh.
Ulster Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Armagh.
Ballymena Observer	Fri. 1d.	Ballymena.
North Antrim Standard	Thur. 1d.	Ballymoney.
Donegal Independent	Fri. 1d.	Ballyshannon.
Bray Herald	Sat. 1d.	Bray.
Carlow Sentinel	Sat. 3d.	Carlow.
Cavan Weekly News	Sat. 1d.	Cavan.
Clonmel Chronicle	Wed. and Sat. 3d.	Clonmel.
Coleraine Constitution	Sat. 1d.	Coleraine.
Coleraine Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Coleraine.
Mid Ulster Mail	Sat. 1d.	Cookstown.
Down Recorder	Sat. 1d.	Downpatrick.
Drogheda Conservative	Sat. 2d.	Drogheda.
Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette	Fri. 1d.	Dublin.
Dundalk Herald	Sat. 1d.	Dundalk.
Tyrone Courier	Thur. 1d.	Dungannon.
Clare Journal	Mon. and Th. 3d.	Ennis.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
IRELAND—Continued.		
Fermanagh Times	Thur. 1d....	Enniskillen.
Impartial Reporter	Thur. 1d....	Enniskillen.
Galway Express	Sat. 2d. ...	Galway.
Kilkenny Moderator	Wed. and Sat. 3d.	Kilkenny.
Meath Herald	Sat. 2d. ...	Kells.
Larne Reporter	Sat. 1d. ...	Larne.
Limerick Chronicle	Tu., Th., & S. 2d.	Limerick
Lisburn Herald	Fri. 1d. ...	Lisburn.
Lisburn Standard	Sat. 1d. ...	Lisburn.
Londonderry Sentinel	Tu., Th., & S. 1d.	Londonderry.
Derry Standard	Mon., Wed., & F. 1d.	Londonderry.
Longford Journal	Sat. 1d. ...	Longford.
Lurgan Mail	Sat. 1d. ...	Lurgan.
Lurgan Times	Wed. and Sat. 1d	Lurgan.
Leinster Express	Sat. 4d. ...	Maryborough.
Northern Standard	Sat. 1d. ...	Monaghan.
Westmeath Guardian	Fri. 2d. ...	Mullingar.
Nenagh Guardian	Wed. & Sat. 1d.	Nenagh.
Kildare Observer	Sat. 2d. ...	Naas.
Newry and Belfast Standard	Fri. 1d. ...	Newry.
Newry Telegraph	Tu., Th., & Sat. 1d.	Newry.
Newtownards Chronicle	Sat. 1d. ...	Newtownards.
Tyrone Constitution	Fri. 1d. ...	Omagh.
King's County Chronicle	Thur. 4d....	Parsonstown.
Midland Counties Advertiser	Thur. 2d....	Parsonstown.
Portadown News	Sat. 1d. ...	Portadown.
Portadown Recorder	Fri. 1d. ...	Portadown.
Sligo Independent	Sat. 1d. ...	Sligo.
Kerry Evening Post	Wed. and Sat. 2d.	Tralee.
Leinster Reporter	Thur. 3d....	Tullamore.
Waterford Standard	Wed. and Sat. 2d.	Waterford.
Waterford Mirror	Thur. 2d....	Waterford.
Wexford Independent	Wed & Sat. 1d....	Wexford.
Wicklow News Letter	Sat. 1d. ...	Wicklow.

ISLANDS.

Manx Sun... ..	Sat. 1d. ...	Douglas, I. of Man.
Jersey Times	Daily 1d....	} St. Helier, Jersey.
Jersey Weekly Press	Sat. 1d. ...	
Nouvelle Chronique de Jersey	Sat. 1d. ...	St. Helier.
Guernsey News	Fri. 1d. ...	Guernsey.
Bailliage de Guernsey	Sat. 1d. ...	Guernsey.
Guernsey Star	Tu., Th. & Sat. 1d.	Guernsey.

POLITICAL NOTES.

I.—THE EXTENSION OF THE EMPIRE.

It should not be forgotten, in the present unreasonable clamour of Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, and others, and their loud complaints that the Government are indifferent to the growth and the world-wide interests of the British Empire, how much that Empire is indebted to the Unionist party for the remarkable extension of territory during the past decade. Indeed, one of the greatest claims of Lord Salisbury's Government to the confidence of the country rests on the fact that they have not been afraid to assume new responsibilities and to acquire large extensions of territory, with the object of opening up new markets for our commerce, and providing fresh outlets for the enterprise and colonising activity of the nation. No former Government has such a splendid record of achievements in this direction, as is shown by the list of territories added to the Empire between 1885 and 1898:—

ACQUISITIONS SINCE 1885.

Country.	Date of acquisition.	Area in square miles.	Population.
ASIA.			
Upper Burmah	1885	83,478	2,946,933
Johore	1887	9,000	200,000
British North Borneo	1888	31,106	175,000
Brunei	1888	3,000	20,000
Pahang	1888	12,000	57,542
Sarawak	1888	50,000	300,000
Negri Sembilan (Confederacy of Malay States)	1895	3,360	64,000
Hong Kong	1898	200	—
Wei-Hai-Wei	1898	135	1,400
AUSTRALIA.			
Cook's Islands	1888	300	8,400
New Guinea	1888	88,460	350,000
SOUTH AFRICA.			
British Bechuanaland and Protectorate ...	1885-90	213,000	200,000
Zululand	1890	12,500	180,000
Rhodesia	1891	750,000	1,500,000
Nyassaland	1891	38,000	845,000
Pondoland	1894	4,040	166,000
Amatongaland	1895	4,680	—
EAST AFRICA.			
Zanzibar	1890	625	150,000
Pemba	1890	360	50,000
Somali Coast Protectorate	1890	8,640	30,000
Uganda Protectorate	1894	190,000	3,000,000
British East Africa Protectorate	1896	230,000	2,500,000
WEST AFRICA.			
Sierra Leone Protectorate	1895	26,000	500,000
Gold Coast	1886-98	53,300	1,500,000
Lagos	1886-98	4,000	19,000
Niger Coast Protectorate... ..	1886-98	68,000	8,000,000
Niger Territories	1886-98	298,000	20,000,000

These figures are corrected to date, but they do not include any territory in the Valley of the Nile.

It will be noticed that, with the exception of five or six provinces, amounting to a small proportion of the whole, the additional territory was acquired under a Unionist Government.

II.—THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THIS COUNTRY UNDER A UNIONIST GOVERNMENT.

The steady and marked improvement of the trade of this country during the past three years under a Unionist Government, is in striking contrast to the constant decrease under the Radical Government, from the middle of the year 1892 to June, 1895.

Taking 1891, the last complete year of office of the Unionist Government in the period of 1886-92, as the starting point, the figures for the Foreign Import and Export (excluding re-exports) Trade are as follows:—

	£
1891. Under the Unionist Government, imports and exports ...	682,676,000
1892. Partly Unionist, partly Radical, imports and exports ...	651,000,000
1893. Under the Radical Government, imports and exports ...	623,000,000
1894. Ditto ditto ditto ...	624,000,000
1895. Partly Radical, partly Unionist, imports and exports ...	642,818,000
1896. Under the Unionist Government, imports and exports ...	681,954,000
1897. Ditto ditto ditto ...	685,600,000

One of the most striking features in this increase of the Import and Export Trade is the fact that, whereas during the first six months of 1895, under the Radical Government, there was a monthly decrease of trade as compared with the year 1894, each month of the last six months of 1895 showed a large and marked increase over the same months in 1894, resulting in a net increase of nearly £17,000,000.

The best way, however, to show the development of the trade will be to take the first six months, Import and Export Trade, of the past four years:—

	£
1895. Six months to 30th June under Radical Government ...	309,911,558
1896. Six months to 30th June under Unionist Government ...	335,648,775
1897. Ditto ditto ditto ...	342,845,698
1898. Ditto ditto ditto ...	348,500,980

And this growth of trade has been accompanied by better wages, more constant employment, less pauperism, and less crime.

These are significant facts which cannot be minimised by specious arguments of the Radical Party.

III.—COMPARATIVE LEGISLATIVE RESULTS UNDER RADICAL AND UNIONIST GOVERNMENTS, 1893-98.

The best test of the work and its usefulness of the two last Parliaments is a comparison of the number of Legislative Acts passed in each Parliament and the nature of those Acts.

The following is a list of measures promised in the Queen's Speeches, and of those passed, from 1893-1898:—

GLADSTONIAN GOVERNMENT.

1893.—The Session opened Jan. 31st, 1893; adjourned Sept. 22nd; re-assembled Nov. 7th, and was prorogued March 5th; thus lasting a whole year, all but two days.

Measures Promised.	Result.
Agricultural Distress Remedy	nil
Home Rule Bill (passed Commons by gag)	nil
Registration Bill	nil
Shortening of Parliaments	nil.
One-Man-One-Vote	nil
Employers' Liability (passed Commons)	nil
Railway Servants' Hours of Labour	passed
Conspiracy Bill... ..	nil
Parish Councils... ..	passed
London County Council Enlarged Powers	nil
Welsh Church Suspensory Bill	nil
Local Veto	nil

(Four Bills out of twelve passed Commons, two became law.)

1894.—Parliament met Mar. 12th, and was prorogued Aug. 25th.

Evicted Tenants' Bill (passed Commons by gag)	nil
Registration Bill	nil
One-Man-One-Vote	nil
Welsh Disestablishment	nil
Scotch ditto	nil

Measures promised.	Result.
Equalization of Rates Bill	passed
Local Government (Scotland)	passed
Conciliation Bill	nil
Factory Bill	nil
Fatal Accidents in Scotland	nil

(Three Bills out of ten passed Commons, two became law.)

1895.—Parliament met Feb. 5th, and was prorogued July 6th.

Landlord and Tenants' Bill (Ireland)	nil
Evicted Tenants' Bill	nil
Welsh Church Bill	nil
Local Veto Bill	nil
One-Man-One-Vote	nil
Returning Officers' Charges Bill	nil
Unification of London Bill	nil
Light Railways Bill	nil
Conciliation Bill	nil
Factory and Workshops Bill	passed
Local Government (Scotland)	nil
Crofters' Bill	nil

(One Bill out of twelve became law.)

UNIONIST GOVERNMENT.

1896.—Parliament met Feb. 11th, and was prorogued Aug. 15th.

Naval Works Bill	passed
Relief of Agriculture	passed
Education Bill	nil
Irish Land Bill... ..	passed
Employers' Liability	nil
Public Health (Scotland)	nil
Conciliation Bill	passed
Light Railways Bill	passed
Public Companies Bill	nil
Destitute Aliens' Bill	nil
Metropolis Water (Board)	nil
Board of Agriculture (Ireland)	nil
Law of Evidence Bill	nil

(Five Bills out of thirteen passed Commons and became law.)

1897.—Parliament met Jan. 19th, and was prorogued 6th Aug.

Relief of Voluntary Schools	passed
Relief of Necessitous Board Schools	passed
Workmen's Compensation	passed
Military Defence of the Empire	passed
Metropolitan Water Supply (Temporary Measure)	passed

Irish Board of Agriculture withdrawn to make room for Local Government Measure to be proposed in 1898.

Four Bills out of six became law, one became law in part, one was withdrawn.

(Out of seven other measures, conditionally promised, two were passed into law.)

1898.—Parliament met Feb. 8th, and was prorogued 12th Aug.

Local Government for Ireland	passed
Evidence in Criminal Cases	passed
Creation of Municipalities in County of London... ..	postponed
Amendment of Vaccination Law	passed

(Three Bills out of four became law, one was postponed.)

(Out of eight other measures, conditionally promised if time allowed, four became law.)

Summary of some of the principal measures passed in 1896-98 :—

(1) IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Acts passed, 1897, for fortifying naval bases and constructing forts abroad; also providing defensive positions, ranges, and for manœuvres at home.

1897-1898.—Increased pay to soldiers, gratuities granted instead of deferred pay. 25,083 men added to the Army. Special class of Reservists formed. Restrictions as to Militia serving abroad removed. Increased grants to Volunteers.

1896-98.—Sixty men-of-war (including 16 first-class battleships) added to the Navy. The number of men raised to 106,000. Council of National Defence established.

Act passed granting deduction of light dues to those vessels carrying boys to be afterwards available for Naval Reserve. By this means 16,150 will, every three years, be added to Naval Reserve.

(2) AGRICULTURE.

Acts passed, 1896, relieving farms of half the rates, and to reduce the land tax.
 Act passed, 1896, to provide for the compulsory slaughter of all foreign animals at ports of arrival. Light Railways Act, 1896, passed.

(3) LABOUR QUESTIONS.

Act passed, 1897, providing fixed compensation for accidents in all dangerous trades, and establishing committees of arbitration.
 Conciliation Act passed, 1896, giving the Board of Trade power, at the request of both parties, to intervene to promote friendly settlement.
 Act passed, 1896, to enforce special rules and precautions in dangerous mines.
 Act passed, 1897, to exclude goods made in foreign prisons.
 Truck Act passed, 1896, to restrict fines and deductions from wages.

(4) EDUCATION.

Acts passed, 1897, giving necessary aid to Voluntary Schools and to poor School Boards, abolishing the 17s. 6d. limit of grants, and relieving Voluntary Schools from local rates.

(5) IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Acts passed, 1895 and 1896, by which numerous Irish evicted tenants have been restored to their homes.
 Acts passed, 1896, to facilitate purchase by Irish tenants, protect their improvements, and fix fair rents; also to extend light railways.
 Act passed, 1896, making terms of repayment easier for Labourers' Cottages in Ireland and facilitating procedure.
 Grants made for piers and harbours in Scotland 1896-97; and Act passed, 1896, to open up congested districts by light railways.
 Act passed, 1898, granting local self-government to Ireland on lines similar to that in Great Britain.

(6) MISCELLANEOUS.

Act passed, 1897, permitting registration of transfer of land when local authorities agree to it.
 Act passed, 1898, making vaccination non-compulsory under certain conditions.
 Act passed, 1898, enabling accused persons, their wives and husbands, to give evidence.
 Act passed, 1898, to prevent abuses in regard to Church patronage.
 Act passed, 1898, amending law regarding prisoners. Act passed, 1898, dealing with habitual drunkards.
 Act passed, 1896, dispensing with attendance of Registrar at Nonconformist marriages

IV.—THREE YEARS OF UNIONIST GOVERNMENT.

(NOTES FROM THE "STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.")

The issue of the *Statistical Abstract* by the Board of Trade, covering the last fifteen years, and containing information on almost every branch of national statistics, enables us to take a survey of our finances and trade at the present time, and to compare it with their condition when a Radical ministry was last in office. The following tables are submitted with that object. Owing to changes of government having taken place in the middle of the years 1892 and 1895, an accurate comparison is not always possible, but the dates given in the tables show that as fair an approximation has been made as is practicable. Where not otherwise stated the years taken for comparison end on March 31st, and the pages of the *Statistical Abstract* from which the figures are taken are given in each case.

1. IMPERIAL REVENUE (p. 7).

RADICAL GOVERNMENT.					SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.						
					£						£
1898...	...	...	...	...	90,395,000	1896...	...	...	...	...	101,973,000
1894...	...	...	...	...	91,133,000	1897...	...	...	...	...	103,949,000
1895...	...	...	...	...	94,683,000	1898...	...	...	...	...	106,614,000
Total	...	...	...	...	£276,211,000	Total	...	...	...	...	£312,536,000

Increased Revenue under Unionist Government, with reduced taxation, £36,325,000.

2. SURPLUSES (p. 7).

RADICAL GOVERNMENT.				SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.			
				£			
Surplus, 1893 ... ..	...	...	20,000	Surplus, 1896 ... ..	...	...	4,209,000
Deficit, 1894 ... ..	...	...	189,000	Do. 1897 ... ..	...	...	2,478,000
Surplus, 1895 ... ..	...	...	765,000	Do. 1898 ... ..	...	...	3,678,000
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Net Surplus in three years ...	...	...	£816,000	Total Surpluses in three years...	...	...	£10,360,000

3. IMPERIAL DEFENCE (p. 11).

RADICAL GOVERNMENT. 1898-5.				SALISBURY GOVERNMENT, 1896-8.			
				£			
Army Votes ... ..	...	...	58,882,000	Army Votes ... ..	...	...	56,060,000
Army Barracks ... ..	...	...	1,885,000	Army Barracks ... ..	...	...	1,120,000
Navy Votes ... ..	...	...	48,751,000	Army Military Works Act ...	...	...	750,000
Navy Defence Act ... ..	...	...	1,150,000	Navy Votes ... ..	...	...	62,744,000
Imperial Defence Act ... ..	...	...	372,000	Navy Works Acts ... ..	...	...	2,861,000
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total in three years ...	...	...	£106,990,000	Total in three years ...	...	...	£124,064,000
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Average per annum ...	...	...	£85,890,000	Average per annum ...	...	...	£41,351,000

4. IMPERIAL TAXATION (pp. 28-5).

RADICAL GOVERNMENT.				SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.			
				£			
Taxes increased, 1894-5... ..	...	...	9,159,000	Taxes reduced, 1896-7 ... ..	...	...	1,999,000
Less reductions, 1893-5 ... ..	...	...	1,508,000	Less tax increased ... ..	...	...	6,000
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Net increase in taxation ...	...	...	£7,651,000	*Net reduction of taxation ...	...	...	£1,993,000

* NOTE.—The above does not include the reductions of taxation proposed by Sir M. H. Beach in April, 1896, which amount to £1,500,000, but take effect in the financial year 1898-9. Nor does it include the relief given in 1897-8 by reduced postage, estimated at £366,000.

5. RELIEF OF LOCAL TAXATION (p. 32).

(Duties collected and assigned to Local Taxation Accounts).

RADICAL GOVERNMENT.				SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.			
				£			
1893 ... ..	...	...	7,214,000	1896 ... ..	...	...	7,366,000
1894 ... ..	...	...	7,168,000	1897 ... ..	...	...	8,248,000
1895 ... ..	...	...	7,013,000	1898 ... ..	...	...	9,402,000
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total ... ..	...	...	£21,390,000	Total ... ..	...	...	£25,016,000
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Annual relief given ... ..	...	...	£7,180,000	Annual relief given ... ..	...	...	£8,838,000

6. REDUCTION OF NATIONAL DEBT (p. 31).

RADICAL GOVERNMENT.				SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.			
				£			
Gross liabilities in 1892 ... ..	...	...	680,541,000	Gross liabilities in 1895 ... ..	...	...	660,160,000
Reduced by 1895 to ... ..	...	...	660,160,000	Reduced by 1898 to ... ..	...	...	638,266,000
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Reduction in three years ...	...	...	£20,381,000	*Reduction in three years ...	...	...	£21,894,000

* To this might be added the improved Exchequer balances in the Banks of England and Ireland, which are larger by four and a half millions than they were when Sir W. Harcourt left office.

7. OUR FOREIGN TRADE (p. 51).†

RADICAL GOVERNMENT.		SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.	
Value of Imports and Exports in two years, 1898-4	...£1,363,956,000	Value of Imports and Exports in two years, 1896-7	...£1,488,391,000
Increase in two years, £119,435,000.			

8. SHIPPING (p. 164).†

RADICAL GOVERNMENT.		SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.	
Vessels of all classes entered and cleared at British ports, to and from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes only. Average annual tonnage, 1898-4	... .. 64,333,000	The same in 1896-7	... .. 72,563,000
Increase, 8,233,000 tons.			

9. SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE (p. 218).†

RADICAL GOVERNMENT.		SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.	
	£		£
Deposits in Post Office Savings Banks at the end of 1892	... 75,853,000	The same at the end of 1895	... 97,868,000
The same at the end of 1894	... 89,266,000	The same at the end of 1897	... 115,896,000
Increase in two years	... £13,413,000	Increase in two years	... £18,028,000

† The years 1892 and 1895 are omitted for reasons given on p. 347.

10. SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Under Lord Salisbury's Government, as compared with the Radical Ministry, there have been:—

Increased Revenue, notwithstanding Reduced Taxation, of	... ..	£86,325,000
Surpluses of Revenue over Expenditure	... ..	£10,360,000
As against Sir W. Harcourt's net surpluses of	... ..	£616,000
Additional sums devoted to the Defences of the Empire, amounting to over	... ..	£18,000,000
Reductions of Imperial Taxation, amounting to nearly	... ..	£2,000,000
As compared with Additional Taxation imposed by Sir W. Harcourt of	... ..	£7,651,000
Local Taxation has been granted additional Relief to the extent of	... ..	£3,626,000
The Reduction of the National Debt has been accelerated annually by nearly	... ..	£500,000
The value of our Foreign Trade in two years has increased by nearly	... ..	£120,000,000
Our Shipping Cargo trade has increased in two years by (tons)	... ..	8,000,000
The Money in the Savings Bank has increased in two years by over	... ..	£18,000,000

V.—BRITISH AND GERMAN TRADE.

COMPARISON FOR THE YEARS 1896-1897.

A very interesting and important report by Mr. Harriss Gastrell, Commercial Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Berlin, on the above subject has just been published.

Mr. Harris Gastrell gives comparisons of various articles of export from each country for the years mentioned, but it is only necessary to refer to the total trade of the two countries.

His comparison of the imports of the two countries is made by exclusion in the English import trade of the total re-export of Foreign and Colonial produce. The figures are:—

IMPORTS.

Years.							Great Britain.	German Empire.
							£	£
1895	...	...	...	...	...	356,747,287	206,033,450
1896	...	...	...	...	...	385,575,241	215,358,156
1897	...	...	...	...	...	891,638,506	229,321,600

The Exports of Domestic Produce are—

EXPORTS.

Years.							Great Britain.	German Empire.
							£	£
1895	...	...	...	...	...	225,890,016	185,895,000
1896	...	...	...	...	...	240,145,551	178,258,500
1897	...	...	...	...	...	234,350,008	178,647,450

Thus it is seen that, whereas the total value of the exports of German domestic produce increased from £178,258,500 in 1896 to £178,647,450 in 1897, a rise of £2,390,950, that of the exports of British domestic produce fell from £240,145,551 to £234,350,008, a fall of £5,795,548.

It is, however, but fair to point out that the loss on the exportation of British cotton and cotton goods alone is £5,248,000, which accounts, to within almost half a million pounds sterling, for this total decrease of £5,795,548.

In dealing, however, with the export of the domestic products of one country to the other the difference is very great.

That of England to Germany, according to English statistics, was, in 1895, £20,580,866; in 1896, £22,244,405; and in 1897, £21,804,627.

That of Germany to England was, according to German statistics, £38,776,000 in 1895; £35,639,000 in 1896; and for 1897 no official valuation has, unfortunately, yet been given. These figures, however, are sufficient to show that the interests of German trade to England in home produce is very much greater than those of English trade to Germany; indeed, the value of the German portion is about one-half larger than the British.

With reference to the above it is of importance to quote from a *Blue Book* issued in October in regard to "British Trade Methods."

A selection of the views expressed in the reports issued between January, 1896, and the present time is given in the *Blue Book*. These extracts show that there is a general opinion among the consuls to the effect that for the United Kingdom to maintain her commercial supremacy, which has hitherto been practically unassailed, it is necessary for British traders to adapt themselves more to the requirements of their customers, in order to retain their hold on existing markets, and to take advantage by the employment of new measures and methods of every opportunity of obtaining a footing in fresh ones. The reports also indicate that the following are some of the causes which are considered as tending to place British trade at a disadvantage in those districts where, especially of late years, foreign competition has been more than usually keen:—

1. The disinclination of British traders (a) to supply a cheaper class of goods, (b) to be content with a small order at first, (c) to study a customer's wishes, (d) to adopt the metric system in calculations of weight, cost, etc., (e) to grant credit facilities.

2. The scarcity of British commercial travellers in comparison with those of other nationalities, their ignorance of the language of the countries they visit, and the endeavour to supply their place by a lavish distribution of catalogues and other matter printed in English only.

3. The inferiority of the British to the German and American methods of packing.

4. The additional cost of goods caused by the high rates of freight on British lines of steamers.

5. The frequency of strikes in the United Kingdom, tending to cause uncertainty in the delivery of orders.

6. The development of technical education in Germany and the greater attention paid in schools to modern languages, added to the system of sending young Germans all over the world to acquire a practical knowledge of the language, business habits, etc., of other countries.

The departmental note to the Secretary of the Board of Trade introducing the memorandum says it must be remembered that the alleged disinclination of British traders and manufacturers to supply cheap goods, to accept small orders, to give long credit, and to be responsible for loss in exchange, may arise in a great measure from most of those firms possessing already steady and established businesses, and not caring to embark in more hazardous undertakings. Foreign firms, and especially German houses, on the contrary, it is pointed out, are often in a smaller way of business, and have, therefore, more to make and less to lose by taking up new lines of trade under more risky and troublesome conditions.

VI.—THE RESULT OF THE AGRICULTURAL RATES ACT, 1896.

It is a stock argument on the part of Radical speakers and writers that the relief given by the Agricultural Rates Act almost wholly goes into the pockets of the landlords, and that the tenants and labourers have derived little or no benefit from it. On this point, an ounce of fact is worth more than any amount of theory, and it is therefore satisfactory to note that proof is accumulating that the intention of the Unionist Government, in passing the Act, has been fulfilled, according to the testimony of those most qualified to judge. In support of this statement we quote from the evidence of three witnesses before the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, contained in the Blue Book just published.

The first is Mr. Samuel Rowlandson, once a Radical candidate for the North Riding, a tenant farmer holding 1,700 acres in that county.

Q. 10046. You have three farms, I think? A. Yes, I have three.

Q. 10047. Therefore you are, I suppose, now feeling the effect of last year's Act? A. Yes.

Q. 10048. Have you felt the full effect of it? Has rent been raised against you in any case? A. No; certainly not.

Q. 10049. Therefore the full benefit has gone to yourself? A. Yes.

Next comes Mr. Albert Pell, formerly M.P. for Leicestershire, and a tenant farmer on an extensive scale.

Q. 7997. I do not know whether it would be interesting to the Commission to know what the effect of the Agricultural Rates Act has been by way of income on this property? A. It is really rather remarkable.

Q. 7998. (Chairman.) Could you send the figures to us in a statement? A. I can tell you in one moment; it is equivalent to one per cent. on the capital we employ in working the farms; that is to say, if we were borrowing money to work these farms at five per cent., we should be let off at four per cent. in consequence of the Agricultural Rates Act, or, in other words, it makes one per cent. more on our capital employed on the farms than we made before. From that point of view one can see what service it has been to us.

The evidence of Captain Pretzman, M.P. for South East Suffolk, is also conclusive, drawn from his personal experience.

Q. 9698. How will the Act work practically? Will you be able to raise your rents accordingly? A. No.

Q. 9694. Do you consider that the whole of the relief which your property would derive under the Agricultural Rates Act of last year will go into the pocket of the farmer? A. Every farthing, except that the labourers get some of it, because wages in my district were raised directly on account of the Rates Act being passed.

Q. 9695. They have been raised? A. Yes; and the farmers have told the men that that was the reason. They have been raised 1s. a week in a considerable part of the district in consequence of the Rates Act having been passed. Of course it would be only fair to say that I absolutely agree with this, that the Rates Act, if it were made permanent, and at any rate for as long as it lasts, is directly a relief to land; and as an owner of land, if I took that land into the open market, that land is relieved of a burden, and in that sense I do of course derive, I may fairly say, I suppose, the whole benefits of the Rates Act as regards the ownership of the land. But as far as the present position is concerned, in regard to all land let to tenants, I do not get one single farthing of advantage pecuniarily. I will not say that some tenants, perhaps, may have been thinking of giving notice to leave, may have found the relief of such value to him that he has determined to hang on another year, or to hang on altogether. I cannot say that that is the case, as I know of no such case; but in that indirect way as landlord I might make my land more lettable.

VII.—POSTAL REFORMS.

There is no kind of reform which so directly affects every class in the community as alterations in the working of our great Postal Department.

To the Unionist Government, and more especially to their hard-working Postmaster-General, the Duke of Norfolk, is due the credit of having introduced, in the course of little more than two years, a "record" series of improvements, beneficial alike to the general public (especially so to the poorer classes in country districts) and to the Post Office servants themselves.

The following reforms, which were introduced as far as possible on Jubilee Day, 1897, may be left to speak for themselves, and, in the words of the Postmaster-General, will "always be associated in the public mind with the Diamond Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen."

1. Reduction of Postage on Inland Letters.—Hitherto the postage on letters has been 1d. per ounce on the first ounce, 1½d. on two ounces weight, and then an additional ¼d. for every additional two ounces. The postage now is 1d. for the first two ounces weight, and an additional ¼d. for every additional two ounces.

2. Abolition of Inland Sample Post.—The new letter rate being the same as the old rate for patterns and samples, the separate post for those articles ceased to exist, and merchants can send their samples by letter post without the restrictions which applied to the separate post.

3. Reduction of Postage on Inland Parcels.—The rate on parcels was hitherto 3d. for the first pound weight, and an additional 1½d. for each additional pound. The present rate is 5d. for the first pound, and an additional 1d. for each additional pound up to ten pounds. For eleven pounds weight the same charge is made as that for ten pounds, viz., 1s.

4. Delivery of Letters by Postmen at every house in the Kingdom.—Between Jubilee Day, 1897, and the 31st March, 1898, 3,800 sets of rural posts had been established or improved. This means the receiving of twenty to twenty-five million of letters a year.

5. Abolition of all charges for delivery of telegrams within three miles of telegraph delivery office, and reduction of portorage charges on distances over three miles to 3d. per mile from the delivery office.

6. An amelioration in the conditions of guarantees for new telegraph offices, the guarantors being relieved of half the burden of a deficiency.

7. Free delivery of telegrams at all hours in the Metropolitan Districts.

8. A reduction of charge for registering, registrations, objections, &c.

An arrangement has been effected for a penny post between the United Kingdom and the following Colonies and Dependencies, to come into force at the close of 1898:—

Canada.	Natal.
Cape Colony.	Newfoundland.
India.	Crown Colonies.

While introducing the foregoing benefits for all classes and all trades, earnest attention has been given to the welfare of the servants of the Department. The Unionist Government have carried through a scheme, in accordance with the recommendations of Lord Tweedmouth's Committee, by which the *employés* of the Post Office benefited immediately to the extent of £139,000 per annum, and will ultimately benefit to the extent of £308,000 per annum. Moreover, the latter sum has been supplemented by the Postmaster-General with a further £80,000, making a total ultimate gain to the workers of £388,000 a year.

(For a detailed list of the increases of pay in the wages of the Post Office, see Parl. Papers, Post Office Pay, p. 328).

VIII.—EGYPTIAN HISTORY, 1875-98.

I.—EVENTS WHICH LED TO THE BRITISH EXPEDITION IN 1882.

The financial condition of Egypt began to cause anxiety in 1875. In that year Lord Beaconsfield sent Sir Stephen Cave to make enquiries, and in 1876 Mr. Goschen and M. Joubert undertook a similar mission on behalf of the bondholders.

Two Controllers-General, one English and one French, were appointed at their suggestion, but were suspended two years later, and an European Minister of Finance took their place.

In April, 1879, the Khedive Ismail dismissed his European Ministers, and appointed a native Cabinet under Oherif, which drew upon him a grave warning from Lord Salisbury (then Foreign Minister). In June of the same year, the Sultan, on the recommendation of England and France, deposed Ismail, and made his son Tewfik, Khedive, with Riaz Pasha as Chief Minister.

In September, 1879, the Control was revived, Major Baring (now Lord Cromer) and M. de Bliquèzes being appointed.

In November, 1881, Lord Granville stated in Parliament that the Control "had undoubtedly worked admirably for the finances and administration of Egypt."

But on September 9th, 1881, Arabi's revolt had broken out. He demanded the dismissal of the Ministry, the formation of a representative chamber, and an increase of the army. The Khedive submitted, appointed Cherif as President of the Council, and appealed for aid to the Sultan, who sent two Envoys to Cairo to support the Khedive. Thereupon Lord Granville sent a man-of-war to Alexandria, France agreeing to do the same, but the Sultan protested, and the British ship was withdrawn next day.

On November 4th, 1881, Lord Granville laid down that the English policy was "to maintain Egypt in the measure of administrative independence which has been secured to her," and to adhere to that unless a "state of anarchy" were to supervene.

On December 26th, the "Chamber of Notables" demanded by Arabi was opened, and he himself became Under-Minister for War.

On 8th January, 1882, the Dual Note (suggested by M. Gambetta and assented to by Lord Granville) was presented to the Khedive, assuring him that England and France were determined to maintain him on the throne as the best guarantee for the prosperity of Egypt, and that they would unite to oppose any dangers to which his Government might be exposed.

The Chamber of Notables assembled and passed a Budget resolution, to which Lord Granville, at the instance of M. Gambetta, objected. Cherif, who supported the French and English Governments, was forced to resign, and Mahmoud Samy took his place, with Arabi as Minister of War.

An alarming crisis arose in Cairo, and in May, 1882, an Anglo-French squadron was sent to Alexandria, Arabi submitted to the Khedive, and his Ministry resigned.

On June 8rd, the Sultan, urged by Lord Dufferin to support the Khedive, sent Dervish Pasha, but without any troops, and his mission was a failure. Meanwhile, Arabi's partisans forced the Khedive to reinstate his Ministry, causing serious trouble in Alexandria. The British Consul called upon our Government for protection. On 11th June he was wounded in a riot, many Europeans being killed. Arabi was now in full power, and was actually decorated by the Porte.

On July 10th the British Admiral, who had been instructed to forbid the construction of works on the shore at Alexandria, decided to bombard the forts. Whereupon in pursuance of orders, the French fleet steamed away. Next day the bombardment took place, and Arabi's retiring forces set fire to Alexandria. British marines and sailors landed to restore order, and rescued the Khedive, who was shut up in his palace at Paulet.

On July 24th Mr. Gladstone asked for a vote of credit, an expedition of 13,000 men under Lord Wolseley was despatched, Arabi was crushed at Tel-el-Kebir, and he himself being captured at Cairo, the campaign was ended.

A British garrison of 7,000 men was left in Egypt, and Lord Dufferin was sent as Special Commissioner. The Egyptian Government then requested that the Dual Control should be abolished, and after much delay caused by the opposition of France, it was finally abolished in January, 1883, and Mr. Edgar Vincent was appointed Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government.

II.—TROUBLES IN THE SOUDAN.

But before these arrangements could be concluded, the Mahdi's insurrection assumed serious proportions. El Obeid was captured, and an army of 11,000 men was despatched under Hicks, an English General. This force was massacred to a man, in November, 1883. The Eastern Soudan was also in rebellion under Osman Digna. Captain Moncrieff was killed with his whole force on November 6, and in February, 1884, Baker Pasha was defeated at El Teb, and the garrison of Sinkat was massacred. The Radical Government now advised the Khedive to abandon the Soudan, and insisted on his doing so, although his own Ministers under Cherif, and in England General Gordon and Sir Samuel Baker, condemned this policy. Cherif resigned in January, 1884, and Nubar took his place. The Mahdi's prestige increased, and various hitherto loyal Shiekhs deserted to his standard.

On 18th January, General Gordon, after an interview with several members of the Radical Cabinet, left London for Egypt. Briefly, his instructions were to report on the military situation in the Soudan, and on measures for the safety of the garrisons, and of Europeans in Khartoum; also upon the best method of evacuating the interior of the Soudan, while retaining the sea-coast. He had full power to retain the troops for such time as he deemed necessary in order to abandon the country with the least risk to life and property.

By despatching General Gordon to Khartoum the British Government took full responsibility for the Western Soudan; but they ignored the Eastern Soudan until a vote of censure in the House of Lords caused them to send General Graham with a force to Suakim, who defeated the rebels with great slaughter at El Teb and Tamaine in February and March, 1884.

Gordon reached Khartoum on February 8th. On 27th he wired that evacuation was impossible until the Government asserted its authority.

On March 2nd he asked for 200 British troops to be sent to Wady Halfa. "I am sure the revolt will collapse if I have British troops at my back." He also asked for Zebehr Pasha to be sent. The Radical Government decided not to act upon any of these suggestions. Further requests for assistance followed, which were refused, Gordon being told in a telegram of 25th March that he might either remain at Khartoum or retire by the southern or any other *available* route. His answer was the well-known telegram, "Leaving to you" (the Radical Government) "the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrisons of Senaar, etc., with the certainty that you will eventually be forced to smash up the Mahdi."

In April Mr. Gladstone repeatedly asserted that Gordon was not in danger, but the growing anxiety in the country and the reported massacre of the garrison of Berber (5,000 men) compelled him reluctantly to ask for a vote of credit on 5th August, and an expedition under Lord Wolseley was sent up the Nile, "too late." Valuable lives were thrown away at Abu Klea on January 17th, 1885, and Sir H. Stewart was mortally wounded on the 19th at Metemneh. Sir Charles Wilson with two steamers reached Khartoum on the 28th to find that the city had fallen, and *Gordon had been murdered two days before.*

Mr. Gladstone's next move was to send 9,000 men, accompanied by Indian and Australian troops, to Suakim, to crush Osman Digna and build a railway to Berber. Only result, more bloodshed.

On April 16th Lord Wolseley was ordered to withdraw from the Nile, in spite of his strong protest. (As for the Suakim-Berber railway, most of the transports laden with rails, etc., reached England in August, 1885, with their cargoes intact.)

The Mahdi himself died on June 22nd, and was succeeded by the "Khalifa," Abdullah. Meanwhile the Egyptian frontier had been settled at Wady Halfa, with outposts further south. The Khalifa attacked and was defeated at Guinis on 30th December, 1885, by General Stephenson. In January, 1886, Osman Digna caused much trouble around Suakim. Colonel Kitchener became Governor of Suakim, and in January, 1888, nearly succeeded in capturing Osman, and was himself wounded. In March, 1888, Suakim was besieged by Mahdists, and various fights continued to take place until the battle of Afafit, near Tokar, in February, 1891, which finally destroyed Mahdist influence in that region. Meanwhile, Egypt proper had been invaded from Dongola by the Emir Njumi, who was utterly defeated by General Grenfell (now Sir F. Grenfell) at Toski, in August, 1889.

After the battle of Afafit in 1891, five years passed peacefully, during which time Grenfell and Kitchener, with the English officers under them, were preparing the Egyptian army for their recent exploits.

III.—RE-CONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN.

On February 29, 1896 (the date of the Italian disaster at Adowa), the first forward movement may be said to have begun. The Adowa disaster, by weakening the Italian hold on Kassala, led the Unionist Government, in the interests alike of Egypt, England, Italy, and all the civilized world, to order the Sirdar, Sir H. Kitchener, to advance to Akasheh, in March, 1896. Nearly the whole of the Egyptian army moved to Akasheh. About this time Osman Digna attempted to give trouble near Suakim, but completely failed, and Kitchener was left free for his Nile campaign. On June 7th, 1896, he won a victory at Firket, the Egyptian troops behaving with great courage. In September, Dongola was captured, and the Sirdar set to work on his famous desert railway from Wady Halfa to Abu Hamed, cutting off the great bend of the Nile. Abu Hamed was taken by assault in August, 1897. In October Metemneh was bombarded by the gunboat flotilla, which accompanied the Sirdar's army. On the last day of 1897 he asked for reinforcements, to include British troops. News came that a picked Dervish army under Mahmoud had crossed the river Atbara, and the Anglo-Egyptian army moved south. On April 8, 1898, Mahmoud was utterly routed at the Atbara, and himself taken prisoner. The railway was carried on through Berber to the confluence of the Nile at Atbara. On August 24, the Egyptian troops began to move to the Shabluka cataract, and the gunboats passing the defile without opposition, found themselves with clear water before them to Khartoum. The whole army of 27,000 men was concentrated at Wad Habeshi, at the south end of the Shabluka cataract on August 22nd. On September 2nd, 1898, the Dervish army, commanded by the Khalifa in person, was destroyed just outside Omdurman. They lost in killed and wounded 26,000 men; the Anglo-Egyptian loss was under 500 men. The Khalifa unfortunately escaped owing to the exhaustion of the cavalry horses. Omdurman was occupied the same day. The Mahdi's tomb had been demolished by the fire of the gunboats.

On Sunday, September 3rd, the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted on the ruins of Gordon's palace, at Khartoum, and a memorial service was held in the presence of the Sirdar and of detachments from all the regiments present.

Subsequently the Sirdar, with an English escort and some battalions of the Soudanese troops, reached Fashoda and Sobat, and re-hoisted the Egyptian flag at both places. At Fashoda he found that a party consisting of Major Marchand, with half a dozen French officers, and about 100 naked Senegalese, in a state of starvation, had arrived across the deserts from the French West African possessions, and had hoisted a French flag.

The foregoing brief history of events from 1875 to 1898 gives some idea of the work done and of the sacrifice made by England in and for Egypt, from a military standpoint. It will be observed that the Unionist Government has consistently and successfully carried out the policy enunciated by Lord Salisbury in 1885, a policy which consisted of restoring to Egypt and to civilization all those provinces which she had been compelled by Mr. Gladstone's Government to surrender to the barbarous rule of the Mahdi.

In the meantime the internal welfare of the country had not been neglected. In 1885, on Lord Salisbury's accession to office, the International Conference of 1884 had collapsed, negotiations for floating a new Egyptian loan had proved abortive, and the country was within fifty days of bankruptcy.

No more eloquent testimony to what England has since accomplished is needed than is set forth by the following facts and figures taken from a Return published in 1897 under authority at the National Printing Office, Cairo:—

POPULATION has increased in fifteen years by 2,290,486, or 43 per cent.

TAXATION.—Notwithstanding the increase of 614,195 feddons (or 13 per cent.) in the cultivated area paying taxes, the land tax is now £85,691 less than in 1881; the average taxation being now 18s. 3d., as against £1 2s. in 1881.

Since 1890 the policy has been to diminish the direct taxation, and to cover the loss by an increase in indirect taxes.

The taxation per head of population in 1881 was £1 2s. 2d., in 1897 it was only 17s. 9d.

RAILWAYS.—Two hundred and twelve miles of new railway have been opened since 1881, while over 10,742,546 passengers have utilised the lines, as against 3,699,261 in 1897, or an increase of 7,143,285 passengers.

IRRIGATION.—Large sums of money have been expended lately on irrigation—1,700 kilometres of agricultural road, 2,512 kilometres of drains, 3,054 kilometres of canals, and 575 kilometres of basin banks have been constructed in the provinces since 1881.

CORVÉE.—The number of men called out for this purpose has been reduced from 281,000 to 11,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.—Imports have increased by £2,600,000, while in spite of the great fall in the prices of cotton and sugar, the value of the exports is little short of that in 1881.

TONNAGE.—The tonnage of shipping at the Port of Alexandria has increased from 1,250,000, to 2,270,000.

DEBT.—The debt, which stood in 1881 at £98,376,660, stood in 1897 at £98,085,780, notwithstanding that £18,219,000 of fresh debt was raised, and the increase of £3,400,000 capital due to conversion. In 1881 the market price of the 5 per cent. privileged debt was 96½, in 1897 the price of the same debt, converted into 8½ per cent., was £102.

The amount of debt per head of population was in 1881 £14 8s. 9d., it is to-day £10 0s. 2d.

That English opinion is not alone in believing that Egypt has benefited by our rule, is shown by the following extracts:—

"That the work of the British in Egypt, during these fifteen years, has been a good work, there can be no dispute. Egypt itself has succumbed to civilisation. Justice has succeeded oppression, and law the caprice of a tyrant. The occasional notes of protest that are raised against "perfidious Albion" lack both cogency and sincerity. The evident fact is that British rule is the best thing that ever happened to Egypt, and that no friend of civilisation can desire to see it withdrawn."—*New York Times*.

"What Egypt wants is peace, justice, and equitable taxation. This she has under English guidance. The independence of Egypt internationally guaranteed would only make of the land the arena in which the nations of Europe would fight for the fulfilment of their own covetous desires. Such an independence would be the greatest misfortune. Egypt can only attain to a high degree of culture by the support of one, and only one, Power. She is not yet ripe for constitutional self-government. No other occupation would have done for Egypt what the English has done."—Professor Schweinfurth in the *Vossische Zeitung*.

Finally, it remains to consider the past and present attitude of France towards the whole Egyptian question. As to the past, ever since the French fleet, declining our invitation to assist in suppressing Arabi's revolt, steamed away from Alexandria on July 10th, 1882, the rôle of France has been to oppose obstacles to every reform, to manufacture difficulties, to stir up sedition—in short, to the utmost of her power, to retard all progress in Egypt itself. But she has waited until the present day to show open hostility to the country, which she abandoned to its fate—and to England—sixteen years ago. It was not until the Sirdar—the *Egyptian* Commander-in-Chief—fresh from his final overthrow of Mahdism, reached Fashoda, that the full duplicity and spite of France was revealed. During the past eight years Great Britain announced five times to all the world that the Bahr-el-Ghazal province, as far as the Western watershed of the Nile, is Anglo-Egyptian, and that any other Power invading it would commit an act of war.

Here is the list of our proclamations :—

1. Anglo-German Agreement (July, 1890).
2. Anglo-Italian Agreement (March, 1891).
3. Anglo-Congolese Agreement (May, 1894).
4. Sir Edward Grey's warning to France (March, 1895).
5. Sir Edmund Monson's declaration to M. Delcassé that in regard to the ownership of "the dependencies of the Khalifate" Great Britain "ne consentira jamais à transiger" (September 18th, 1898).

It might be supposed from the present attitude of France regarding Fashoda that she had never accepted or admitted the validity of our proclamations. The contrary is the case. The first two passed unnoticed. Regarding the third, in August, 1894, M. Decrais, on behalf of the French Government, referring to the Basin of the Upper Nile, wrote as follows :—

"Is it necessary to mention that for many years these provinces have been occupied and administered by Egypt, and, although the agents of the Khedive, in consequence of events beyond their control, have been obliged quite recently to abandon them for the moment, that the Khedivial Government has never ceased its wish to re-establish its authority there? Moreover, the declaration made by Turkey ratifies in the clearest manner the legal position."

Then in reply to Sir Edward Grey's warning in March, 1895, M. Hanotaux stated in a speech to the Senate on April 5th :—

"Between the country of the lakes and the point of Wady Halfa on the Nile, extends a vast region, measuring 20 degrees of latitude, or 2,000 kilometres, that is more than the breadth of Western Europe from Gibraltar to Dunkirk.

"In this region there is at this moment, perhaps, not a single European; in any case, there does not exist any power derived, by any title, from a European authority. It is the country of the Mahdi!

"Now, gentlemen, it is the future of this country which fills with an uneasiness, which we may describe as at least premature, the minds of a certain number of persons interested in Africa.

"The Egyptians who occupied this vast domain for a considerable time have moved to the north. Emin Pasha himself was compelled to withdraw. The rights of the Sultan and the Khedive alone continue to exist over the regions of the Sudan and of Equatorial Africa.

"In any case, the position taken up by France is as follows :—The regions in question are under the high sovereignty of the Sultan. They have a lawful master, the Khedive."

LIST OF BOOKS

SUGGESTED AS USEFUL FOR

CONSERVATIVE CLUBS, READING ROOMS, &c.

HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, &c.

TITLE.	AUTHOR.	PUBLISHER.
History of Civilisation	Buckle	Longmans.
Constitutional History	Hallam	Murray.
Constitutional History	Stubbs	Clarendon Press.
The English Constitution	Bagshot	Kegan Paul.
History of England	Stanhope	Murray.
History of the Constitution	Creasy... ..	Bentley.
History of Europe	Alison	Blackwood.
English Political History	Acland and Ransome	Longmans.
Constitutional Progress	Burrows	Blackwood.
History of Toryism	Kebbel	W. H. Allen.
Crusade against the Constitution	Charley	S. Low, Marston & Co.
The House of Lords	Pike	
Lectures on the House of Commons	Palgrave	Macmillan.
Lectures on the French Revolution	Smyth	G. Bell & Sons.
Man <i>versus</i> The State... ..	Spencer	Williams & Norgate.
Popular Government	Maine	Murray.
The Constitution	Dicey	Macmillan.
Central Government	Traill	"
The Baronsage and the Senate	Macpherson	Murray.

BIOGRAPHY, SPEECHES, &c.

Lord Beaconsfield	Froude	S. Low, Marston & Co.
Public Life of Lord Beaconsfield ...	Hitchman	"
Lord Beaconsfield's Speeches	Kebbel	W. H. Allen.
Wit and Wisdom of Lord Beaconsfield	... ..	Longmans.
Lord Derby	Kebbel	W. H. Allen.
Life of Lord G. Bentinck	Disraeli	Colburn & Co.
Life of Lord Palmerston	Lord Dalling... ..	Bentley.
Sir Stafford Northcote	A. Lang	Blackwood.
Life of Pitt	Stanhope	Murray.
Pitt	Rosebery	Macmillan.
Peel's Memoirs	Stanhope & Cardwell	Murray.
Mr. Gladstone: A Study	L. J. Jennings	Blackwood.
Life of the Earl of Mayo	Hunter	Smith, Elder & Co.
English Party Leaders	Adams... ..	Tinsley.
Lord Salisbury's Life and Speeches	Pulling	S. Low, Marston & Co.
Lord Salisbury	Traill	"
Lord Salisbury's Speeches ... ..	... ..	Routledge.

COLONIES, INDIA, &c.

Our Colonies and India	Ransome	Cassell.
State Aid and State Interference ...	Baden-Powell	
The Defence of Greater Britain	Colomb	Stanford.
The Indian Mutiny	Malleston	W. H. Allen.
Founders of the Indian Empire	Malleston	"
Imperial Federation	Parkin... ..	Macmillan.
Imperial England	Burrows	Seeley.
Colonies and Dependencies	Cotton	Macmillan.
Relations of the Colonies to the Empire	Galt	
Political Organisation of the Empire	Galt	
Manual of the History of India	Taylor	Longmans.
The Indian Empire	Hunter	W. H. Allen.
Forty Years in India	Lord Roberts... ..	
Short Manual of Indian History	Lethbridge	Macmillan.
The Russians at Merv	Marvin	W. H. Allen.
Persia and the Persian Question	Curzon	Longman.
Problems of the Far East	Curzon	"
Gordon's Journals at Kartoum	Egmont Hake	Kegan Paul.
The Expansion of England	Seeley	Macmillan.
Oceana	Froude	Longmans.
Colonial Conferences, 1887 and 1897	Parl. Papers	Eyre & Spottiswoode.
British Colonial Policy	Egerton	Methuen.

COLONIES, INDIA, &c.—continued.

TITLE.	AUTHOR.	PUBLISHER.
Tariffs of the British Empire	Rawson	E. Arnold.
Trade of the British Empire	Rawson	"
The English in Egypt	Milner	"
Imperial Institute Year Book (Annual) ... ..	... ..	Imperial Institute.

IRELAND.

England's Case against Home Rule	Dicey	
Why England Maintains the Union	Dicey	Murray.
The Legislative Union with Ireland	Ingram	Macmillan.
The Case for the Union ... ..	... ..	Lib. Unionist Asso.
Speaker's Handbook on Irish Question ... ..	... ..	" "
Lies and Replies ... ..	... ..	" "
Parnell Commission Report ... ..	... ..	" "
The English in Ireland	Froude	Longmans.
The American-Irish	Bagenal	Kegan Paul.
The Irish Rebellion	Maxwell	Bell & Sons.
Memoirs of the Rebellions in Ireland	Musgrave	
Pictures from Ireland	" Terence McGrath"	Kegan Paul.
The Fenian Conspiracy	Rutherford	
Ireland under the Land League	Clifford Lloyd	Blackwood.
The Irish Landlord and his Accusers ... ..	... ..	Hodges, Dublin.
Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland	Lecky	Longmans.
Ireland in the Eighteenth Century	Lecky	
The Verdict (of the Special Commission)	Dicey	Cassell.
The Work of the Irish Leagues	Sir H. James	Cassell.
The Parnellite Split ... ..	... ..	Times Office.
Irish Nationalism	Duke of Argyll	Longmans.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland as it Was and Is	Duke of Argyll	Douglas.
History of Scotland	Burton	Blackwood.
History of Scotland	Tytler	Nimmo.
Tales of a Grandfather	Scott	Black.
Church of Scotland, Handbook of... ..	Rankin	Blackwood.
" " Position and Work ... ..	... ..	"
" " (Publications on) ... ..	... ..	"

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

History of the Church of England	Perry	Murray.
Official Year Book of the Church of England (Annual) ... ..	... ..	S.P.C.K.
Dictionary of the Church of England	Cutts	Wells, Gardner.
A Defence of the Church of England	Selborne	Macmillan.
England's Inheritance in her Church	Webb	Seeley.
Parliament and the Church of England	Burrows	"
Establishments and Endowments	Brewer	Murray.
The Church from William III. to Victoria	Hore	Parker & Co.
The Englishman's Brief in Defence of his National Church	Moore	S.P.C.K.
Layman's Defence of the Church of Eng. ... ..	... ..	Marlborough.
The Dead Hand in the Free Churches... ..	Moore	S.P.C.K.
Church and Education ante 1870 ... ..	... ..	S.P.C.K.
An Epitome of Anglican Church History	Webley-Parry	Griffith, Farran & Co.
History of the Church of England	Short	" "
Elementary Education	Dean Gregory	National Society.
Illustrated Notes on Church History	C. A. Lane	Church Committee,
The "Handy Volume" of Church Defence ... ..	... ..	Church House, S.W.
The Church of England and Education ... ..	... ..	" "
Tithe, Education, and Burials Acts ... ..	... ..	" "
Speeches on the Church in Wales ... ..	... ..	" "
Lectures in Defence of the Church	Chambers	" "
Popular Story of the Church of England	Nye	Griffith, Farran & Co.
Popular Story of the Church in Wales	"	"
Popular Church Annual	"	Bemrose & Sons, Ltd.

LAND, AGRICULTURE, &c.

NAME.	AUTHOR.	PUBLISHER.
Rural Economy of Great Britain...	Lavergne ...	
Landlords and Allotments ...	Lord Onslow...	
Cottier Owners...	Lady Verney ...	Smith, Elder & Co.
The Agricultural Labourer ...	Kebbel ...	Sonnenschein & Co.
Property Protection Society's Publications	...	45, Parliam't St., S.W.
Report of Commission on Agriculture, 1897	Parl. Paper ...	Eyre & Spottiswoode.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE, &c.

Statesman's Year Book (Annual) ...	Keltie, Ed. ...	Macmillan.
Whitaker's Almanack (Annual) ...	...	Whittaker and Co.
Parliamentary Record (Annual) ...	Ross ...	C. Good & Co.
Parliamentary Debates (Annual) ...	...	Economic Printing Co.
Statistical Abstract (Annual) ...	Parl. Paper ...	Eyre & Spottiswoode.
Finance Accounts (Annual)	"	"
Metropolitan Year Book (Annual)	"	Cassell.
The County Councils and Municipal Cor- porations Companion (Annual) ...	...	Waterlow & Co.
Parliamentary Practice ...	Erskine May...	Clowes.
Law of Elections and Registration	Rogers ...	Stevens.
The "English Citizen" Manuals ...	...	Macmillan.
Six Years of Unionist Government, 1886-92	Whitmore ...	E. Arnold.
The Campaign Guide, 1895 ...	...	D. Douglas, Edin.
Conflicts of Capital and Labour ...	G. Howell ...	Macmillan.
Handy Book of the Labour Laws	"	"
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates ...	Vincent, Ed. ...	Moxon.
Annals of Our Time ...	Irving ...	Macmillan.
Parliamentary Atlas ...	...	Stanford.
Parliamentary Poll Book, 1892-1885	Rowe ...	"
Libraries and Literary Institutions, Handbook for ...	Chambers ...	"
Club Law ...	Daly ...	Butterworth.
Public Meetings, How to Conduct...	Neil ...	Houlston & Co.
Dictionary of Statistics ...	Mulhall ...	E. Wilson & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Social Equality ...	Mallock ...	Bentley.
Socialism ...	Prof. Flint ...	Ibister.
Social England ...	Trails, Ed. ...	Cassell.
On Liberty ...	Mill ...	Longmans.
Democracy in America ...	De Toqueville ...	"
Democracy and Liberty ...	Lecky ...	"
Lectures and Essays ...	Earl of Iddeleigh ...	Blackwood.
Essays and Addresses ...	A. J. Balfour...	D. Douglas.
Novels ...	Disraeli ...	Longmans.
Short Studies on Great Subjects ...	Froude ...	"
Democracy; an American Novel ...	...	Macmillan.
Recollections ...	Earl of Malmesbury	"
Democracy in Europe ...	Erskine May	"
Property and Progress ...	Mallock ...	Bentley.
How we are Governed ...	Fonblanque ...	Warne.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity ...	Stephen ...	Smith, Elder & Co.
The American Commonwealth ...	Bryce ...	Macmillan.
Labour and the Popular Welfare ...	Mallock ...	Bentley.

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c.

Quarterly Review (Quarterly), 6/-...	...	Murray.
Blackwood's Magazine (Monthly), 2/6	...	Blackwood.
National Review (Monthly), 2/6	...	W. H. Allen & Co.
Handy Notes (Monthly), 1d.	...	Con. Cen. Office, S.W.
The National Church (Monthly), 1d.	...	Church House, S.W.
Primrose League Gazette (Monthly), 3d.	...	Primrose League, Victoria Street.
National Union Gleanings (Monthly), 6d.	...	National Union, Westminster.
Notes and News (Monthly), 1d.	...	Lib. Unionist Assoc.

(Suggested additions to this list are invited.)

SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, &c.

A selected list of Central Organisations and Societies, having for their objects the promotion of particular objects in relation to public policy, the enforcement or alteration of certain laws, or the advancement of various political, religious, or educational views.

- Aborigines Protection Society, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
 Agricultural Banks Association, 29, Old Green Street, S.W.
 Agriculture, Central Chamber of, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, S.W.
 Arbitration—International Arbitration and Peace Association, 222, Strand, W.C.
 " International Arbitration League, 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
 Bi-metallic League, 29, Cornhill, E.C.
 Boarding-Out Association, 4, Sanctuary, S.W.
 Bounties—Anti-Bounty League, Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.
 British Empire League, 112, Cannon Street, E.C.
 Catholic Union of Great Britain, 10, Duke Street, St. James', S.W.
 Charity Organisation Society, 15, Buckingham Street, W.C.
 Charity Voting Reform Association, 80, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Christian Evidence Society, 26, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Christian Knowledge, Society for the Promotion of, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 Church Association, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
 Church Committee for Church Defence and Instruction, Church House, S.W.
 Church—Free and Open Church Association, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.
 Church Reform League, Church House, S.W.
 Church Union (The English), 35, Wellington Street, W.C.
 Church of England Young Men's Society, 8, St. Bride Street, E.C.
 Cobden Club, Linbank, Shortlands, Kent.
 Commerce, Association of Chambers of, 1, Great College Street, S.W.
 Commons Preservation Society, 1, Great College Street, S.W.
 *Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
 *Conservative Clubs, Association of, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.
 Conservative—National Conservative League, 12, King William Street, E.C.
 County Councils Association, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
 Dwellings of the Poor, Mansion House Council, 31, Imperial Bldgs., Ludgate Circus, E.C.
 Early Closing Association, 21, New Bridge Street, E.C.
 Education—National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
 " British and Foreign Schools Society, 115, Temple Chambers, E.C.
 " Religious Education Union, 9, Arundel Street, W.C.
 " National Education Association, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
 " Technical Education Association, 14, Dean's Yard, S.W.
 Eighty Club, 8, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
 Fabian Society, 276, Strand, W.C.
 Gambling—National Anti-Gambling League, 18, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Gold Standard Defence Association, 11 and 12, Clements Lane, E.C.
 Howard Association, 6, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
 Humanitarian League, 53, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, 25, Old Queen Street, S.W.
 Imperial South African Association, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Indian National Congress, British Committee, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
 Inhabited House Duty Repeal Association, 49, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
 Irish Landlords' Convention, 4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
 Irish National League of Great Britain, 55, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 *Irish Unionist Alliance, Grafton Street, Dublin, and 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
 Landowners Association of South Wales and Monmouthshire, 8, Princes Street, S.W.
 Land Nationalisation Society, 47, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Land Law Reform Association, 18, Cockspur Street, S.W.
 Law—International Law Association, 33, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Liberal Central Association, 41 and 42, Parliament Street, S.W.
 Liberal—National Liberal Federation, 41 and 42, Parliament Street, S.W.
 *Liberal Unionist Association, 6, Great George Street, S.W.
 Liberty Society, 2, Serjeant's Inn, E.C.
 Liberty and Property Defence League, 7, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Local Taxation Committee, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, S.W.
 *London Municipal Society, 16, Great George Street, S.W.
 London Reform Union, 4, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
 Marriage Law Defence Union, 1, King Street, Westminster, S.W.
 Marriage Law Reform Association, 2, Dean's Yard, S.W.
 Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, 88, Lancaster Gate, W.

- National Conservative Temperance Union, 14, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
 National Society. (See under Education.)
 National Trade Defence Fund, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.
 *National Union of Conservative and Constl. Associations, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.
 National Trust for Places of Historic Interest, &c., 1, Great College St., S.W.
 Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
 Navy League, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Opium Trade, Society for the Suppression of the, Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.
 Parish and District Councils Association, 89, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Peace Society, The, 47, New Broad Street, E.C.
 Personal Rights Association, 3, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Physical Recreation, National Society, Exeter Hall, S.W.
 *Primrose League, 64, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Property Protection Society, 45, Parliament Street, S.W.
 Protestant Alliance, 480, Strand, W.C.
 Protestant Church Union, National, 80, Charing Cross, W.C.
 Protestant Reformation Society, 62, Berners Street, W.
 Railway Passengers' Protection Association, 3, Lambeth Hill, E.C.
 Religious Education Union, 9, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
 Romilly Society—Criminal Law Amendment, 1, Essex Court, E.C.
 Rural Labourers' League, 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
 Slavery—Anti-Slavery Society, 55, New Broad Street, E.C.
 Social and Political Education League, 3, Essex Court, E.C.
 Social Democratic Federation, 3, Bolt Court, E.C.
 State Children's Aid Association, 60, Old Broad Street, E.C.
 Sunday League, The National, 84, Red Lion Square, W.C.
 Sunday Rest Association, 22, Charing Cross, W.C.
 Sunday Society, 7, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Sunday : Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association, 13, Bedford Row, W.C.
 Temperance League, The National, 38, Paternoster Row, E.C.
 Temperance Society, The Church of England, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
 *United Club, 4, Mitre Court Chambers, E.C.
 United Empire Trade League, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.
 United Kingdom Alliance for Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.
 Vaccination—National Anti-Vaccination League, 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
 Vice—British Committee for Abolition of State Regulation, 17, Tothill Street, S.W.
 Vigilance, National Association, 267, Strand, W.C.
 Vivisection : London Anti-Vivisection Society, 32, Sackville Street, W.
 " National Anti-Vivisection Society, 20, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Voluntary Early Closing Association, 64, Cheapside, E.C.
 Women's Liberal Unionist Association, Palace Chambers, S.W.
 Women's Local Government Society, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.
 Women's Poor Law Guardian Society, 4, The Sanctuary, S.W.
 Women's Suffrage, National Society for, 10, Great College Street, S.W.
 Women's National Liberal Association, Palace Chambers, S.W.
 Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.
 Young Women's Christian Association, 16a, Old Cavendish Street, W.
- * *Publications in support of Conservative or Unionist principles may be obtained on application to these organisations.*

POLITICAL CLUBS IN LONDON.

Purely local Clubs are omitted.

- BROOKS' (*Whig*), 60, St. James' Street, S.W.
 CARLTON (*Conservative*), 94, Pall Mall, S.W.
 CITY CARLTON (*Conservative*), St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
 CITY LIBERAL, Walbrook, E.C.
 CONSERVATIVE, 74, St. James' Street, S.W.
 CONSTITUTIONAL, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 DEVONSHIRE (*Liberal*), 50, St. James' Street, S.W.
 JUNIOR CARLTON (*Conservative*), 80, Pall Mall, S.W.
 JUNIOR CONSERVATIVE, 44, Albemarle Street, W.
 JUNIOR CONSTITUTIONAL, 101, Piccadilly, W.
 NATIONAL LIBERAL, Whitehall Place, S.W.
 REFORM (*Liberal*), 104, Pall Mall, S.W.
 ST. STEPHEN'S (*Conservative*), Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.

GLOSSARY OF CURRENT POLITICAL TERMS.

Address, The, in answer to the Queen's Speech, was formerly a series of resolutions passed by both Houses echoing the language of the Speech, but in recent years its form has been much modified, and it is usually now a simple expression of thanks to Her Majesty. An amendment to the Address is one of the forms of expressing approval or disapprobation of the policy of the Government, and if carried is incorporated in the Address and presented to the Queen. The passage of hostile amendment usually involves the resignation of the Government.

Addresses to the Crown proceeding from individuals are presented through the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Adjournment.—See *Prorogation*.

Adullamites.—See *Cave*.

Ad valorem Duty.—(Lat. *valor*, value). A duty charged at a certain rate per cent. on the value of goods, leases, &c. The system, as applicable to customs duties, &c., has been condemned by Mr. Gladstone and other Chancellors of the Exchequer.

Advowson.—The right of presentation to, or the patronage of a benefice. "An advowson is of the nature of a temporal property, and a spiritual trust."—(*Wharton*).

Affirmation (Parliamentary) is made by Quakers and others who have religious objections to taking the oath. (Generally) a solemn declaration without an oath.

Alabama Claims.—The damages (£3,196,875) awarded to the United States in 1873 as compensation for the injuries inflicted upon American commerce by the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, which had been fitted out in England.

Alien.—A subject of a foreign state who has not obtained a certificate of naturalisation.

"All the Talents."—A nickname applied to the Grenville Administration, 1806-7.

Ambassador.—In ordinary parlance often signifies any diplomatic envoy. Strictly, however, it is only an envoy of the highest class who is called an Ambassador. See *Plenipotentiary*, *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Appropriation Act.—Carries into effect the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, authorising the application of a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and appropriating to each separate service the several funds voted by the Committee of Supply. It is among the last of the Bills introduced during a Session of Parliament.

Articles of War.—The regulations for the conduct of the military forces (based upon an Act of William III. passed in 1689) now incorporated in the Army (Annual) Act.

Ashbourne Acts.—The Land Purchase (Ireland) Acts, 1835 and 1838, under which a sum of £10,000,000 was set apart to be advanced to tenants for the purchase of their holdings, being repayable in 49 years.

Ashburton Treaty, concluded in 1842 between Lord Ashburton, representing England, and President Tyler of the United States, defining the boundaries of the United States and Canada, &c.

Assessed Taxes.—The term now applies only to the land tax and house duty.

Balance of Power.—A principle much discussed in the early years of the present century, and invoked to secure the independence and integrity of states, and control the ambition of sovereigns.

Balance of Trade.—The difference between the aggregate amounts of a nation's imports and exports; or, the difference between the amounts of a nation's imports from, and exports to, some other specified nation.

Ballot.—(Fr. *Ballotte*, a little ball). A method of secret voting, introduced into Parliamentary elections in England in 1872.

Baronet.—The first rank among gentry, and hereditary. Instituted by James I. in 1611.

Bath.—The Order of the Bath, consisting of three degrees—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions. Instituted in 1399, and revived in 1725.

Betterment.—The enhanced value which a property is assumed to gain by a public improvement in its neighbourhood.

Bills of Mortality.—The returns of births and deaths in London. Superseded since 1837 by the Registrar-General's returns.

Bi-Metallism.—The system in which two standard metals are used indiscriminately as legal tender up to any sum, the respective value of each being fixed by law.

Black Rod.—The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is an officer attending the House of Lords, and is their messenger to summon the Commons.

Blockade.—The closing of enemy's ports to commerce. It is a principle of international law that a blockade to be binding on neutrals must be effective.

"Blocking" a Bill in Parliament consists in putting down a notice of opposition, which has the effect of preventing its consideration after midnight.

Blue Books.—The reports and papers issued by Parliamentary authority, many of which are bound in blue.

Bona-fide Traveller.—See *Traveller*.

Bond.—When goods are chargeable with customs or excise duties, and are placed in an authorised warehouse, not to be taken out until the duties are paid, they are said to be in bond.

Borough.—A town which has a Charter of Incorporation, or which returns a member or members to Parliament.

Bounty.—Money paid by a Government to producers, exporters, or importers, to encourage a particular branch of trade. In England it usually took the form of an export bounty, e.g., a bounty or premium of 3s. on every quarter of wheat exported. In France and elsewhere bounties have been given on the manufacture of sugar and the construction of ships.

Boycotting.—A form of social ostracism which took its name from the persecution of the late Captain Boycott by the Irish Land League in Mayo in 1880, and has been more or less resorted to in Ireland ever since: It was condemned by the Pope, April 20th, 1888, as contrary to justice and charity. Mr. Gladstone described it as "exclusive dealing."

Budget.—The general statement of the finance of the country, annually made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, usually as soon after April 1st as possible. It is derived from the French "*Bougette*," a small bag.

Brehon Laws.—The ancient laws of Ireland, of which a translation is in progress under Government authority.

Bright Clauses, The.—The sections of the Irish Land Act of 1870 introduced at the instance of Mr. Bright with the object of facilitating the purchase of their holdings by the tenants. In practice, these sections had little or no success. (See *Ashbourne Acts*).

Broad Arrow.—The mark used to distinguish Government property. Introduced in 1680.

Broadbottom Administration.—The coalition Government under Pelham, 1744.

Bulwer-Clayton Treaty between England and the United States, 1850, declaring that neither should have exclusive control over the proposed ship canal across Central America.

Bureaucracy.—A state of society in which social status depends upon official position, as in Russia.

Burgesses.—A term originally applied to the representatives of boroughs in Parliament; now, by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, used to distinguish those entitled to the municipal franchise.

Cabal.—The term applied to the Cabinet of Charles II. in 1670, being formed from the initial letters of their names: Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.

Cabinet.—See article on "The Constitution."

Call of the House.—Has fallen into desuetude, and has not been ordered since 1836, though a motion has been made for it. The object was to secure a full attendance when any important measure was under discussion, and the names of all members were called over.

Capitulations.—The instrument by which certain rights are granted to foreign subjects in Turkey and Egypt.

Carpet-Bagger.—A term applied to a parliamentary candidate who has had no previous connection with the place he seeks to represent.

Caucus (American).—A combination of electors or voters for the purpose of introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. In England it has taken the form of a large committee of electors selected from the whole constituency for the purpose of choosing candidates for the representation of the constituency in the House of Commons and for all municipal honours. It is obviously a powerful means of stifling the voice of a dissentient minority of a party, and of securing the adoption of a particular ticket or programme.

Cave.—The term is usually applied to a combination of a small number of members to defeat a measure introduced by the party to which they belong. The appellation took its origin from the Scriptural parallel drawn by Mr. Bright, March 13, 1866, when he compared the Liberal opponents of Lord Russell's Reform Bill to the men who gathered themselves to David in the cave of Adullam.—(1 Sam. xxii.)

Chairman (of Ways and Means).—In every Session, on the first occasion of the House going into Committee, the leader of the House moves "that Mr. — take the chair," and thereupon he becomes the Chairman of Ways and Means and of the Committee of the whole House during that Session. He is a salaried officer, and has much control over unopposed Private Bill legislation.

Chairman (of Committees in the Lords) is a permanent paid official who takes the chair when the House is in committee, and has also a general superintendence over Private Bill legislation.

Chandos Clause.—Section 20 of the Reform Act of 1832, by which occupiers at £50 rental were admitted as voters.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Is a diplomatic envoy of the third class, ranking below a plenipotentiary; he is only accredited to the foreign Government, and has no right of access to the foreign Sovereign.

Charter Party.—A covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo.

Chartlists.—A body of agitators who carried on an active propaganda between 1838 and 1848.

Chauvinism.—The term (derived from Chauvin, a character in one of Scribe's comedies) is used to describe an exaggerated form of patriotism.

Chiltern Hundreds.—The acceptance of this office is a form by which a member of Parliament can resign his seat. It is only by obtaining office

that he can do so, and the Crown is therefore always ready to confer on any member, except in cases of misconduct, the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, of East Hendred and Northstead, of Poynings, or the Escheatorship of Munster, which he holds till another member is appointed to it. A writ for a vacancy caused by acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds can only be issued while Parliament is sitting.

Church Rate.—The rate imposed by parishioners in vestry meeting for the purpose of maintaining the fabric and services of the parish church. It was abolished as a compulsory impost in 1863.

Civil List.—See "The Civil List and Royal Grants," *ante*.

Clôture.—See House of Commons—Procedure, *ante*.

Combination Laws.—These statutes forbade the association of workmen in Trade Unions. Repealed in 1824.

Committees of the House of Commons.—

(1) "Of the whole House" is formed when the Speaker leaves the Chair and the Chairman of Ways and Means takes it for the consideration of the details of Bills in the Committee stage, and for other purposes.

(2) "Of Supply" is formed in the same way for any proceedings relating to the public income or expenditure. Estimates are submitted to it, and resolutions moved granting to the Crown the sums requisite.

(3) "Of Ways and Means" is formed in the same way for any proceedings relating to the funds by which the expenditure of the country is sustained. Loans, duties, and all imposts are submitted to it. All the propositions of Government are reduced to resolutions divided on by this Committee. Those agreed to are reported to the House, and incorporated in Bills.

(4) "Of Selection" is a Committee nominated by the House of experienced members, whose duties are to nominate the members of Private Bill Committees, and in any other case where the House may so order. The present chairman is Sir John Mowbray, M.P.

(5) "Private Bill."—These Committees are nominated by the Committee of Selection, and usually consist of five members, sometimes including an official referee, to consider all private Bills affecting railways or other similar questions. They sit in one of the upstairs rooms, usually from twelve to four, and are empowered to hear counsel and witnesses.

(6) "Select."—These are appointed by the House, either at the suggestion of the Government or of some private member, to consider any Public Bill or subject of interest which may be referred to them. Their number is uncertain, varying from five to even twenty-eight members. They can only take evidence when specially authorised to do so. They select their own chairman.

(7) "Hybrid."—These are appointed partly by the House itself and partly by the Committee of Selection, for the purpose of considering any private Bills, of special interest to the public at large, which may be referred to them.

(8) "Standing or Grand."—First adopted in modern times in 1833 by the appointment of Standing Committees on Trade and on Law. The experiment was repeated in 1884, when it was, however, not put into operation, but since 1888 the two Committees have again been constituted. They assimilate their proceedings to those of Committees of the whole House, as far as possible. They can deal only with Bills specially referred to them. In 1894 a Standing Committee for Scotch Bills was appointed.

Communism.—The system of things in common, and the doctrines relating to it.

Compound Householder.—The term applied to those occupiers whose landlords "compound" with the parish authorities to pay the rates on their houses.

Comtists.—The disciples of Auguste Comte, the founder of the Positivist creed, d. 1857.

Concordat.—A formal agreement between the See of Rome and any foreign Government, by which the administration of the Roman Catholic Church within the territory of that Government is regulated—*e.g.*, the Concordat of 1801 with France, and of 1855 with Austria.

Conference (1) *Parliamentary.*—A negotiation between the Lords and Commons in the event of a difference. The Lords name the time and place, and reasons for the course proposed are given, in writing, on both sides. But these reasons are now generally given by message from one House to the other without a conference; (2) *Diplomatic.*—A meeting of ambassadors or special envoys for the purpose of settling some international question.

Congé d'Élire.—The licence given by the Sovereign, as head of the Church, to a dean and chapter empowering them to elect a Bishop, when a See becomes vacant.

Congress.—A meeting of Sovereigns or Ministers for Foreign Affairs for the purpose of settling some international question.

Conscience Clause.—The provision of the Education Act, 1870, which prohibits the teaching in public elementary schools of the doctrines of any particular denomination against the wishes of the parents of children.

Conservatives.—The name by which the political party whose fundamental principle is the preservation of our national institutions has been known since 1830. (*Quarterly Rev.*, xliii., p. 276).

Consolidated Fund is the general revenue of the country to which the gross produce of all taxes and revenues, and also certain miscellaneous receipts, are paid. The expenditure for certain of the Public Services, such as the National Debt, the Civil List, and the salaries of the judges is charged once and for all on the Consolidated Fund.

Consols (short for "Consolidateds").—The name owes its origin to an Act of 1752, which consolidated various Government stocks into 3 per cent. annuities, at which rate they remained until 1888, when the New Consols at 2½ per cent. were created by the National Debt Conversion Act, introduced by Mr. Goschen.

Constitutional Party.—The alternative name assumed by Conservatives and seceded Whigs in the general election of 1868.

Consul.—A diplomatic agent abroad whose duty it is to aid and advise British subjects requiring assistance, to report on the trade of the district in which he resides, and generally to discharge the duties of a commercial agent for the home country.

Contraband.—A term used to denote articles which are forbidden to be imported into or exported from any country by the law of that country.

Contraband of War.—A term used to denote articles, such as munitions of war, which may not be supplied by a neutral to a belligerent Power.

Convention.—A meeting of representatives from two or more States for the purpose of settling some international question not sufficiently important for a Congress or a Conference.

Convocation.—The general assembly of the clergy of the Church of England convened by the Sovereign. Convocation is divided into two Houses for each Province (Northern and Southern), the Upper being composed of Bishops, and the Lower of Deans, Prebendaries, Archdeacons, and members elected by the beneficed clergy.

Corn Laws, The.—A series of enactments regulating and imposing duties or granting bounties on the importation or exportation of corn. They were repealed by Sir Robert Peel in 1846.

Countervailing Duties.—Duties imposed on imported articles in order to equalise the charges imposed on them with the charges imposed on articles manufactured at home or imported from abroad.

Count-Out.—If any member of the House of Commons calls the attention of the Chair to the fact that the quorum of forty members is not present, the debate is stopped, and after two minutes, the House is counted, when, if forty members are not in sight, the House stands adjourned. No count-out can take place on Wednesdays until after four o'clock.

County Councils.—The authorities established by the Local Government Act, 1888, to take over the administrative portion of County business formerly in the hands of magistrates in quarter sessions. In London the County Council superseded the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Courts Martial are military tribunals, held under authority of the Army Act, for the trial of soldiers charged with offences.

Crown Lands.—The hereditary property of the Sovereign, surrendered by him to Parliament in exchange for a fixed Civil List.

Cumulative Vote.—The provision by which electors are allowed to give all their votes to one candidate, or distribute them at will. Applied to School Board Elections since 1870.

Customs.—The duties levied upon goods of merchandise at the place of importation.

Death Duties.—The Estate, Legacy and Succession Duties.

Democrats.—The advocates for the government of the people by the people; a name adopted by the French Republicans, 1790, and by the pro-slavery party in the United States.

Direct Taxation.—A tax is said to be direct when it is assessed upon the persons on whom the burden of it falls. Thus the income-tax is direct, but a tax on tobacco, which, though paid in the first instance by the dealer, really falls on the consumer, is indirect.

Dispensing Power.—The power claimed by several English Sovereigns to set aside the laws. It was finally rejected by the Bill of Rights, 1689.

Domesday Book.—The book containing the General Survey of England, completed in 1086. The Modern Domesday Book, or Return of Owners of Land, was issued in 1875 (Parl. Paper, 1097).

Drawback or Rebate.—Duty remitted or paid back by the Government on the exportation or re-exportation of the commodities on which the duty was charged.

Education Code.—The annual regulations issued by the Education Committee of the Privy Council, in accordance with which the grants to elementary schools are determined.

Eight Hours Movement.—A proposal to enact a legal working day of eight hours; first adopted in England by the Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, September, 1890.

Estimates.—The annual statements, prepared by the heads of the Government Departments, of the sums to be voted by the House of Commons for the requirements of the year.

Exchange.—The *par of exchange* is the fixed value of the standard of value of one country in the standard of value of another country—*e.g.*, £1=4dols. 86c. 6¼m., American. The exchange is said to be against a country, say England, when a bill on London can be purchased in New York below its par value.

Exchequer.—The national Treasury.

Exchequer Bills.—Negotiable interest-bearing bills payable to bearer, issued by the Treasury under the authority of Parliament for amounts varying from £100 to £1,000.

Extradition.—The delivery up of fugitives from justice by one State to another in pursuance of a treaty.

Faggot Vote.—A vote procured by an illusory purchase of property with the object of acquiring a nominal qualification. Faggot votes were usually manufactured by the division of a hereditament into qualifying lots, which are distributed between several persons; they occurred chiefly in counties, and were virtually abolished by the Franchise Act of 1884.

Fair Trade.—The principle urged by the supporters of the doctrine is that although Free Trade ought to be universally adopted by nations, yet one nation ought not to subject its industries to a disadvantage by refusing in the face of hostile tariffs to tax foreign goods. In other words, if France, for example, refuses to admit our goods free of duty, we in fairness ought to levy a reciprocal duty on French goods.

Federation.—Where several States combine on equal terms to provide and obey a common central government for matters of general polity, e.g., foreign relations, while each State governs itself in local matters, the combination is called a federation. For example, the United States of America.

Fenians.—The common name of the "Irish Republican Brotherhood," instituted in 1858 by James Stephens, whose attempted insurrection in 1867 was easily suppressed.

Fillbusters.—A name given to Freebooters who plundered the American coasts in the 17th century, and now applied to any illegitimate military enterprise.

Forbes Mackenzie Act.—The Act of 1853 which regulates public houses in Scotland.

Foreign Enlistment Act.—Passed in 1819—forbids British subjects to enter the military service of a foreign state without special permission, or to make war without authority upon a friendly country.

Free Port.—A port where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty, provided the goods are not carried into the adjoining country.

Free Trade.—Trade free from restrictions, and in particular unencumbered by customs duties designed to prohibit or restrict the importation of foreign goods.

French Treaty.—The treaty negotiated by Cobden with France in 1860.

Funded Debt.—That part of a national debt which stands in the form of permanent stock, as opposed to money owing on bills, paper currency or other temporary indebtedness, which is classed as Unfunded Debt.

Game Laws.—The principal Act is that of 1 and 2 William IV., c. 32, which greatly modified preceding laws and legalised the sale of game at certain seasons.

Geneva Convention.—The international code adopted in 1864, which lays down the regulations under which succour is provided for the sick and wounded in war.

Gerrymandering.—A manipulation of a section of voters from one constituency to another where they may be more wanted, in order to secure the dominant party a majority in both. A term borrowed from American politics.

Griffith's Valuation.—The valuation of Ireland, for purposes of taxation, carried out under the supervision of Sir R. Griffith between 1880 and 1885.

Habeas Corpus Act.—The Act 31 Charles II., c. 2, passed in 1679, by which a subject who is imprisoned may demand a writ of *habeas corpus*

to bring him before a court which shall determine whether his imprisonment was just.

"Hanging Gale."—The half-year's rent which, on many estates in Ireland, is not collected until six months after it is due.

Heckling.—A Scotch expression, to describe the process of questioning a candidate during an election.

High Commission.—An ecclesiastical court (abolished 1641), by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the Crown.

High Treason is an offence against the security of the Commonwealth, or the person of the Sovereign.

Hinterland.—The German word used to denote the undefined territories lying behind the European colonies in Africa.

Holy Alliance.—The alliance entered into in 1815, between the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, by which they bound themselves to be governed by Christian principles in their policy, with the object of maintaining the peace of their States.

Home Rule.—The movement set on foot by the late Isaac Butt, M.P., in 1870, which had for its object the establishment of an Irish Parliament, dependent upon the Crown. The basis of the demand was afterwards enlarged by the party of Mr. Parnell, and was adopted by Mr. Gladstone and a large section of the Liberal party in 1886.

Horse Guards.—The name originally applied to the Household troops, and now used to denote the building in Whitehall where some of the departments of the army administration are located.

Hue and Cry.—A police circular, established in 1870, and now superseded by the *Police Gazette*.

Hundred, The.—An ancient division of a county, so called from having, as is supposed, originally contained one hundred families.

Hustings.—The place from which candidates for Parliament addressed the electors at the nomination prior to the Ballot Act of 1872.

Hypothec.—The Scotch law of distress for rent, by which the landlord was entitled to the first claim on the tenant's property.

Illiterate Vote.—The provision of the Ballot Act, 1872, which enables a person who cannot read or write to require the presiding officer to mark his ballot paper for him.

Impeachment.—A proceeding by which a minister, charged with crimes against the State, may be brought to trial.

Imperial Federation.—The movement having for its object the consolidation of the United Kingdom and the Colonies for the purposes of trade, and for the defence of material interests and common rights. The Imperial Federation League was dissolved in 1893, but has been succeeded by the British Empire League, with more definite objects.

Indemnity Bill.—A measure by which Parliament may relieve a ministry from the consequences of a breach of the law committed in extreme and urgent cases without Parliamentary sanction.

Indirect Taxation.—See *Direct Taxation*. **Inland Revenue** includes the proceeds of the Excise, Death Duties, Stamp Duties, Property and Income Tax, Land Tax, and House Duty.

Interpellation.—A formal question or challenge to a minister by a member of Parliament; the term is chiefly used in France.

Kilmainham Treaty.—The alleged understanding between Mr. Gladstone's Government and Mr. Parnell in 1882, by which the latter would have been released from Kilmainham prison, giving an undertaking to assist in suppressing outrages and forwarding Liberal measures.

Laissez-faire.—The doctrine of non-interference by the Government in the affairs of society. Its advocates insist on leaving as much as possible to private enterprise.

Lichfield House Compact.—Said to have been entered into between the Whig Government of 1835 and Daniel O'Connell, at Lichfield House, 13, St. James' Square.

Limitations, Statutes of.—The Acts which limit the time within which redress may be sought for injuries sustained.

Local Option or Local Veto.—The terms applied to projects of temperance legislation, by which a certain majority of the inhabitants of a district would be empowered to prohibit the issue of publicans' licences.

Lodger Franchise.—Established by the Disraeli Reform Act of 1867.

"McKinley Act."—An Act of the United States Legislature passed in 1890, under which the import duties on foreign goods imported into the United States were enormously raised.

Magna Charta.—See *The Constitution*.

"Manchester Martyrs."—The term applied by Irish Nationalists to Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who were hanged for having murdered Police-Sergeant Brett at Manchester in 1866, while attempting to effect a rescue of the Fenian prisoners under his charge.

Mandamus.—A process by which the Courts may enforce the performance of public duty.

Marque, Letters of.—Licences formerly granted by Government in time of war, authorising private individuals to fit out ships of war for the purpose of harassing and plundering the enemy. Abolished by treaty, 1856.

Match Tax.—A tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per box upon lucifer matches, proposed by the late Mr. Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke) when Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1871, but afterwards abandoned in consequence of the hostility it provoked.

Minority Vote.—A provision of the Reform Act of 1867, by which, in order to secure the representation of the minority in certain constituencies, some 20 in number, each returning three members, it was enacted that no elector should vote for more than two members. The provision was rendered obsolete by the Redistribution Act, 1885.

Monroe Doctrine.—The opinion held by President Monroe of the United States, 1817-24, against permitting European powers to interfere in questions of liberty in North or South America.

Moonlighting.—The name given to night outrages in Ireland with the object of preventing the payment of rent, or punishing an unpopular tenant.

Mortmain.—The state of possession, as regards real property, which prevents its alienation.

Mutiny Act.—The popular name of the Army (Annual) Act, which regulates the discipline and payment of the British army.

Navigation Laws, The.—Certain enactments designed to secure a commercial monopoly to this country. One, for example, provided that no goods should be exported from this country except in British vessels. They were repealed in 1849.

"No Rent" Manifesto.—The proclamation issued by Mr. Parnell and others, from Kilmainham Gaol in 1881, ordering the Irish tenant farmers to pay no rent until the "suspects" were released.

Oath.—The oath taken by members of Parliament is as follows:—"I, — do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God."

Oligarchy.—A form of Government which places the supreme power in a small number.

"One Man, One Vote."—The article first adopted by Mr. Gladstone at Nottingham, October, 1837, as an item of the Gladstonian Liberal programme. It involves the abolition of the existing property franchise, which dates from 8 Henry VI., and of every qualification which does not depend upon mere residence.

Orders of the Day.—See *House of Commons—Procedure*.

Over-Regulation Price.—A bonus formerly paid by officers in the army (under the Purchase System, q.v.) to facilitate the retirement of their superiors in rank, and thereby accelerate promotion.

Peellites.—The name given to those Whig and Tory members who adhered to Sir R. Peel after his defeat in 1846.

Penal Laws.—Statutes of great severity against criminals; they were considerably mitigated by Sir R. Peel in 1826-3, and subsequently.

Permissive Bill.—The name formerly given to a project of law which proposed to give power to a certain majority of the parishioners in any parish to veto the grant of publicans' licences.

"Plan of Campaign." A system, initiated by Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., and published in *United Ireland*, October, 1886, by which the tenants on an estate determined the amount of rent they would pay, and handed the same to secretly appointed trustees, to be used in fighting the landlord if he declined to accept the terms proposed. The practice was emphatically condemned by the Pope in a letter of April 20th, 1888, addressed to the Irish Bishops.

Plenipotentiary.—A diplomatic envoy of the second class. He does not represent his Sovereign as an ambassador does, nor does he, like an ambassador, have a personal right of access to the foreign Sovereign at all times, but only on special occasions.

Political Economy.—The science which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of mankind and the furtherance of civilisation, wealth, and happiness.

Poyning's Act.—The Act of 1494 (10 Henry VII.), by which the measures introduced into the Irish Parliament were subjected to the control of the Privy Council. It was in effect repealed in 1782.

Prerogative, The Royal.—See *The Crown*.

Previous Question.—A mode of avoiding for a time a decision on a question of principle by withholding it from the vote. See under "House of Commons procedure," *ante*.

Prime Minister, or Premier.—Is usually, but not necessarily, First Lord of the Treasury. He is the head of the Ministry, and may be in either House of Parliament.

Primogeniture, The Law of, gives the eldest born superiority of rights over those of younger brothers in cases of intestacy.

Privateer.—A ship belonging to private individuals sailing under Letters of Marque, q.v.

Privy Council.—This is the successor of the ancient Curia Regis; the Sovereign acts in Council in the discharge of certain statutory business through this body, and summons any members thereof she pleases; three form a quorum. The higher officers of State and of the Sovereign's Household are invariably members of it.

Prorogation.—The effect of proroguing Parliament is to quash all pending proceedings (except an impeachment), and to suspend all business until Parliament may be summoned again. An adjournment is simply a suspension of business. A prorogation can only be at the

will of the Sovereign; either House may adjourn at any time at its own pleasure.

Protection.—The protection of domestic industry by the imposition of duties on imported goods.

Protectionists.—(1) The party which opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, deriving this name from the Society for the Protection of Agriculture. (2) The opponents of free trade generally.

Protest.—Any one or more peers have the right of entering on the journals of the House of Lords the fact of their dissent from a measure which has received the sanction of the majority, with their reasons for dissenting. This is called their protest.

Protocol.—A rough draft of the proceedings at a congress, conference or convention, to be afterwards embodied in a formal treaty, and formally ratified by the attending Powers.

Purchase System.—The practice of purchasing commissions in the army, which obtained up to 1871, when it was abolished by Royal Warrant, legislation for the purpose having been rejected in Parliament.

Quarantine.—The period of detention imposed upon ships and passengers arriving from places infected with disease.

Queen Anne's Bounty.—A fund established in 1703 for the purpose of increasing the incomes of the poorer clergy.

Quorum.—In the House of Lords three form a quorum; in the House of Commons forty.

Rack Rent.—In practice the rack rent is the maximum which can be obtained under free competition.

Rebate.—See *Drawback*.

Reciprocity, as applied to commercial questions, implies equality of treatment between one country and another in matters of traffic, &c.

Ribbonism.—The principles of a secret society in Ireland, the object of which was to intimidate the landlords and revenge alleged injuries.

Right, Petition of.—

Right, Declaration of.— } See *The Crown*.

Round Table Conference.—The meeting of Liberal leaders, viz., Mr. Chamberlain, Sir W. Harcourt, Lord Herschell, Mr. John Morley, and Sir G. Trevelyan, held at Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion in 1887 to devise, if possible, a means of re-uniting the Liberal party on the Irish question. The conference proved abortive.

Royal Assent is the act by which the Crown, either in person or by a Commission, gives its assent to Bills passed by both Houses. The Royal decision is announced in Norman French by the Clerk of the Parliaments. To a money Bill he says, "La Reyne remercie ses bons sujets, accepte leur benvolence, et ainsi le veult." To an ordinary Public Bill he says, "La Reyne le veult." To a private Bill he says, "Soit fait comme il est desired." If the Royal Assent is refused, he says, "La Reyne s'avisera." This power, however, has not been exercised since 1707. The moment the assent is given, the Bill becomes an Act.

Royalties are payments which the lessee or manufacturer makes to the owner of a patent, copyright, mine, &c., for the right of applying the invention or getting minerals.

Schomburgk Line.—The line of demarcation between the territories of British Guiana and Venezuela, traced by Sir R. Schomburgk for the British Government.

Septennial Act.—Passed in 1716, by which Parliament is dissolved *ipso facto* on the seventh anniversary of the date upon which it met.

Session, in Parliamentary language, means the period during which Parliament sits after it has been summoned by proclamation until it has been prorogued. An adjournment, therefore, does not end a Session.

Sessional Orders are regulations which expire at the end of the Session in which they are made, although they are renewable.

Settlement, Act of.—See *The Constitution*.

Sinking Fund.—A fund formed by putting aside a certain sum every year to accumulate at compound interest, with the object of ultimately extinguishing the whole or some part of the National Debt.

Sliding Scale.—The term, as applied to the Corn Laws, signified the import duties imposed by the Acts of 1828 and 1842, which varied according to the average price of wheat in England.

Socialism may be roughly described as the collective name for a group of doctrines which aim at a comparative equality in the distribution of property as opposed to the existing system.

Speaker (The) of the House of Lords is generally, but not necessarily, the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal. He is the organ and mouthpiece of the House, but has not the right of preserving order or of giving a casting vote.

Speaker (The) of the House of Commons presides over the meetings of that assembly, except when in Committee. He represents the House in the Royal Presence, and on other public occasions. He does not speak in debate, except sometimes in Committee.

Standing Orders are the permanent regulations for the conduct of business in either House of Parliament.

Supply.—See *Committees*.

Tallies (of the Exchequer) were sticks of wood with notches on them indicating the sum due to the Exchequer. When cut in two, one part was retained by the Chamberlain of the Exchequer and the other by the party paying in the money. They were abolished in 1782.

Tariff.—A list or table of duties payable on goods imported into or exported from a country.

Tellers.—The members who are appointed to ensure the accuracy of divisions in Parliament. Two are appointed on either side.

Terminable Annuities.—Another name for the Sinking Fund, by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off every year, thereby extinguishing the capitalised sum after a certain time.

Test Act obliged all Government officers to receive the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. It was abolished in 1673. The Test and Corporation Acts were abolished in 1828.

Three-Corner Constituency.—See *Minority Vote*.

Three F's.—An expression which came into use during the debates on the Irish Land Act in 1881, signifying the demands of the Irish tenants for Fixity of Tenure, Fair Rents, and Free Sale.

Three R's.—A loose expression employed in the Education debates in 1870, and signifying Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

Town Council.—The authority established by the Municipal Corporations Act, which controls the affairs of towns having a charter of incorporation.

Traveller, The Bona-fide.—A person defined by the Licensing Acts as one whose lodging during the preceding night is at least 3 miles from the place where he demands to be served with liquor.

Unearned Increment.—A controversial term intended to express the increase in the value of land owing to circumstances external to the land—e.g., the growth of an adjacent town.

Voluntary Schools in common parlance are those which receive grants under the Education Acts, but which are managed and otherwise supported by voluntary agency.

Ways and Means.—See *Committee*.

1. NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 189 -98.

(Compiled from the "Finance Accounts," 1897-98, and Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 84, and C. 8066 of Session 1898.)

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
<p><i>Income from Taxes, &c.—</i></p> <p>Customs £ 21,798,000</p> <p>Excise (c) 28,300,000</p> <p>Death Duties (Estate, Legacy, Succession, &c., Duties) (d) 11,100,000</p> <p>Stamps, exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps 7,650,000</p> <p>Land Tax 940,000</p> <p>House Duty 1,510,000</p> <p>Income Tax 17,250,000</p> <p>Total from Taxes..... 88,548,000</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£</p> <p>12,170,000</p> <p>£</p> <p>7,592,000</p> <p>747,000</p> <p>339,000</p> <p>831,000</p> <p>415,000</p> <p>098,684</p> <p>12,186</p>	<p><i>Interest and Management of the National Debt—</i></p> <p>Funded Debt—Permanent Annuities £16,068,925</p> <p>Less, moiety of charge for Red Sea and India Telegraph Annuity received from Indian Government 18,027</p> <p>Unfunded Debt 7,248,182</p> <p>Management 189,300</p> <p>New Sinking Fund 174,369</p> <p>1,361,367</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£</p> <p>24,981,973</p> <p>299,000</p> <p>24,682,973</p> <p>48,558</p> <p>16,244</p> <p>8,736</p> <p>1,602,461</p> <p>19,330,000</p> <p>†215,000</p> <p>19,545,000</p> <p>20,850,000</p>
<p><i>Post Office</i> £ 12,170,000</p> <p>Deduct—Expenses of Department £ 7,592,000</p> <p>Cost of Packet Service 747,000</p> <p>Total from Post Office 339,000</p>	<p><i>Sundry charges connected with Capital Liabilities not considered as part of the Debt (See also item marked † below):—</i></p> <p>Annuity under Russian-Dutch Loan Act, 1891 48,558</p> <p>" " to redeem Perpetual Pensions 16,244</p> <p><i>Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund (except the Indian Army Pension Annuity, included under charges for the Forces below):—</i></p> <p>Civil List, (Including £23,230 for Civil List Pensions) 8,736</p> <p>Salaries and Allowances 1,602,461</p> <p>Courts of Justice, Salaries, &c. 19,330,000</p> <p>Exchequer Contribution to Ireland 215,000</p> <p>Expenses under the Coinage Acts, 1891 and 1893 19,545,000</p> <p>Miscellaneous Services 20,850,000</p>	<p><i>Supply Services (except in the case marked †, which is a charge on the Consolidated Fund):—</i></p> <p>Forces—Army, including Ordnance Factories 19,330,000</p> <p>Deficiency Act †215,000</p> <p>Navy 19,545,000</p>	

Fee and Patent Stamps	£	948,880	
Receipts by Civil Departments		72,217	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts		105,628	
Deduct sundry items of Receipt		177,845	
Total	£	112,845	
Total Miscellaneous Receipts	£	1,121,977	
Civil Services—			
Class I.—Works and Buildings	£	1,887,587	
ii.—Public Departments		2,120,260	
iii.—Law and Justice (see also Salaries, &c., charged on the Consolidated Fund)		3,683,683	
iv.—Education, Science, and Art		11,635,249	
v.—Foreign and Colonial Services		1,208,577	
vi.—Non-effective and Charitable		748,469	
vii.—Miscellaneous		375,175	
Deduct sundry items of receipts	£	21,680,000	
Total for Civil Services	(£)	65,000	21,496,000
Revenue Departments—			
Customs	£	850,000	
Inland Revenue		1,896,000	
Total for Revenue Departments	£	2,746,000	
Telegraph Service, Cost of			
Add, estimated sum required for Charge of Debt raised for purchase of Telegraphs—as above		3,226,000	
Deduct—Revenue from Telegraph Service		299,000	3,525,000
Deficiency on Telegraph Service		3,010,000	315,000
* Total Expenditure			
Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditure		91,503,987	3,678,010
* Total Income			
		£96,181,977	£95,181,977

* Total Expenditure—as above	£	91,503,987
* Charge for National Debt—as above		94,981,973
Amount included in the foregoing, representing repayment of Debt		7,348,108
Total for National Debt, exclusive of repayments	£	£17,633,865
Total Expenditure in 1897-98, exclusive of repayment of Debt		£84,165,869

Note.—In the above statement an attempt has been made to place the financial affairs of the Country before the public in as clear and intelligible a manner as possible, and to make those deductions on both sides of the account which are necessary to bring the final totals of Income and Expenditure to their proper limits. In putting forward this statement it is proper to make the following observations as to the particulars of which it consists—

(a) It should be stated, in the first place, that the items in the above account represent the actual receipts into, and issues from, the Exchequer during the year 1897-98.

(b) The table does not include receipts on account of Advances for Public Works, nor payments on account of the sums raised to make those Advances, these receipts and payments having been transferred to the "Local Loans Fund" under the provisions of the "National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887."

(c) The receipts under the head of Excise are exclusive of the additional Beer and Spirit duties, and also of the License Duties, transferred to Local Taxation Account, amounting to £4,384,540.

(d) The receipts under the head of Death Duties are exclusive of the proportion of the old Probate Duty and new Estate Duty receipts paid to Local Taxation Account, amounting together to £4,563,192.

(e) In virtue of Treasury Minutes issued under the "Public Accounts and Charges Act, 1891," the Miscellaneous Receipts of the Revenue Departments, and the bulk of the Extra Receipts of the Civil Departments, are now appropriated by the Departments concerned in aid of their expenditure.

(f) The amounts marked (f) in the above statement are, it is believed, a tolerably fair approximation to the further sums received by Civil Departments, &c., which may fairly be taken in reduction of expenditure in an account of this nature.

Gross Estimated and Actual Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom in each of the financial years since 1856-7; with the proportion of the actual Revenue and Expenditure per Head of the Population, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Income.

2. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Year ended 31st March.	GROSS REVENUE.			GROSS EXPENDITURE.			Surplus (+) or Deficiency (-) of Income.
	Estimated in the Budgets.	Receipts at the Exchequer.	Proportion of Receipts per Head of Population.	Estimated in the Budgets and Supplementary Votes.	Payments out of the Exchequer.	Proportion of Payments per Head of Population.	
	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£
1857	71,740,000	72,334,062	2 12 1	81,113,000	75,588,667	2 14 4	- 3,254,605
1858	66,365,000	67,881,513	2 8 3	65,434,000	63,128,859	2 8 5	+ 247,346
1859	63,920,000	65,477,284	2 6 3	63,610,000	64,663,882	2 5 8	+ 813,402
1860	69,460,000	71,089,669	2 9 10	69,207,000	669,502,289	2 8 8	+ 1,587,390
1861	72,248,000	70,283,674	2 8 11	73,691,000	72,792,059	2 10 8	+ 2,508,385
1862	70,288,000	69,674,479	2 8 3	71,487,000	71,116,485	2 9 11	+ 1,442,006
1863	70,050,000	70,603,561	2 8 4	70,108,000	69,302,008	2 8 2	+ 1,301,553
1864	68,171,000	70,208,964	2 7 7	68,283,000	67,056,286	2 6 0	+ 3,152,678
1865	67,128,000	70,313,437	2 7 0	67,249,000	66,482,207	2 5 0	+ 3,851,230
1866	66,392,000	67,812,292	2 5 1	67,249,000	66,914,357	2 4 2	+ 1,897,935
1867	67,013,000	69,434,568	2 5 8	67,031,000	66,780,396	2 4 0	+ 2,654,172
1868	669,970,000	69,600,218	2 5 5	671,287,000	71,236,242	2 6 6	- 1,636,024
1869	73,150,000	72,591,991	2 6 3	677,858,000	74,972,816	2 8 6	- 2,380,825
1870	73,515,000	75,434,252	2 8 4	68,498,000	68,864,752	2 4 0	+ 6,569,500
1871	67,634,000	69,945,220	2 4 5	69,486,000	69,548,639	2 4 3	+ 396,681
1872	72,315,000	74,708,314	2 7 3	72,483,000	71,490,020	2 5 0	+ 3,218,294
1873	71,846,000	76,608,770	2 8 2	71,663,000	70,714,448	2 4 5	+ 5,894,322
1874	73,762,000	77,335,657	2 8 2	675,511,815	676,466,510	2 7 7	+ 869,147
1875	74,425,000	74,921,873	2 6 3	74,527,000	74,328,040	2 5 10	+ 593,833
1876	75,625,000	77,131,693	2 7 1	76,741,000	76,621,773	2 6 10	+ 509,920
1877	78,412,000	78,565,036	2 7 3	78,901,000	78,125,227	2 7 2	+ 439,890
1878	79,146,000	79,763,298	2 7 3	825,669,000	82,403,495	2 9 3	+ 2,640,197
1879	83,230,000	83,115,972	2 9 2	826,241,110	85,407,789	2 10 6	+ 2,291,817
1880	83,055,000	81,265,055	2 7 7	835,999,871	84,105,754	2 9 3	+ 2,840,609
1881	82,696,000	84,041,288	2 7 2	83,840,025	83,107,924	2 6 8	+ 933,364
1882	85,100,000	85,822,282	2 8 0	86,190,653	85,472,556	2 7 9	+ 349,726
1883a	85,862,000	87,386,505	2 9 7	88,247,868	87,288,327	2 9 6	+ 98,178
1884a	85,319,000	86,160,184	2 8 6	86,589,358	85,964,564	2 8 5	+ 205,620
1885a	86,733,000	87,985,110	2 9 2	89,898,222	89,037,883	2 9 9	+ 1,049,773
1886a	90,790,000	89,581,301	2 9 8	94,190,083	92,223,844	2 11 1	+ 2,642,543
1887a	89,869,000	90,772,758	2 0 11	90,869,282	89,996,762	2 9 6	+ 776,006
1888a	88,135,000	89,802,254	2 9 0	88,036,259	87,423,645	2 7 8	+ 2,378,609
1889a	86,827,000	88,472,812	2 7 11	87,024,061	87,683,830	2 7 6	+ 788,982
1890a	86,150,000	88,304,316	2 8 0	86,723,168	86,063,814	2 6 3	+ 3,221,022
1891a	87,610,000	89,489,112	2 7 8	88,511,943	87,732,855	2 6 9	+ 1,756,287
1892a	90,430,000	90,994,786	2 8 1	90,821,036	89,927,773	2 7 6	+ 1,067,013
1893a	90,453,000	90,395,377	2 7 4	91,069,560	90,375,965	2 7 4	+ 20,012
1894a	91,640,000	91,133,410	2 7 4	92,056,068	91,302,346	2 7 5	+ 169,436
1895a	94,175,000	94,683,762	2 8 9	94,537,685	93,918,921	2 8 4	+ 765,341
1896a	96,162,000	96,101,973	2 12 0	98,498,496	97,764,357	2 9 11	+ 4,209,472
1897a	100,480,000	103,949,885	2 12 7	102,324,921	101,476,669	2 11 4	+ 2,478,216
1898a	103,044,000	105,614,004	2 13 5	104,892,900	102,935,991	2 11 7	+ 3,678,010

* Excluding Expenditure out of Loans raised for Fortifications and Military Barracks and for the purposes of the Imperial and Naval Defence Acts, &c.

(a) NOTE.—The amounts stated above for the years from 1882-3 to 1897-98 are not properly comparable with those given for previous years, the Army and Navy Extra Receipts and the Indian Contributions for Military Charges, formerly paid into the Exchequer, being now taken in aid of Expenditure. If these sums, and the payments made from them, had been included, the amounts in cols. 1, 2, 4, and 5, for the years referred to, would each have been considerably larger than stated, and the proportions per head of the population would, of course, have been somewhat increased.

(b) Including £858,057 for operations in China, not provided for in Budget Estimate.

(c) Including £764,829 for War in New Zealand.

(d) Including additional Income Tax, £340,000, imposed in December, 1867.

(e) Including Supplemental Votes for Abyssinian Expedition and other Services, £2,362,000 in 1867-8, and £4,506,000 in 1868-9.

(f) Including £300,000 repaid to Revenue out of Telegraph Loan.

(g) Including £3,200,000 for Alabama Claims.

(h) Including £200,000 for Localisation of Military Forces, and £76,565 for charges connected with the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares, not covered by money raised.

(i) Including Extraordinary Expenditure on account of Russo-Turkish War.

(j) Including Extraordinary Expenditure on account of War in South Africa.

(m) Exclusive of the proportion of the Death Duties, and of the proceeds of certain license duties, and since 1890-91 of the Beer and Spirit duties, assigned to the relief of Local Taxation.

(n) This includes £2,009,958 on account of the Debt Conversion operations, which, though not provided for in the Budget Estimates, was met out of Revenue. Had it not been for this special expenditure the surplus in the last column would have been £2,798,940.

REVENUE.—EXPENDITURE.

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Revenue.—Gross Amount received from each of the Principal Branches of Revenue in each of the undermentioned years. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, &c.")

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH.							
	1880.	1885.	1890.	1893.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.
Customs	19,326	20,321	20,424	19,715	20,115	20,756	21,264	21,795
Inland Revenue—								
Excise, Licenses, &c.	25,300	26,600	*24,160	*25,360	*26,050	*26,800	*27,460	*28,300
Death Duties					¶13,719	¶11,600	¶10,830	11,100
Stamps, exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps	10,424	11,925	¶13,060	¶13,805	5,721	7,350	7,350	7,650
Land Tax and House Duty ..	2,670	2,950	3,000	2,450	2,450	2,510	2,430	2,450
Property and Income Tax ..	9,230	12,000	12,770	13,470	15,600	16,100	16,650	17,250
Total Inland Revenue ..	47,624	53,475	52,990	55,085	58,540	64,360	64,720	66,750
Post Office	6,350	7,905	9,450	10,400	10,760	11,380	11,960	12,170
Telegraph Service	1,420	1,760	2,320	2,480	2,580	2,840	2,910	3,010
Crown Lands (Net Receipts) ..	390	380	480	480	410	415	415	415
Interest on Advances, Suez Canal Share Receipts, &c.	1,255	1,027	279	220	413	690	†708	†711
Miscellaneous—								
Fee and Patent Stamps	876	727	778	833	824	881	905	948
Extra Receipts by Civil Departments, Fees, &c.	2,103	2,393	2,633	1,232	1,042	702	1,178	812
Total Miscellaneous	2,979	3,120	3,411	2,065	1,866	1,533	2,083	1,760
Total Income	79,344	87,988	89,304	90,395	94,684	101,974	103,950	106,614

NOTE.—This table shows the amounts of the receipts into the Exchequer; see Table No. 5 for details of the Revenue produced within the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

¶ Excluding the proportion of receipts from the Death Duties due to Local Taxation Accounts.

* Exclusive of the proceeds of certain license duties, and, since 1892-93, of a portion of the Beer and Spirit duties, assigned to the relief of Local Taxation. † See Table No. 5 for details.

Public Expenditure of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years, distinguishing the Principal Branches. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.	YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH							
	1880.	1885.	1890.	1893.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	00 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.
On account of National Debt:								
Interest on Funded Debt	21,296	18,976	16,836	16,053	16,221	16,110	16,108	16,064
Interest, &c., of Terminable Annuities	5,718	9,083	6,556	6,350	6,422	6,442	7,150	7,261
Interest on Unfunded Debt ..	127	101	716	660	462	118	112	139
Management	208	215	192	185	177	177	176	175
New Sinking Fund	651	508	700	1,752	1,718	2,153	1,454	1,361
Interest, &c., on Loans not part of Permanent Charge of Debt ..	763	665	†227	†200	—	—	—	—
Total for National Debt ..	28,763	29,548	25,227	25,200	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Conversion Charges met out of Revenue	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Charges of all kinds	16,923	19,041	17,074	19,308	20,407	21,251	21,473	22,981
Forces—								
†Army	15,025	18,600	17,361	17,542	17,900	18,460	18,270	19,330
¶Navy	10,231	11,427	13,842	14,302	17,545	19,724	22,170	20,850
War Votes and Grants	3,245	550	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Army Pension Deficiency Annuity	—	—	150	150	150	150	215	215
Naval Defence Fund	—	—	1,429	1,429	—	—	—	—
Total for the Forces	28,501	30,577	32,782	33,423	35,595	38,334	40,655	40,395
Grant in aid to Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	799	—
Expenses under the Coinage Acts, 1891 and 1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
Charges for Collection of Revenue (i.e., cost of Revenue Depts.) ..	7,998	9,871	10,958	12,444	12,916	13,179	13,550	14,310
Total Expenditure	*82,185	89,037	*86,033	*90,375	*93,918	*97,764	*101,477	102,939

* In addition to the above totals, the following amounts were expended out of special Loans, viz., in 1879-80, £250,000; in 1889-90, £237,000; in 1892-93, £2,056,000; in 1894-95, £310,000; in 1895-96, £2,090,000; in 1896-97, £1,324,000; and in 1897-98, £2,751,000, of which £300,000 was for Barracks, £596,000 for Naval Works, £596,000 for the "Uganda Railway" and £750,000 under the "Military Works Act.

† Includes the principal and interest of the Suez Bonds and the interest on Cape Railway Bonds. The payments on account of Local Loans are now met out of the "Local Loans Fund."

‡ Including Ordnance Factories. ¶ Including Transport Service.

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	
TAXES.			
Land Tax on Land and Tenements ..	916,445	922,860	† See Tables 10 and 16 for further information respecting the House Duty.
Inhabited House Duty†.....	1,513,434	1,566,758	‡ Further information respecting the Income Tax will be found in Tables 11—15. The average rate in the £ levied by the Liberal Government in the six years 1880-81 to 1885-86 was 6½d., and it was left by them in 1886 at 8d. The succeeding Unionist Government left it at 6d. The Radical Government which followed, left it at 8d. again in 1896, and it has since remained at this rate. The present Government, however, have considerably extended the abatement allowances on small incomes.
Income and Property Tax||—			
Schedule A.....	4,843,000	4,772,000	
" B.....	155,000	148,000	
" C.....	1,281,000	1,168,000	
" D.....	9,384,341	9,828,377	
" E.....	1,238,000	1,255,000	
Total Income Tax.....	16,901,341	17,171,377	
POST OFFICE.§			
Postage collected, less amount re-funded.....	173,067	259,214	§ Some idea of the enormous business transacted by the Post Office may be gained from the following particulars of letters, &c., delivered in the year ended 31st March, 1898:—
Postage Stamps sold by Postal Authorities.....	12,339,398	12,596,731	Letters delivered 2,012,300,000
Postage Stamps sold by Inland Revenue Authorities.....	261,283	265,475	Average number per head of the population 50
Commission on Money Orders ¶.....	134,776	124,264	Newspapers, Book Packets, Circulars, & Samples delivered .. 878,200,000
Ditto on Postal Orders ¶.....	287,499	308,923	Post Cards delivered .. 360,400,000
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	35,149	35,280	Parcels 67,823,060
Less excess of Postage collected in this Country for Foreign and Colonial Offices over that collected abroad for Great Britain.....	125,141	143,479	¶ The total amount for which Money Orders were issued for payment in the United Kingdom in 1897 was over £27,000,000. Postal Orders to the amount of over £25,900,000 were also issued in the same period.
Payments to Railway Companies and to Her Majesty's Customs on account of Parcel Post.....	694,055	694,679	* For the purchase of the Telegraphs by the State, about £11,000,000 had to be borrowed; and when the interest on this sum is added to the cost of the service, it is seen that in the financial year 1897-98 there was a deficiency of about £515,000. The total deficiency up to 31st March, 1897, was £8,630,000. Over 83,000,000 telegraphic messages were passed over the wires in the year 1897-98.
Payments to Inland Revenue Department on account of Postage Stamps used for Inland Revenue purposes ..	535,320	540,040	† There was also a balance of £15,964 at the beginning of the year 1897-98, making a total of £568,616 for that year. Of this amount £109,492 was expended, and £415,000 was paid into the Exchequer, leaving a balance of £44,124 in the hands of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., at the end of the year.
Total Post Office.....	11,876,656	12,206,694	‡ The interest received on Advances for Public Works, &c., has been transferred to and forms part of the income of the "Local Loans Fund" under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 16.
Telegraph Service*.....	2,922,449	3,030,352	§ The receipts under this head are now to a large extent appropriated by the Departments in aid of expenditure, under the Public Accounts and Charges Act, 1891.
Crown Lands†.....	1528,545	1552,652	
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, &C.‡			
Dividend on Suez Canal Shares ..	694,075	698,684	
Interest on Sardinian Loan.....	14,176	12,186	
Total of the foregoing.....	708,251	710,870	
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.			
Small Branches of Hereditary Revenue Bank of England, Profits of Issue....	25,365	19,311	
Expenses of Local Loans administration.....	175,638	175,562	
Extra Receipts by Civil Departments§	40,618	22,427	
Contribution from Indian Revenues (Moiety of Red Sea and India Telegraph Annuity).....	65,587	72,217	† The interest received on Advances for Public Works, &c., has been transferred to and forms part of the income of the "Local Loans Fund" under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 16.
Post Office Savings Banks—Surplus Interest.....	18,027	18,027	
Greek Loan.....	16,983	—	
Royal Mint, excess of revenue over expenditure.....	7,921	7,933	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts.....	715,735	421,000	
	112,278	75,267	
Total Miscellaneous Receipts..	1,178,152	811,744	
TOTAL NET REVENUE PRODUCED IN THE YEAR.....	104,196,811	106,800,212	

Amount of the Various Branches of the Public Expenditure of the
6. United Kingdom in each of the years ended 31st March, 1897 and 1898.
(Compiled from the "Finance Accounts," for the respective years.)

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.		
Civil List—	£	£	The amount of the Civil List was fixed by the Act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 2, which enacted that in consideration of the hereditary and other Crown revenues being paid into the Consolidated Fund, a fixed annual sum of £385,000 should be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of H. M. Household and to support the honour and dignity of the Crown. This amount is considerably less than the income enjoyed by previous sovereigns. (See <i>Civil List and Royal Grants, ante</i>).	
Her Majesty's Privy Purse	60,000	60,000		
Salaries of H. M. Household and Retired Allowances.....	131,260	131,260		
Expenses of H. M. Household	172,500	172,500		
Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services	13,200	13,200		
Unappropriated	8,040	8,040		
Pensions (limited to £1,200 per annum) granted under Act 1 Vic., c. 2	22,579	23,289		
Total Civil List.....	407,579	408,289		
Annuities to the Royal Family	*173,000	*172,049		
† National Debt—				* An annuity of £15,000 per annum was renounced by the Duke of Edinburgh from 31st December, 1893, on his succeeding to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. † Under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, over £549,000,000 of 3 per cent. Stock was converted by the then Unionist Administration into 2½ per cent. Stock. The immediate saving in annual charge effected by this measure was £1,300,000, and the ultimate saving £2,600,000. The balance of the old 3 per cent. Stock, amounting to nearly £41,000,000, was also redeemed or converted into 2½ per cent. Stock, under the National Debt Redemption Act, 1889. ‡ The amounts representing repayment of Principal included in these totals were £7,220,943 and £7,348,108 in 1896-7 and 1897-98 respectively. § The outstanding portion of the Russian-Dutch Loan was paid off in 1891, the sum required to discharge the debt being borrowed on a terminable annuity to expire in 1906.
Interest on Permanent Funded Debt Charge for Terminable Annuities..	16,108,037	16,063,925		
Interest on Unfunded Debt.....	7,149,743	7,261,159		
Management of Debt	112,534	139,300		
Management of Debt	175,692	174,309		
New Sinking Fund	1,453,994	1,361,307		
Total for National Debt.....	†25,000,000	†25,000,000		
Annuity under Russian-Dutch Loan Act, 1891 §	43,554	43,554		
Annuities for 10 years, created to redeem perpetual pensions and annuities ..	10,618	8,736		
Annuity under Public Offices Sites Act, 1882	16,244	16,244		
Forces—			‡ The amounts representing repayment of Principal included in these totals were £7,220,943 and £7,348,108 in 1896-7 and 1897-98 respectively. § The outstanding portion of the Russian-Dutch Loan was paid off in 1891, the sum required to discharge the debt being borrowed on a terminable annuity to expire in 1906.	
Army, including Civil Departments, Pensions, &c.....	18,269,800	19,329,900		
Ordnance Factories	200	100		
Annuity under Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, 1885	215,000	215,000		
Navy, including Civil Departments, Pensions, &c.....	22,170,000	20,850,000		
Total for Army and Navy.....	40,655,000	40,395,000		
Grant in aid to Egypt	798,802	—		
Public Works and Buildings—				‡ The amounts representing repayment of Principal included in these totals were £7,220,943 and £7,348,108 in 1896-7 and 1897-98 respectively. § The outstanding portion of the Russian-Dutch Loan was paid off in 1891, the sum required to discharge the debt being borrowed on a terminable annuity to expire in 1906.
Royal Palaces and Parks	141,880	131,503		
Public Buildings and Offices.....	713,491	757,371		
National Galleries, Museums, &c. .	29,323	35,856		
Surveys of United Kingdom	219,948	210,980		
Harbours and Lighthouses	70,578	46,392		
Rates on Government Property	373,313	397,024		
Works and Buildings—Ireland.....	209,827	193,534		
Railways, Ireland	89,429	87,310		
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings	21,078	22,618		
Total for Works and Buildings	1,968,862	1,887,587		
Public Departments (Civil)—			‡ The amounts representing repayment of Principal included in these totals were £7,220,943 and £7,348,108 in 1896-7 and 1897-98 respectively. § The outstanding portion of the Russian-Dutch Loan was paid off in 1891, the sum required to discharge the debt being borrowed on a terminable annuity to expire in 1906.	
House of Lords' Offices	13,041	8,112		
House of Commons' Offices	17,589	24,442		
Treasury, &c.....	89,888	88,807		
Home Office	115,457	115,390		
Foreign Office	72,137	67,480		
Colonial Office	42,983	42,834		
Privy Council Office	12,645	11,105		
Board of Trade .....	||174,162	||186,429		
Charity Commission	42,808	40,436		
Civil Service Commission	38,835	39,363		
Board of Agriculture	105,118	107,839		
Exchequer and Audit Department	61,888	62,709		
Fishery Board, Scotland	23,833	34,428		
General Register Offices	59,414	58,647		
Lunacy Commissions	19,136	19,250		
Mint (including Coinage)	¶ —	¶ —		
National Debt Office	¶ 14,195	¶ 13,217		
Local Government Board—			¶ Including Payments out of Parliamentary Grants in aid of Local Expenditure for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics—£130,672 in 1896-97, and £137,600 in 1897-98.	
England	178,346	179,335		
Scotland	10,813	11,560		
Ireland	**263,355	**274,090		

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE— continued.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	
Public Departments (Civil)—contd.			
Public Record Offices.....	27,407	28,273	
Stationery Office, and Printing for Government Departments.....	579,620	579,330	
Woods, Forests, &c., Office of.....	20,587	19,636	
Office of Works, Great Britain.....	53,795	54,865	
Public Works Office, Ireland.....	36,151	37,798	
Secret Service.....	27,095	25,013	
Secretary for Scotland, Office of.....	11,310	11,932	
Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland), including Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Prisons, &c.....	41,357	41,604	
Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid.....	47,500	44,215	
Other Public Departments.....	32,925	33,131	
Total for Public Departments (Civil).....	2,231,435	2,261,360	
Law and Justice—			
Judges & Magistrates, &c., Salaries	†513,651	†512,483	†The separate amounts being, in 1896-97, England £295,570, Scotland £102,901, and Ireland £115,180; and in 1897-98, England £294,020, Scotland £103,282, and Ireland £115,181.
Land Registry, England.....	7,586	7,864	
Supreme Court of Judicature, Eng. Ditto, and other Legal Departments, Ireland.....	325,658	322,393	
Law Charges and Criminal Pro- secutions, England and Ireland	110,384	107,844	
Law Charges and Courts of Law, Scotland.....	†145,461	†118,119	‡ England, £91,536, and £64,880—Ire- land, £53,925 and £53,239, in 1896-97 and 1897-98 respectively.
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses, Eng- land.....	87,767	90,108	
County Courts, England.....	41,719	41,177	
County Court Officers, &c., Ireland	—	19,413	
Land Commission, Ireland.....	112,996	114,647	
Police Courts, London & Sheerness	78,691	108,821	
Register House Depts., Scotland	2,527	—	
Police, England and Wales.....	41,288	41,504	
Police and Police Courts, Dublin	‡ 52,943	‡ 54,261	§ The direct contributions from the Exchequer in aid of Police Expenses have now ceased, being covered by the surrender of part of the Death Duties and of the proceeds of various Licences to Local Taxation Account. The amounts here stated were made up principally of the pay and expenses of officers of the Metro- politan Police specially employed, and the salaries of the Inspectors of Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.
Constabulary, Ireland.....	91,380	91,290	
Prisons, England and the Colonies	1,370,872	1,363,319	
Prisons and Judicial Statistics, Scotland.....	575,345	613,929	
Prisons, Ireland.....	77,311	74,156	
Criminal Lunatic Asylums.....	100,168	102,360	
Reformatory & Industrial Schools	|| 37,170	|| 37,491	
Crofters Commission.....	¶362,954	¶369,722	
	5,588	5,175	
Total for Law and Justice.....	4,141,404	4,196,166	|| England, £30,902, and £31,432—Ire- land, £6,263 and £6,059, for 1896-97 and 1897-98 respectively.
Education, Science, and Art (exclusive of Cost of Buildings, &c.)—			
Elementary Education, England.....	7,279,219	8,037,679	
Elementary Education, Scotland.....	1,135,753	1,164,549	
Elementary Education, Ireland.....	1,184,582	1,198,560	
Teachers' Pension Fund, Ireland.....	95,434	—	
Science and Art Department.....	764,302	808,546	
Universities, Colleges, &c.....	129,176	131,276	
Museums and National Galleries (Salaries, &c.).....	186,919	189,330	
Scientific Investigations, &c.....	29,872	29,769	
Total for Education, &c.....	10,805,257	11,559,709	¶ Great Britain, £255,768, and £260,192— Ireland, £107,186, and £109,530 for 1896-97 and 1897-98 respectively.
Salaries and Allowances other than for Public Depts. and the Law Courts—			
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.....	20,000	20,000	
Speaker of the House of Commons	5,000	5,000	
Diplomatic and Consular Services..	447,460	462,381	
Clergy and Officers of the Church of Scotland.....	22,140	22,140	
Miscellaneous (formerly charged on the Hereditary Revenues, &c.).....	2,500	2,507	
Superannuations—Public Departments and Law Courts, Voted in Supply..	529,805	539,170	
Pensions for Judicial Services, & An- nuities to Judges, Sheriffs, &c.....	51,134	50,934	
Pensions and Compensations to Officers of Law Courts, charged on Consolidated Fund.....	26,083	22,951	**Of these amounts £27,720 in 1896-97, and the same sum in 1897-98 was for Pensions and Grants for Naval and Military Services; and £13,476 in 1896-7, and £13,186 in 1897-98 was for Pensions for Civil and Political Ser- vices.
Pensions, Miscellaneous.....	**46,043	**45,175	
Merchant Seamen's Fund, Pensions, &c.	6,533	5,803	
Temporary Commissions.....	24,857	31,711	
Slave Trade Services.....	1,671	2,545	
Subsidies to Telegraph Companies.....	67,100	67,100	

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	
	£	£	
Colonial Services, &c.	*113,721	*491,508	
Expenses in connection with Uganda and Central African Protectorates Do. British East Africa	180,700	246,463	
Local Loans Fund, Repayments to ..	16,617	44,789	
Exchequer contribution to Ireland ..	40,000	40,000	
Relief of Distress, Ireland	—	23,038	*Including Grant in aid to Cyprus, £46,000 in 1896-97, and £46,000 in 1897-98.
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	17,757	17,602	
Savings Banks and Friendly Societies' Deficiency	61,237	46,423	
Expenses under the Coinage Acts	—	250,000	
Land Tax Redemption	—	100,000	† Including £20,000 on account of British representation at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.
Jubilees Celebration	—	80,000	
Miscellaneous	96,050	†120,000	
Total Expenditure, exclusive of Revenue Departments..	87,926,669	88,625,994	
Revenue Departments (including Superannuations)—			‡ See page 360 for loss on Telegraph Service.
Customs	844,000	850,000	
Inland Revenue	1,872,000	1,895,000	
Post Office	7,150,000	7,592,000	
Telegraph Service ‡	2,961,000	3,226,000	
Packet Service	723,000	747,000	
Total for Revenue Departments	13,550,000	14,310,000	¶ Of which about £15,000 in each year was for charges of collection of Revenue
Payments out of Revenue of Crown Lands, in its Progress to the Ex- chequer .....	||108,142	|| 109,492	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE met out of Revenue, including Payments out of Revenue in its Pro- gress to the Exchequer	101,584 ,	103,045,486	

Taxes Imposed or Remitted;—Estimated total amount of, in each year since 1840, with the amount of the Net Annual Remission or Increase. (In thousands of £'s.—000's omitted).

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Inland Revenue and Customs Commissioners.)

7.

(NOTE.—a. Melbourne Ministry. b. Peel. c. Russell. d. Derby. e. Aberdeen. f. Palmerston. g. Disraeli. h. Gladstone. i. Salisbury. k. Rosebery.)

Years.	Imposed.	Remitted.	Net Annual Remission (—), or Increase (+).	Years.	Imposed.	Remitted.	Net Annual Remission (—), or Increase (+).
a1840	2,274	1,259	+1,015	h1869	1,113	4,903	—3,790
b1841	—	27	—27	h1870	75	4,211	—4,136
b1842	5,630	1,587	+4,043	h1871	3,050	—	+3,050
b1843	—	412	—412	h1872	—	3,882	—3,882
b1844	—	458	—458	h1873	30	3,210	—3,180
b1845	24	4,536	—4,512	g1874	57	4,320	—4,263
c1846	2	1,152	—1,150	g1875	—	60	—60
c1847	—	345	—345	g1876	1,800	416	+1,384
c1848	—	586	—586	g1877	—	—	—
c1849	—	389	—389	g1878	4,450	80	+4,370
c1850	4	1,310	—1,306	g1879	—	—	—
c1851	—	2,680	—2,062	h1880	11,595	3,444	+8,151
d1852	618	96	—96	h1881	720	2,555	—1,835
e1853	3,401	2,971	+430	h1882	2,827	—	+2,827
e1854	9,960	1,433	+8,527	h1883	—	3,250	—3,250
f1855	5,226	313	+4,913	h1884	1,950	22	+1,928
f1856	—	2,203	—2,203	h1885	4,250	6	+4,244
f1857	—	10,754	—10,754	h1886	—	16	—16
d1858	457	2,100	—1,643	h1887	120	2,570	—2,450
f1859	4,340	—	+4,340	h1888	903	3,484	—2,581
f1860	2,891	2,946	—55	h1889	1,886	3,660	—2,774
f1861	80	2,090	—2,010	h1890	—	3,052	—3,052
f1862	252	354	—102	h1891	—	—	—
f1863	31	4,646	—4,615	h1892	—	50	—50
f1864	9	3,244	—3,235	h1893	2,200	—	+2,200
c1865	2	5,345	—5,343	h1894	7,150	1,640	+5,510
f1866	—	619	—619	h1895	—	—	—
d1867	1,450	210	+1,240	h1896	—	2,250	—2,250
g1868	1,450	—	+1,450	h1897	—	—	—

NOTE.—The details of the Taxes imposed or remitted in each of the years down to 1880 (in the form as the following table) were given in the 1886 issue of the Year Book.

TAXES IMPOSED, REMITTED, ETC.

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Taxes Imposed, Reduced, and Repealed in each year since 1883-4, with the amount of addition to or reduction from Revenue as estimated in the Budget each year.

8.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom" and Reports of the Inland Revenue and Customs Commissioners.)

NOTE.—A. Gladstone Ministry. B. Salisbury Ministry. C. Rosebery Ministry.

Years	Repealed or Reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.
		£		£
1883-4 A	Inland Revenue—			
	Railway Duty—Alteration of Rates	400,000	Nil	—
	Income Tax reduced (from 6½d to 5d.)	2,850,000		
	Total	3,250,000		—
1884-5 A	Inland Revenue—		Inland Revenue—	
	Excise—Hackney Carriage License Duty reduced	22,000	Income and Property Tax (from 5d. to 6d. in the £)	1,950,000
1885-6 A			Inland Revenue—	
			Income and Property Tax (from 6d. to 8d. in the £)	4,000,000
	Inland Revenue—		Stamps—	
	Excise—Licenses to Private Brewers reduced	6,000	Duty on Corporate Property (£150,000); Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities (£100,000)	250,000
	Total	6,000	Total	4,250,000
1886-7 A	Customs—			
	Wine duties—adjusted	*	Nil	—
	Excise—			
	Licenses to Private Brewers on Rentals under £8	16,000		
1887-8 B	Customs—		Customs—	
	Tobacco duty reduced	600,000	Additional duty on Bottled Wines	—
	Inland Revenue—		Stamps—	
	Stamps—Duty on Marine Insurances reduced	20,000	Duties on Transfers of Debenture Stock, &c., increased	120,000
	Income Tax reduced from 8d. to 7d. in the £	1,950,000		
	Total	2,570,000	Total	120,000
1888-9 B	Excise—		Customs—	
	Hawkers' Licenses (United Kingdom) reduced to £2	14,000	Additional duty on Bottled and Sparkling Wines	125,000
	Carriage Licenses revised	30,000	Stamps—	
	Stamps—		Succession duty increased ¼ per cent. on Lineals, and 1½ per cent. on Collaterals	368,000
	One-third of Probate Duty transferred to Local Taxation Account	1,420,000	Foreign Securities to Bearer	200,000
	Income Tax—		Revised Regulations	50,000
	Reduction from 7d. to 6d. in the £	2,000,000	Registered Bonds—Increase from 6d. to 10s. per cent.	
	Yeoman Farmers on Lands if no Profits made	20,000	Contract Notes—Increase from 1d. to 6d.	50,000
	Total	3,484,000	Companies' Capital Duty	110,000
1889-90 B	Excise—		Excise—	
	License Duties transferred to Local Taxation Account	2,950,000	Beer Duty, alteration of gravity charge	300,000
	Stamps—		Stamps—	
	Probate Duty, Further Transfer of portion of, to make up one-half in all	710,000	Estate Duty (on estates of over £10,000)—	970,000
	Total	3,680,000	Personalty	116,000
			Realty	
			Total	1,386,000

* Amount not specifically mentioned in Budget.

Years.	Repealed or Reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.	
		£		£	
1890-1 B	Customs— Gold and Silver Plate Duty repealed	*	Customs— Import duty on Spirits increased:	The proceeds of these increases are under 53 Vic., c. 8, payable to Local Taxation Account.	
	Tea Duty reduced (6d. to 4d. per lb.)	1,500,000	Perfumed spirits, by 9d. per gallon		
	Currant do. reduced	210,000	Liqueurs, cordials, &c., by 8d. per gallon		
	Excise— Beer Duty (8d. per barrel) handed to local authorities	386,000	All other spirits, by 6d. per gallon		
	Licenses— Scotch License Duties handed to Scotch local authorities	318,000			
	Stamps— Gold and Silver Plate, repealed....	98,000			
	House Duty— Reduction in Rates on Houses between £20 and £60	540,000			
	Total	3,052,000			
	Nil	—	Nil		—
	1893-4 A 1892-3 B 1891-2 B	Customs— Additional duty on Sparkling Wine adjusted	*		Nil
Stamps— Patent Fee Stamps reduced		50,000			
1893-4 A 1892-3 B 1891-2 B	Stamps— Duty on Foreign and Colonial Share Certificates repealed	*	Stamps— Contract Notes above 1d. (raised from 6d. to 1s.)	*	
			Income Tax—Increased from 6d. to 7d. in the £	2,200,000	
	Income Tax— Schedule A—Relief under Lands and Houses	800,000	Customs— Beer and Spirit Duties increased.	160,000	
			Excise— Beer Duty—Increased by 6d. per barrel	690,000	
			Spirit Duty—Increased by 6d. per Gallon	600,000	
			Stamps— New Estate Duty—substituted for Probate and Account Duty	3,500,000	
			Income Tax—Increased from 7d. to 8d. in the £	2,200,000	
			Total	7,150,000	
		Total	1,640,000		
	1895-6 C	Customs— Spirit Duty reduced 6d. per gallon	†		
Excise— Spirit Duty reduced 6d. per gallon		†	Nil	—	
1896-7 B	Estate Duty— Further amounts assigned to Local Taxation Accounts	1,950,000			
	Objects of National, Scientific, or Historical Interest exempted from extra duty	100,000	Customs— Cocoa Butter	—	
	Various other concessions under Finance Act, 1896	100,000			
	Land Tax— Rate reduced from 4s. in the £ to 1s. on the annual value of land subject to Land Tax	100,000			
	Total	2,250,000	Total	—	
1897-8 B	Nil	—	Nil	—	

* Amount not specifically mentioned in Budget.

† These reductions caused no loss to the Exchequer owing to an increase in the consumption of spirits.

‡ Estimated result after several years.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Statement of the present Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom.

9.

(Compiled from the 45th Number of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Beer and Ale, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees*				Playing Cards†	doz.	packs	0 3 9
Barrel of 36 galls.	0	7	0	Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used†	lb.		0 0 3
And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.				Spirits and Strong Waters†—			
Beer, Mum, and Spruce* (and other preparations similar thereto) the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—				Rum, Brandy, Geneva, and unenumerated Spirits†	Proof	gallon	0 10 10
Not exceeding 1,215 degrees*				Mixtures and preparations containing Spirit†	Proof	gallon	0 10 10
Barrel of 36 galls.	1	8	0	Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations containing Spirits, in bottle, not tested for strength†		gallon	0 14 8
Exceeding 1,215 degrees* "	1	12	10	Perfumed Spirits and Cologne Water†		gallon	0 17 3
Chicory—				Spirits, Methylated in bond†	pf.	gal.	0 0 4
Raw or Kiln-dried	0	13	3	Tea	lb.		0 0 4
Roasted or Ground	0	0	2	Tobacco—			
Chicory (or other Vegetable substances) and Coffee—Roasted and Ground, mixed	0	0	2	Unmanufactured, Stemmed or Unstemmed, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture	lb.		0 2 8
Chloroform†	0	3	1	Ditto containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture	lb.		0 3 0
Chloral Hydrate†	0	1	3	Manufactured—			
Cocoa—				Cigars	lb.		0 5 0
Raw	0	0	1	Cavendish or Negrohead	lb.		0 3 10
Husks and Shells	0	2	0	Snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof more than 13 lbs. of moisture	lb.		0 3 2
Cocoa or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, or in any way Manufactured	0	0	2	Ditto, ditto, not more than 13 lbs. of moisture	lb.		0 3 10
Cocoa or Chocolate in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used, additional†	0	0	0½	Other Manufactured Tobacco, and Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond from Unmanufactured Tobacco	lb.		0 3 5
Cocoa Butter	0	0	1	Varnish, containing Alcohol (See Spirit Duties).			
Coffee—				Wine—			
Raw	0	14	0	Containing 30 degrees or less of Proof Spirit	gallon		0 1 0
Kiln-dried, Roasted, or Ground lb.	0	0	2	Containing over 30 and not exceeding 42 degrees of Proof Spirit	gallon		0 2 6
Collodion†	1	5	0	With an additional duty of 3d. per gallon for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified.			
Confectionery, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used†	0	0	0½	Additional duty on Sparkling Wine imported in bottle	gallon		0 2 0
Ether, Sulphuric†	1	6	2				
" Butyric	0	15	8				
" Acetic†	0	1	10				
Ethyl, Iodide of†	0	13	7				
" Chloride†	0	15	8				
" Bromide†	0	1	0				
Fruit, Dried—							
Currants	0	2	0				
Figs, Fig-cake, Plums not preserved in sugar, Prunes, and Raisins	0	7	0				
Naphtha and Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable †. Proof gal.	0	10	10				

* To countervail Excise Duty upon British Beer.

† To countervail Excise Duty upon British Spirits.

‡ To countervail Stamp Duties on British-made Articles.

Excise and Stamp Duties and Taxes.—Rates of the principal duties levied in the United Kingdom.

10.

(Compiled chiefly from the 41st Report of the Inland Revenue Board, and the "Finance Act, 1898.")

TAXES.	RATE.	EXCISE DUTIES (contd.).	RATE.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Inhabited House Duty—		License Duties (continued)—	
Shops, beerhouses, farmhouses, and lodging houses of an annual value of—		Chemists and others using Stills	0 10 0
£20 and up to £40..... in the £	0 0 2	Dogs (Great Britain)	0 7 6
Over £40 and up to £60 .. "	0 0 4	Game, to kill, for the whole year.....	3 0 0
Over £60	0 0 6	Ditto, from 1st Aug to 31st Oct., or from 1st Nov. to 31st July	2 0 0
Dwelling houses of an annual value of—		Ditto, occasional license for continuous period of 14 days	1 0 0
£20 and up to £40..... in the £	0 0 3	Gamekeepers (Great Britain)	2 0 0
Over £40 and up to £60.... "	0 0 6	Ditto, Ireland, for the whole year	3 0 0
Over £60	0 0 9	Ditto, ditto, from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct., or from 1st Nov. to 31st July.....	2 0 0
Land Tax, on lands and tenements (in Great Britain only), various rates not exceeding 1s. in the £.		Game Dealers	2 0 0
Income and Property Tax—see Table 14.		Gun, to use or carry	0 10 0
		Hawkers	2 0 0
EXCISE DUTIES.		Male Servants (Great Britain)	0 15 0
Beer—per barrel of the specific gravity of 1,065 degrees	0 6 9	Medicine (Patent) Vendors (G. Britain)	0 5 0
Chicory—per cwt.	0 12 1	Pawnbrokers	7 10 0
Coffee Mixture Labels—per ½ lb.	0 0 0½	Passenger Vessels for sale of Liquors and Tobacco	5 0 0
*Railway Passenger Duty—per £100 of receipts from passengers, on all fares exceeding 1d. per mile	5 0 0	Ditto, one day	1 0 0
(2% only in the case of traffic between stations within one urban district.)		Plate, Dealers in—to sell 2 ozs. gold, or 30 ozs. silver or more, in one article	5 15 0
Spirits, Home-made, per proof gallon ..	0 10 6	Ditto, to sell more than 2 dwts. of gold or 5 dwts. of silver, and under 2 ozs. gold or 30 ozs. silver, in one article..	2 6 0
License Duties—		Playing Cards, Makers of	1 0 0
Appraisers and House Agents	2 0 0	Refreshment Houses, rated under £30	0 10 6
Armorial Bearings (Great Britain) if used on a carriage	2 2 0	Ditto, rated at £30 or upwards	1 1 0
Ditto, otherwise worn or used	1 1 0	Spirit Distillers or Rectifiers	10 10 0
Auctioneers	10 0 0	Ditto Dealers, to sell 2 gallons or more	10 10 0
Beer Dealers and Brewers—		Ditto ditto, to sell in bottle (in England) additional	3 3 0
Brewers brewing Beer for sale	1 0 0	Ditto ditto, to sell Foreign Liqueurs, not to be consumed on the premises	2 2 0
Other Brewers, not chargeable with Beer Duty, occupying houses of annual value of above £8 but not above £10	0 4 0	Spirit Retailers, entitled also to sell Beer and Wine—	
Ditto, occupying houses above annual value of £10 but not above £15	0 9 0	Premises rated at under £10	4 10 0
No License is required where the annual value of the house is less than £8		At £10 and under £15	6 0 0
In other cases in addition to Beer Duty	0 4 0	£15	8 0 0
Beer Dealers, wholesale, not brewers	3 6 1	£20	11 0 0
Ditto additional License to retail, not to be consumed on the premises ..	1 5 0	£25	14 0 0
Retailers of Beer to be consumed on the premises (United Kingdom) ..	3 10 0	£30	17 0 0
Ditto not to be consumed on the premises (England and Wales) ..	1 5 0	£40	20 0 0
Ditto, in Scotland (grocers), rated under £10.....	2 10 0	£50	25 0 0
Ditto, ditto, rated at £10 or upwards	4 4 0	£100	30 0 0
Retailers of Table Beer only	0 5 0	and so on, at the rate of £5 for every £100 or part thereof, up to £700.	
Retailers of Cider or Perry only	1 5 0	£700 and upwards	60 0 0
Retailers' Occasional Licenses, not exceeding three days	0 1 0	Hotels and Theatres of the value of £50 and upwards	20 0 0
Retailers of Beer and Wine to be consumed on the premises	4 0 0	Restaurants of the value of £400 and upwards	30 0 0
Ditto, not to be consumed on the premises	3 0 0	Spirit Retailers, Scotland (Grocers, &c.), according to value of premises—various rates from £4 4s. to £13 13s.	
Carriages (Great Britain)—		Ditto Ireland (Grocers, &c.), according to value of premises—various rates from £9 18s. 5d. to £14 6s. 7d.	
Carriages with four or more wheels, adapted to be drawn by two or more horses or by mechanical power	2 2 0	Spirit Dealers' Occasional Licenses per day	0 2 6
Ditto, ditto, adapted to be drawn by one horse only	1 1 0	Spirits, Methylated, Makers of	10 10 0
Ditto with less than four wheels, and Hackney Carriages	0 15 0	Ditto Retailers of	0 10 0
Half the above duties only to be paid on licenses taken out for the first time between 1st Oct. and 31st Dec.		Sweets, Makers of and Dealers in—to sell not less than two gallons	5 5 0
Light Locomotives (when dutiable as carriages) pay the following additional duties: unladen		Ditto Retailers	1 5 0
Weighing over 1 but not over 2 tons	2 2 0	Tobacco and Snuff, Manufacturers of—Quantity manufactured not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5 5 0
Weighing more than 2 tons, unladen..	3 3 0	and so on, at the rate of £5 5s. for every 20,000 lbs. or part thereof, up to 100,000 lbs.	
		Exceeding 100,000 lbs.	31 10 0
		Beginners, with surcharge according to quantity manufactured	5 5 0

* The Railway Passenger Duty is charged in Great Britain only.

EXCISE DUTIES (contd.).		RATE.	STAMP DUTIES (contd.).		RATE.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
License Duties (continued)—		0 5 3	Charter party		0 0 6
Tobacco and Snuff, Dealers in		0 0 4	Composition for duties on Bills & Notes—		
Ditto, Occasional Licenses per day		1 0 0	Bank of England, on each £1,000,000		
Vinegar Makers		10 10 0	of Bills in circulation		£5,500
Wine Dealers (Foreign)—for Wine only		2 4 1	Bank of Ireland—special composition.		
Wine Retailers—		3 10 0	Other Bankers, per £100 of bills, half-		0 3 6
In Scotland, Grocers selling Wine		2 10 0	yearly		
not to be consumed on the premises		0 1 0	Scotch Banks pay on Notes at rates of		
In England or Ireland, to be con-			4s. 2d. per £100.		
sumed on the premises			Contract Notes—on sale or purchase of		
In England or Ireland, not to be con-			Stocks, Shares, &c., of the value of		
sumed on the premises			£100 or above		0 1 0
Ditto Occasional Licenses per day			Corporation duty—per £100 of the net		
			annual income or profits in respect of		
			real or personal property liable to duty		5 0 0
			Deeds and other Instruments not other-		
			wise enumerated		various.
			Delivery Order of Goods at docks,		
			wharves, &c.		0 0 1
			Marketable Securities (Bonds) to Bearer—		
			For every £10 or fraction thereof of		
			the money secured		0 1 0
			Substituted Securities—		
			For every £20 or fraction thereof		0 0 6
			Licenses and Certificates—		
			Alkali and other Works £5 and £3		
			Bankers		per annum 30 0 0
			Conveyancers—London and Dublin		
			per annum		*9 0 0
			" Elsewhere		*6 0 0
			Habitual Drunkards' Retreats—£5 and		
			upwards.		
			Marriage, issued by Superintendent		
			Registrars		0 10 0
			Solicitors—London, Dublin, and Edin-		
			burgh		per annum *9 0 0
			Solicitors—elsewhere		*6 0 0
			Life Insurances—		
			Up to £10		0 0 1
			Above £10 and up to £25		0 0 3
			" £25 " £500, for every £50.		0 0 6
			" £500 " £1,000, " £100.		0 1 0
			" £1,000 for every £1,000 or fraction		
			thereof		0 10 0
			Accidental Death Policies		0 0 1
			Limited Liability Companies—per £100		
			of capital registered		0 2 0
			Marine Insurances—		
			For each £100 or fraction thereof		
			per voyage		0 0 3
			Ditto by time, not exceeding six months		0 0 3
			Ditto ditto not exceeding 12 months		0 0 6
			Where the premium does not exceed		
			2s. 6d. per cent. of the sum insured,		
			the duty is 1d. only.		
			Medicines—varying according to price.		
			Passport		0 0 6
			Receipts, Drafts, and other Documents..		0 0 1
			Patents for Inventions—		
			(a) Up to Sealing :		
			On application for provisional pro-		
			tection		1 0 0
			On filing complete specification		3 0 0
			Or on filing complete specification		
			with first application		4 0 0
			(b) On certificate of renewal :		
			Before the expiration of the		
			4th year from date of Patent		5 0 0
			5th " " "		6 0 0
			6th " " "		7 0 0
			7th " " "		8 0 0
			8th " " "		9 0 0
			9th " " "		10 0 0
			10th " " "		11 0 0
			11th " " "		12 0 0
			12th " " "		13 0 0
			13th " " "		14 0 0

* Half only for the first three years of being in practice.

Income Tax.—Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax under each Schedule in each **11.** of the undermentioned years. [In thousands of £'s—000's omitted.]

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

Years ended 5th April.	ASSESSED UNDER SCHEDULE						TOTAL. Thousand £'s.
	A.	* B.	C.	D.	E.		
	Lands, Tenements, Tithes, &c.	Occupation of Lands, Tenements, &c.	Annuities and Dividends pd. from Public Revenue.	Trades and Professions.	Public Offices, &c., Salaries and Pensions.		
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	
1855.....	124,872	49,396	27,329	91,230	15,265	308,139	
1860.....	138,951	52,003	29,701	95,439	19,094	335,183	
1865.....	161,397	56,181	32,044	124,076	22,131	395,829	
1870.....	146,526	58,007	35,701	178,379	26,301	444,914	
1875.....	162,432	66,752	42,390	206,942	32,540	571,056	
1880.....	185,378	69,333	39,860	249,489	32,786	576,896	
1881.....	187,593	69,187	39,846	255,356	33,286	585,223	
1882.....	190,532	68,799	39,993	267,402	34,725	601,451	
1883.....	191,504	65,823	40,206	279,174	36,129	612,836	
1884.....	193,345	65,514	40,581	291,337	37,733	628,510	
1885.....	194,375	65,233	41,014	292,525	38,320	631,467	
1886.....	195,600	63,316	42,089	299,424	39,427	629,856	
1887.....	196,664	62,710	43,848	285,868	40,308	629,398	
1888.....	196,987	61,817	46,512	289,496	41,343	636,155	
1889.....	196,639	58,789	45,240	301,665	42,832	645,158	
1890.....	197,652	58,389	43,002	325,316	44,999	669,358	
1891.....	199,300	58,121	41,689	351,591	47,707	698,408	
1892.....	201,391	57,944	39,671	362,290	49,456	710,752	
1893.....	202,786	57,639	38,346	361,922	51,584	712,277	
1894.....	206,742	56,053	38,913	351,832	52,591	706,131	
1895.....	208,125	55,722	38,645	336,720	51,040	690,252	
1896.....	210,616	55,472	38,564	351,673	53,307	709,652	
1897.....	214,199	*18,497	38,498	372,801	56,449	700,447	

* The full annual value of lands is given under Schedule B for the years prior to 1896-7. For 1896-7, however, only one-third of the annual value is given, that being the value assessed for duty in accordance with the provisions of Act 59 Vic., cap. 28. Under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., cap. 15, farmers may elect to be charged under Schedule D instead of under Schedule B.

Income Tax.—Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax upon various Classes of **12.** Property under Schedules A and D, in each of the undermentioned years. [In thousands of £'s—000's omitted.]

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

Years ended 5th Ap.	Land.	Houses.	Mines.	Ironworks	Railways.	Canals, &c.	Gasworks.	Quarries.	Other Profits.
	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.
1865.....	62,127	68,757	4,829	1,798	*16,576	900	1,848	590	3,012
1870.....	64,133	81,519	5,544	2,019	*20,718	747	2,157	697	2,745
1875.....	66,911	94,633	14,108	7,261	*27,545	1,007	2,630	916	3,801
1880.....	69,549	115,006	7,501	7,721	29,368	3,189	4,175	1,150	4,464
1881.....	69,292	117,466	6,667	2,179	29,131	3,196	4,505	928	4,760
1882.....	68,811	120,877	6,728	2,905	31,882	3,393	4,640	923	4,957
1883.....	65,957	124,728	6,734	2,963	32,075	3,292	4,687	880	5,130
1884.....	65,442	127,050	7,065	3,011	33,053	3,365	4,879	914	5,178
1885.....	65,039	128,459	7,603	2,265	33,270	3,546	5,026	933	5,346
1886.....	63,260	131,410	7,519	1,788	32,960	3,394	4,875	863	5,496
1887.....	62,433	133,265	7,487	1,503	32,376	3,374	4,695	823	5,578
1888.....	61,253	134,740	7,152	1,216	32,685	3,226	4,681	816	5,670
1889.....	53,755	136,923	7,290	1,399	33,461	3,172	5,133	834	5,865
1890.....	58,154	138,492	7,452	1,634	34,643	3,219	5,402	876	6,190
1891.....	57,695	140,584	8,308	3,105	36,445	3,491	5,120	933	6,317
1892.....	57,392	143,047	10,872	2,979	36,177	3,431	4,608	986	6,391
1893.....	56,990	144,879	12,047	2,089	36,266	3,472	4,506	1,000	6,379
1894.....	56,213	149,626	12,822	1,832	35,787	3,494	4,771	1,043	6,409
1895.....	55,789	†151,747	12,678	1,834	34,355	3,268	5,077	1,089	6,416
1896.....	55,408	†154,540	12,278	1,934	36,461	3,461	5,959	1,145	6,343
1897.....	54,301	†158,775	10,509	1,840	37,541	3,534	5,529	1,201	6,451

* Including assessments in respect of Profits from Railways out of the United Kingdom.

† Including property rated on half-rents in Ireland.

‡ Including tithes, manors, fines, and other profits from lands not separately mentioned—assessed under Schedule A; and salt works, alum works, waterworks, fishings and shootings markets and tolls, and cemeteries—assessed under Schedule D.

Income Tax.—Total Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of **13.** the undermentioned years. [In thousands of £'s—000's omitted.]
(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years ended 5th April.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
1850	229,227	26,905	—	256,132
1855	256,008	30,544	21,587	308,139
1860	282,312	29,913	22,963	335,188
1865	335,175	36,195	24,468	395,828
1870	379,811	39,533	26,070	444,914
1875	481,775	53,934	35,347	571,056
1880	485,676	55,080	36,141	576,897
1885	533,430	61,125	36,912	631,467
1887	535,040	57,910	36,447	629,397
1888	542,450	57,145	36,559	636,154
1889	550,575	57,834	36,749	645,158
1890	572,129	60,030	37,199	669,358
1891	597,266	63,388	37,754	698,408
1892	607,748	65,023	37,981	710,752
1893	608,350	65,806	38,321	712,277
1894	602,589	65,189	38,553	706,131
1895	587,104	64,948	38,200	690,252
1896	605,850	65,586	38,216	709,652
*1897	603,495	64,763	32,189	*700,447

* See note * to Table No. 11.

Income Tax.—Statement showing the Rates in the £ of the Income Tax charged in each year since 1863-4, with the limits of exemption and **14.** abatement; also the Net Amounts produced for each Penny of Tax.
(Compiled from Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners and other authorities.)

Years.	Party in Power.	Rate in the £.	Net Amount produced per penny of Tax.	REMARKS.
1864	L.	7d.	£ 1,218,046	
1865	L.	6d.	1,312,088	
1866	L.	4d.	1,376,517	
1867	L.	4d.	1,412,395	
1868	C.	5d.	1,427,351	On all incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with an abatement of £60 on incomes under £200.
1869	C.	6d.	1,434,041	
1870	L.	5d.	1,473,554	
1871	L.	4d.	1,587,596	
1872	L.	6d.	1,654,277	
1873	L.	4d.	1,741,088	
1874	L.	3d.	1,854,644	
1875	C.	2d.	1,945,260	On all Incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with an abatement of £80 on incomes under £300.
1876	C.	2d.	1,973,084	
1877	C.	3d.	1,904,770	
1878	C.	3d.	1,999,995	
1879	C.	5d.	1,879,073	
1880	C.	5d.	1,846,664	
1881	L.	6d.	1,866,636	
1882	L.	5d.	1,915,083	
1883	L.	6½d.	1,962,871	
1884	L.	5d.	2,016,785	
1885	L.	6d.	2,002,222	On incomes of £150 a year and upwards, with an abatement of £120 on incomes under £400.
1886	L.	8d.	1,980,395	
1887	L.	8d.	1,965,440	
1888	C.	7d.	1,992,690	
1889	C.	6d.	2,045,587	
1890	C.	6d.	2,141,558	
1891	C.	6d.	2,215,856	
1892	C.	6d.	2,238,130	
1893	C.	6d.	2,239,800	
1894	L.	7d.	2,191,000	
1895	L.	8d.	1,982,000	On incomes of £160 a year and upwards; with an abatement of £160 on incomes under £400, and of £100 on incomes between £400 and £500. (And see Note †).
1896	L.	8d.	2,083,000	
1897	C.	8d.	£2,103,000	
1898	C.	8d.	£2,162,000	
				On incomes of £160 a year and upwards, with abatements as follows:—
				On incomes not exceeding .. £400 an abatement of £160.
				„ exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500 „ £150.
				„ „ £500 „ „ £800 „ £120.
				„ „ £600 „ „ £700 „ £70.
				(And see Note †).
1899	C.	8d.	†	

NOTE.—Corresponding particulars for the years from 1853-4 to 1862-3 inclusive were given in the previous issue of the Year Book.

* Years ended 5th April. † Not yet ascertained. ‡ Under Schedule B. (occupation of farm lands, &c.) the tax is now levied on the basis of one-third of the annual value. § Approximate amount.

Income Tax.—Number and Amount of Assessments under Part I. of Schedule D. (*i.e.*, "Trades and Professions" only), in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, in the year ended 5th April, 1897, classed according to the amount of income assessed.

15.

(Compiled from the 41st Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.	
	* Persons in each class.	Income charged with Tax.	* Persons in each class.	Income charged with Tax.
Incomes per annum. Not exceeding £160.	No.	£	No.	£
Exceeding £160 but not exceeding £200	75,399	1,693,694	5,517	121,505
" 200 " " 300	188,874	4,819,670	6,770	229,580
" 300 " " 400	93,041	11,103,792	3,922	477,079
" 400 " " 500	37,262	9,594,958	1,507	396,053
" 500 " " 600	17,944	7,638,876	616	269,245
" 600 " " 700	9,128	4,986,359	372	205,452
" 700 " " 800	5,375	3,418,179	170	108,781
" 800 " " 900	5,150	3,827,001	214	160,495
" 900 " " 1,000	2,665	2,215,957	82	67,428
" 1,000 " " 2,000	3,884	3,725,379	129	123,571
" 2,000 " " 3,000	10,900	15,221,538	367	511,618
" 3,000 " " 4,000	3,563	8,538,484	94	227,300
" 4,000 " " 5,000	1,596	5,448,234	29	99,832
" 5,000 " " 10,000	1,047	4,617,567	22	98,513
" 10,000 " " 50,000	1,848	12,575,328	33	216,631
" 50,000 " "	984	17,658,360	9	130,509
"	66	7,992,064	1	51,585
TOTAL	408,226	125,075,840	19, 54	3,495,177
Gross Profits assessed under "Trades and Professions" .....	.....	173,363,890	.....	5,827,798
Abatements and Allowances:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abatements of £160 or parts of £160 .....	.....	43,434,340	.....	2,167,081
Do. of £100 or parts of £100 .....	.....	1,243,236	.....	34,541
Life Assurance .....	.....	2,201,258	.....	99,448
Wear and Tear .....	.....	1,409,166	.....	31,551
TOTAL .....	.....	48,288,050	.....	2,332,621
Net Profits charged to Duty, as above .....	.....	125,075,840	.....	3,495,177

* Each firm or private company counts as one person only.

House Duty.—Number and Annual Value of Houses Assessed in Great Britain in each of the years 1886-87 and 1896-97, with the Gross Amount of Duty charged; also Number and Annual Value of Houses not charged to Duty in each of the same years.

16.

(Compiled from Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

	NUMBER OF HOUSES.		ANNUAL VALUE OF HOUSES.		GROSS AMOUNT OF DUTY CHARGED.	
	1886-87.	1896-97.	1886-87.	18 9 97.	1886-87.	1896-97.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Houses charged to Duty—						
Shops or Warehouses	246,837	266,777	12,318,114	13,421,284	07,880	234,183
Hotels, Public-houses, &c.	33,927	87,653	5,739,255	7,202,488	143,423	151,921
Farm-houses	32,107	31,393	786,129	776,098	19,652	6,873
Lodging-houses	851,319	18,646	43,929,050	1,220,000	1,643,610	24,782
Dwelling-houses		1,012,399				49,524,299	1,295,158
Total charged to Duty	1,214,190	1,416,868	62,772,548	72,144,164	2,114,565	1,682,917
Houses, &c., not liable to Duty—						
Annual value under £10.	3,197,767	3,259,640	18,540,252	19,712,805	—	—
Do. £10 and under £15.	962,578	1,338,770	11,119,129	15,650,338	—	—
Do. £15 and under £20.	535,075	661,337	9,025,679	11,177,878	—	—
Messages and Tenements not used as Dwelling-houses	380,736	485,344	25,032,235	30,380,807	—	—
Houses and parts of houses used solely for trade purposes ..	10,152	14,598	2,395,072	3,623,102	—	—
Artizans' Dwellings	,245	23,860	93,719	370,400	—	—
Other Exemptions from Duty—						
Hospitals, Schools, &c.	24,056	27,027	1,629,515	2,430,428	—	—
Total not charged to Duty	5,102,604	5,810,571	67,835,601	83,346,258	—	—
Total charged and not charged	6,316,794	7,227,439	130,608,149	155,490,422	2,114,565	1,682,917

NOTE.—The Inhabited House Duty is not charged in Ireland.

* The rates in the £ of the Inhabited House Duty were altered by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890. See Table No. 10 for present rates.

Death Duties.—Amount of Property upon which Death Duties were paid in each of the undermentioned years, with the Gross Amount of the various Death Duties collected, as far as the particulars can be stated.

17.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, and the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years ended 31st March.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		TOTAL.	Gross Amount of Legacy and Succession Duties collected.	Gross Amount of Probate Duty collected.	Gross Amt. of Old Temporary Estate Duty collected.
	Upon which Probate Duty was paid.	Upon which Succession Duty was paid.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883....	128,959,000	40,157,000	169,116,000	3,536,538	3,759,391	
1884....	138,852,000	41,855,000	180,707,000	3,335,817	4,063,011	
1885....	136,222,000	46,906,000	183,128,000	3,741,609	3,978,586	
1886....	140,514,000	45,416,000	185,930,000	3,332,963	4,103,644	
1887....	138,068,000	43,797,000	181,865,000	3,375,488	4,026,469	
1888....	£158,106,000	43,529,000	201,635,000	3,645,062	4,596,620	
1889....	145,680,000	44,148,000	189,828,000	3,736,847	£2,821,039	
1890....	155,397,000	46,106,000	201,523,000	3,789,055	£2,264,401	790,019
1891....	165,329,000	50,050,000	215,379,000	3,835,243	£2,413,668	1,194,377
1892....	193,397,000	48,056,000	241,453,000	4,028,509	£2,811,187	1,402,721
1893....	164,322,000	55,614,000	219,936,000	4,697,897	£2,398,030	1,254,662
1894....	162,866,000	48,472,000	211,338,000	3,983,509	2,363,059	1,232,228
1895....	††159,339,000	††49,607,000	††208,946,000	4,159,397	*4,555,545	
1896....	††129,489,000	††84,030,000	††213,519,000	3,732,373	*7,817,855	
1897....	††220,321,000	††25,760,000	††246,081,000	3,370,180	*7,331,010	
1898....	††248,699,000	††21,908,000	††270,607,000	3,323,314	*7,820,961	

* Amount of New Estate Duty and of old Probate and Account and Temporary Estate Duties collected, exclusive of proportion due to Local Taxation Account. See also note †† below.

† Imposed in 1889 (one per cent. on all property, real or personal, in the case of estates exceeding £10,000 in amount).

‡ Including the estates of four Millionaires whose net personal property exceeded £9,500,000.

|| Exclusive of the proportion of receipts from Probate Duty due to Local Taxation Accounts—one-third in 1888-9, and one-half subsequently.

†† NOTE.—The amounts of property subjected to Duty, stated above, are not properly comparable with the amounts stated for earlier years, on account of the great changes introduced into the system of the Death Duties by the "Finance Act, 1894." The New Estate Duty, which is in substitution of the former Probate and Account Duties and the old Estate Duty of 1889 (see note † above), applies to the estates of all persons dying after the 1st August, 1894; but while the Probate Duty applied only to personalty, the New Estate Duty applies to ALL PROPERTY, real or personal, settled or unsettled, passing at death. A further difference between the old and new systems is to be found in the provisions of the "Finance Act, 1894," permitting, in certain circumstances, property to be declared and taken into consideration in fixing rates of duty on which duty may not actually be paid until subsequent years. The gross amount of capital of which the Inland Revenue Department had notice as passing at death, in 1897-8 was £278,513,000.

The Local Taxation Account now receives 1½ per cent. on all personalty in the United Kingdom passing by will or under intestacy.

Death Duties.—Numbers of Estates and Net Amounts of Capital upon which Probate and Account Duties were paid in the year 1897-98; with similar particulars in regard to Estates subject to Estate Duty of which the Inland Revenue Board had notice as passing at death in the same year. (The amounts are stated in thousands of £'s—000's omitted.)

18.

(Compiled from the 41st Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

Classification of Estates—in accordance with the "Finance" Act, 1894.	NUMBERS OF ESTATES.		NET CAPITAL.	
	Subject to Probate and Account Duties.	Subject to New Estate Duty.	Subjected to Probate and Account Duties.	Subjected to New Estate Duty.
	No.	No.	Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s
Small Estates not exceeding £300 gross value	897	15,264	173	2,964
Above £300, but not above £500 gross value....	—	7,581	—	3,037
Other Estates, valued at:				
From £100 to £500	996	7,202	576	4,295
" 500 " 1,000	361	7,473	501	7,314
" 1,000 " 10,000	362	13,836	1,922	53,703
" 10,000 " 25,000	21	2,118	668	38,082
" 25,000 " 50,000	1	841	31	31,628
" 50,000 " 75,000	—	265	—	17,445
" 75,000 " 100,000	—	133	—	11,797
" 100,000 " 150,000	1	124	125	16,218
" 150,000 " 250,000	—	84	—	15,617
" 250,000 " 500,000	—	49	—	17,884
" 500,000 " 1,000,000	—	14	—	12,622
Over £1,000,000	—	7	—	14,736
Total	2,639	54,991	3,996	247,342

National Debt.—Amount of the National Debt in each of the undermentioned years; also amount of the Annual Charge for Interest and Management. (See Note.)

19. (Compiled mainly from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom;" the "Finance Accounts;" and Parliamentary Papers Nos. 5 of Session 1885 and C. 899A of Session 1894.)

Years	Funded Debt.		Unfunded Debt. **	Total.	Amount of Annual charge for Interest and Management.
	Permanent.	Estimated Capital Value of Terminable Annuities			
	£	£	£	£	£
1855	752,064,119	*26,763,244	23,151,400	801,978,763	27,864,533
1860	789,718,208	17,207,307	16,228,300	823,153,815	28,754,135
1865	780,202,104	22,843,091	10,742,500	813,787,696	26,369,398
1870	741,514,681	46,633,630	6,761,500	794,909,811	27,053,560
1871	732,043,270	51,050,196	6,091,000	789,184,466	26,826,437
1872	731,766,962	49,013,769	5,155,100	785,925,831	26,889,601
1873	727,374,082	47,018,928	4,829,100	779,222,110	26,804,353
1874	723,514,005	44,941,333	4,479,600	772,934,938	26,706,726
1875	714,797,715	48,908,742	5,239,300	768,945,757	27,094,480
1876	718,657,517	45,847,366	11,401,800§	770,906,683	27,443,750
1877	712,621,355	43,449,568	13,943,800§	770,014,723	27,992,334
1878	710,843,007	40,705,718	20,603,000§	772,151,725	28,412,750
1879	709,430,592	37,664,369	25,870,100§	772,965,062	28,644,183
1880	710,476,359	33,784,649	27,344,900§	771,605,908	28,762,874
1881	709,078,526	34,988,435	22,077,500§	766,144,461	29,575,264
1882	709,498,547	33,181,875	18,007,700§	760,688,122	29,665,945
1883	712,698,994	27,570,876	14,135,400§	754,455,270	29,679,098
1884	640,631,095||	¶91,682,269	14,110,600§	746,423,964	29,651,526
1885	640,181,896	86,115,658	14,033,100§	740,330,654	29,548,239
1886	638,849,094	85,829,917	17,602,300§	742,252,411	†23,449,678
1887	637,637,640	81,123,148	17,517,900§	736,278,688	27,958,023
1888	609,740,743¶	78,449,230	17,385,100§	705,575,073¶	26,213,911
1889	607,057,811	75,279,438	16,093,322§	698,430,571	26,224,594
1890	585,959,852	71,781,889	32,252,305§	689,944,026	25,226,760
1891	579,472,082	63,458,798	36,140,079§	684,070,959	25,207,000
1892	577,944,665	64,421,912	35,312,944§	677,679,571	25,200,000
1893	†589,533,082	60,761,490	†20,748,270§	671,042,842	25,200,000
1894	587,631,096	57,076,398	21,446,300§	666,154,294	25,200,000
1895	586,015,919	53,582,722	17,400,300	656,998,941	25,000,000
1896	589,146,378	49,351,465	9,975,800	648,474,143	25,000,000
1897	587,698,732	44,941,947	8,133,000	640,778,679	25,000,000
1898	†585,787,624	40,515,080	8,133,000	(a) 634,435,704	25,000,000

NOTE.—The capital amounts given in the above table represent the state of the debt as it stood at the 31st March in each year, except for the years prior to 1855. The amounts of charge are the issues from the Exchequer for Interest, &c., during each of the years. See also note (a) below.

* The figures for this year were computed upon a different basis to those for subsequent years.

† Of this amount £2,355,271 stands in the names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on account of unclaimed Stock and Dividends.

‡ Including outstanding Exchequer Bonds in respect of the Suez Canal Shares, £4,000,000 in 1876. In 1888 these amounted to £3,189,900, and in 1893 to £194,370, the repayment being completed on the 20th March, 1894.

¶ £70,241,908 three per cent. Stock was converted into Terminable Annuities during 1888.

¶ The Debt was greatly reduced in the year 1887-8 by the cancellation of Stock and the transfer of an equivalent amount of Local Loans Assets to the Local Loans Fund. See also note (a) below.

** The increase in the Unfunded Debt between 1874-5 and 1879-80 was mainly due to the large sums borrowed for the following purposes, viz.—(a) the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares, (b) the Russo Turkish War Vote of Credit, (c) for advancing Loans (about 14 millions) to local authorities. The diminution after 1879-80 was entirely caused by conversion operations—£6,000,000 being converted into Annuities in 1880-81, and £7,750,000 into Stock between 1881-2 and 1882-3. The large increase in 1889-90 was due to the raising of a sum of £17,500,000 for Redemption purposes; while the reduction in 1894-5 was caused mainly by the repayment of the outstanding debt under the Naval Defence Act, and the further reduction in 1895-6 by the repayment of the outstanding debt under the Imperial Defence Act (£2,450,000), and the conversion of £4,974,000 into Stock.

†† The charge was reduced in 1885-6 by the suspension of the New Sinking Fund and the portion of certain Annuities representing repayment of Capital.

‡‡ £13,000,000 of the Unfunded Debt was cancelled in 1892-3, and the Funded Debt increased by a corresponding amount.

(a) In addition to this amount there are liabilities in respect of the Russian-Dutch Loan, and the Annuities under the Imperial Defence Act, 1883, and the Barracks Act, 1890, &c., besides various other remote liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge. The total amount of such liabilities at 31st March, 1898, was £3,123,218, but against this has to be set the amount of various assets in the shape of the Market Value of the Suez Canal Shares (£24,435,000), and the Advances from the Exchequer for Loans unrepaid, &c., the total of which at the above date was £25,241,799. Under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887, the amount of the Local Loans outstanding was separated from the rest of the direct liabilities of the State, and a separate Stock primarily issued on the Local Loans Fund was created. The Local Loans Stock, which amounted to £38,408,768 the 31st March, 1898, is held to be wholly covered by the loans due from Local Authorities.

Receipts of Local Authorities for the purpose of Local Expenditure in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned years. (In thousands of £'s.—000's omitted.)

20.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

SOURCES OF RECEIPT.	ENGLAND & WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	1867-68.	1879-80.	1895-96.	1867-68.	1879-80.	1895-96.
	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.
From Rates		21,885	35,899			3,658
" Gas, Water, & Electric Light Undertakings	10,430	3,201	7,953	1,500	2,622	1,897
" Repayments for Private Improvement Works		608	1,017			—
" Tolls, Dues, Fees, &c.	4,350	4,674	5,303	500	1,060	1,190
Other Receipts—						
Rents, Interest, &c.		765	2,109		253	629
Sales of Property	1,354	586	523	450	41	39
Government Contributions	957	2,734	19,410	200	556	11,643
Loans	5,517	13,718	11,064	250	1,122	1,897
Miscellaneous	1,833	4,986	2,206	100	417	322
Total Receipts.....	30,441	53,007	75,474	3,000	6,071	11,280

	IRELAND			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	1867-68.	1879-80.	1895-96.	1867-68.	1879-80.	1895-96.
	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.
From Rates						
" Gas, Water, & Electric Light Undertakings	2,284	2,655	3,041	20,214	30,971	53,465
" Repayments for Private Improvement Works						
" Tolls, Dues, Fees, &c.	283	511	477	5,133	6,145	6,979
Other Receipts—						
Rents, Interest, &c.		71	113		1,089	2,851
Sales of Property	69	—	—	1,873	577	562
Government Contributions	78	107	1406	1,235	3,897	11,464
Loans	237	264	709	6,004	15,104	13,660
Miscellaneous	104	261	268	2,037	5,664	2,796
Total Receipts.....	3,055	3,869	5,014	36,496	62,947	91,777

‡ Partly from Grants in Aid, and partly from Local Taxation Account.

Local Taxation Account.—Net Amount of Revenue (previously National) collected by Government Officers for Local Authorities in each of the undermentioned years.

21.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Additional Beer & Spirit Duties:		Excise Licences.	Share of Death Duties.	Total.
	Customs.	Excise.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1888-89.....	—	—	—	1,410,520	1,410,520
1889-90.....	—	—	2,994,419	2,264,401	5,258,820
1890-91.....	205,657	1,094,814	3,359,737	2,413,668	7,073,876
1891-92.....	214,110	1,180,641	3,391,627	2,811,187	7,597,565
1892-93.....	197,999	1,169,681	3,434,253	2,398,030	7,189,663
1893-94.....	199,795	1,158,666	3,496,942	2,363,069	7,218,462
1894-95.....	194,415	1,124,633	3,514,102	2,140,042	6,973,242
1895-96.....	202,885	1,188,590	3,579,880	2,448,708	7,420,063
1896-97.....	209,238	1,222,336	3,635,790	3,136,895	8,204,259
1897-98.....	208,427	1,260,184	3,694,365	4,263,192	9,426,168

NOTE.—The following shows the Amounts of the actual payments to Local Taxation Accounts in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the above years:—

Years.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1888-89	1,120,000	154,000	126,000	1,400,000
1889-90	4,748,416	240,157	196,947	5,185,520
1890-91	5,947,613	700,088	325,861	6,974,412
1891-92	6,426,860	795,712	359,280	7,581,832
1892-93	6,109,910	752,415	351,878	7,214,203
1893-94	6,108,197	736,741	321,014	7,163,952
1894-95	5,976,282	713,495	323,765	7,013,542
1895-96	6,257,022	755,155	353,940	7,366,117
1896-97	6,990,939	856,706	401,017	8,248,662
1897-98	7,911,042	980,329	510,939	9,402,310

Rates Levied for the purposes of Local Expenditure in ENGLAND AND WALES in each of the undermentioned years. (In thousands of £'s.—000's omitted.)

22.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," &c.)

RATES.	1868-69.	1876-76.	1879-80.	1884-85.	1890-91.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1896-96.
	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.
Poor Rates	8,008	7,599	7,793	8,350	7,474	7,597	8,161	8,739	9,344
School Board Rates ..	—	589	1,484	2,208	2,967	3,462	3,619	3,732	3,988
Metropolitan Board of Works	417	444	554	760	*1,719	*1,692	*1,777	*1,935	*2,096
Vestries or District Boards	1,112	1,334	1,517	1,624	1,809	2,098	2,185	2,257	2,247
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London ..	176	180	207	292	420	410	325	365	404
Metropolitan Police ..	482	458	510	675	791	779	777	798	811
Municipal Borough ..	994	1,224	1,243	1,263	1,812	1,506	1,559	1,685	1,806
Urban Sanitary Authorities ..	2,564	3,730	4,533	6,227	7,284	8,056	8,793	9,102	9,672
Rural Sanitary ditto ..	—	157	200	314	412	466	532	567	603
County Treas. (now County Councils) ..	1,576	1,687	1,504	1,554	1,678	1,980	2,239	2,528	2,568
Burial Boards	99	123	124	175	178	180	184	186	194
Parish Councils and Parish Meetings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	155
Highway Boards	1,409	1,617	1,817	1,905	1,830	1,496	1,524	1,414	1,521
Church Rates	37	13	14	9	6	6	5	3	7
Other Authorities	239	285	295	309	448	478	499	486	493
Total	17,113	19,445	21,885	25,665	27,828	30,206	32,228	33,360	35,899

NOTE.—The figures in the above Table exclude as far as possible the Receipts by Urban Sanitary Authorities for the sale of Gas and Water. * London County Council.

Local Debts.—Amount of the Outstanding Loans of Local Authorities (Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan) in England and Wales in each of the undermentioned years, with the amount of the Valuation for the Poor Rate in each of the same years. (In thousands—000's omitted.)

23.

(Compiled from the Annual Local Taxation Returns Part VII.)

AUTHORITIES.	1879-80.	1886-87.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1896-97.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.					
Municipal Corporations	6,173	6,721	13,466	14,554	15,109
Urban Sanitary Authorities	61,680	88,223	109,005	115,609	125,830
Harbour, Dock, and Pier Authorities ..	29,950	29,506	32,240	32,343	33,406
Poor Law Authorities	2,383	2,974	3,497	3,586	3,807
Burial Boards	1,552	2,118	2,053	1,916	1,813
School Boards	6,592	10,003	13,168	14,324	17,129
County Authorities	2,925	3,635	2,955	3,338	3,827
Commissioners of Sewers and Drainage, &c., Boards	1,671	2,119	2,334	2,304	2,179
Turnpike Trusts and Highway Boards ..	600	124	49	67	63
Rural Sanitary Authorities	848	1,578	2,042	2,143	2,276
Other Authorities	336	68	156	267	305
Total Extra Metropolitan	108,656	147,072	180,966	190,441	205,744
Valuation for Poor Rate	109,322	118,461	128,740	27,087	130,054
METROPOLITAN.					
Poor Law Authorities	2,593	3,914	3,974	4,187	4,809
Vestries, District Boards, &c.	2,140	1,877	2,239	2,391	3,222
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London ..	5,406	7,227	6,235	6,160	5,977
Metropolitan Board of Works	14,646	19,480	*21,676	*22,046	*22,188
Burial Boards	130	109	180	179	168
School Board	3,346	6,743	7,830	8,209	9,127
Other Authorities	17	419	1,058	1,122	900
Total Metropolitan	23,278	39,749	43,192	44,394	46,391
Valuation for Poor Rate	24,447	30,446	33,729	34,052	35,936
Total Debts of Local Authorities in England and Wales	136,934	186,821	224,158	5,335	252,135
Total Valuation for Poor Rate in England and Wales	133,769	148,907	169,469	161,139	165,990

* London County Council.

Local Expenditure in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years. [In Thousands of £'s—000's omitted.]

24.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			*SCOTLAND.		
	1867-68.	1879-80.	1895-96.	*1867-68.	*1879-80.	1895-96.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor	7,498	8,043	10,216	872	882	1,013
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	659	809	1,320		36	61
From Loans	320	533	822	123	82	24
By School Boards	—	3,651	9,428	—	1,204	2,154
By Town & Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works	13,026	23,853	40,019	859	2,097	5,523
By Rural Sanitary Authorities	—	498	,007	†	†	—
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	2,319	2,778	5,675	210	410	1,350
By Highway Boards & Road Trustees	1,400	1,833	1,656	217	146	
By Turnpike Trusts	1,059	272	1	†	†	—
For Bridges and Ferries	136	52	1	†	†	—
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities	205	355	467	—	—	—
By Burial Boards	209	508	523	—	—	—
By Parish Councils and Parish Meetings	—	—	146	—	—	—
From Church and Ecclesiastical Rates	306	14	7	52	54	43
By Harbour Authorities	2,072	2,558	3,454	150	918	1,200
By Pilotage Authorities	332	435	429	15	20	36
From Light Dues (Mercantile Marine Funds)	270	236	506	71	62	99
By other Authorities	143	70	428	7	9	13
Total Expenditure..	30,454	51,493	76,103	2,581	5,920	11,516
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor	843	1,007	1,053	9,884	9,932	12,282
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	12	54	303		899	2,530
From Loans	—	—	—	948	615	—
By School Boards	—	—	—	—	4,355	11,580
By Town & Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works	539	819	1,527	14,424	31,769	47,069
By Rural Sanitary Authorities	4	51	81	4	549	—
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	1,122	1,146	1,391	5,051	6,167	11,162
By Highway Boards & Road Trustees	—	—	—	1,276	418	
By Turnpike Trusts	—	—	—	136	52	—
For Bridges and Ferries	†	†	†	—	—	—
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities	49	52	41	254	407	508
By Burial Boards	7	12	16	216	515	539
By Parish Councils and Parish Meetings	—	—	—	—	—	146
From Church & Ecclesiastical Rates	—	—	—	358	68	50
By Harbour Authorities	360	431	433	2,582	3,907	5,137
By Pilotage Authorities	14	18	25	361	473	490
From Light Dues (Mercantile Marine Funds)	87	81	96	428	379	701
By other Authorities	61	90	78	211	169	519
Total Expenditure..	3,098	3,761	5,094	36,133	61,174	92,713

NOTE.—The Expenditure for Police and Education in Ireland is almost entirely defrayed out of the Imperial Taxes. * The figures for Scotland for 1867-68 and 1879-80 are partly estimated.

† Included with expenditure of Town and Municipal Authorities. ‡ Included in the expenditure of County Authorities.

Population, Number of Families and Inhabited Houses in each Division of the United Kingdom, as enumerated at each Census period since 1801.

25. (Compiled from McCulloch's "Statistical Account of the British Empire," and the various Census volumes for each Division of the Kingdom.)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

YEAR.	POPULATION.			Increase in Decennial Period.	Decrease in Decennial Period.	Number of Families.	Average Number of Persons in each Family.	Number of Inhabited Houses.
	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1801	4,254,735	4,037,801	8,892,536	.....	.....	1,896,723	4.60	1,575,923
1811	4,875,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	.....	2,142,147	4.74	1,797,504
1821	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,930	.....	2,493,423	4.81	2,088,156
1831	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	.....	2,911,374	4.77	2,481,544
1841	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	.....	Not stated.	Not stated.	2,943,945
1851	8,781,225	9,146,354	17,927,609	2,013,461	.....	3,712,290	4.83	3,278,039
1861	9,776,259	10,359,065	20,096,224	2,138,615	.....	4,491,524	4.47	3,739,505
1871	11,058,934	11,653,342	22,712,296	2,646,042	.....	5,049,016	4.50	4,259,117
1881	12,639,902	13,334,547	25,974,449	3,262,173	.....	5,633,192	4.61	4,881,519
1891	14,052,901	14,949,621	29,002,525	3,028,036	.....	6,131,001	4.73	5,451,497

SCOTLAND.

1801	739,001	869,329	1,608,420	.....	.....	364,079	4.42	294,553
1811	826,296	979,468	1,805,864	197,444	.....	402,068	4.49	304,093
1821	962,623	1,108,593	2,091,521	285,657	.....	447,960	4.67	341,474
1831	1,114,456	1,249,030	2,364,386	272,865	.....	502,301	4.71	369,393
1841	1,241,982	1,378,322	2,620,184	257,798	.....	550,428	4.76	.....
1851	1,375,479	1,513,363	2,888,742	263,558	.....	600,093	4.81	370,308
1861	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	.....	678,584	4.61	393,220
1871	1,603,143	1,756,375	3,360,018	297,724	.....	740,748	4.54	412,135
1881	1,799,475	1,938,098	3,735,573	375,555	.....	812,712	4.69	573,005
1891	1,942,717	2,082,030	4,025,647	390,074	.....	876,089	4.59	681,753

IRELAND.

1801	.....	.....	5,395,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	5,937,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,327	.....	.....	1,312,032	5.18	1,142,602
1831	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	.....	1,385,066	5.61	1,249,316
1841	4,041,049	4,155,548	8,196,597	429,196	.....	1,472,739	5.67	1,328,339
1851	3,212,523	3,361,755	6,574,278	.....	1,622,319	1,204,319	5.44	1,046,233
1861	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	.....	775,311	1,128,300	5.14	995,156
187	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	.....	386,590	1,067,593	5.07	961,390
1881	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,396	.....	237,541	995,074	5.20	914,108
1891	2,318,953	2,335,797	4,704,750	.....	470,086	932,113	5.05	870,578

† UNITED KINGDOM.

1801	.....	.....	15,895,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	17,907,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	10,174,868	10,718,776	20,893,644	.....	.....	4,253,415	4.91	3,572,232
1831	11,680,532	12,318,052	24,028,584	3,135,000	.....	4,799,241	5.01	4,100,753
1841	13,060,497	13,670,432	26,730,929	2,702,345	.....	Not stated.	Not stated.	.....
1851	13,369,227	14,021,402	27,390,629	659,700	.....	5,516,707	4.97	4,694,570
1861	14,063,477	14,864,008	28,927,485	1,536,866	.....	6,298,408	4.59	5,127,881
1871	15,301,830	16,182,331	31,484,661	2,557,176	.....	6,857,362	4.59	5,632,682
1881	16,972,654	17,912,194	34,884,848	3,400,187	.....	7,440,973	4.69	6,484,632
1891	18,314,571	19,418,351	37,732,922	2,848,074	.....	7,939,203	4.75	6,713,643

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are exclusive of the Army and Navy for the years up to 1831, inclusive.

* Approximate.

† Exclusive of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

‡ A different method of arriving at the number of houses in Scotland from that previously used was adopted in 1831. In that year and in 1891 every dwelling with a distinct outside entrance or with a door opening directly into a common stair was treated as a house.

Occupations of the People.—Number of Males and Females in the Population of England and Wales, of and above the age of 10 years, engaged in the principal Classes of Occupations in 1891.

26.

(Compiled from the Census Returns).

CLASSES OF OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.	Total
	No.	No.	No.
National & Local Government (Civil Service, Municipal & Parish Officials, Police, &c.)	129,260	16,040	144,300
Army and Navy (all branches at Home)	126,473		126,473
Professional Occupations:—			
Clerical, Legal, and Medical	126,184	965,211	1,91,395
Teachers and Students	131,069	217,025	348,084
Literary, Artists, Engineers, &c.	84,783	31,117	115,880
Domestic Offices or Services:—			
Indoor Domestic Servants	58,827	1,286,167	1,444,694
Charwomen; also Washing and Bathing Service.	6,512	290,054	296,666
All others	75,334	83,334	158,668
Commercial Occupations:—			
Merchants, Agents, &c.	69,634	2,119	71,753
Commercial Travellers	43,890	165	44,055
Commercial Clerks	2,9,370	17,869	247,239
All others, including Bank Officials, &c.	52,641	687	53,328
Engaged in conveyance:—			
Railway Officials and Servants	185,925	849	186,774
On Roads; including Cabmen, Carmen, Grooms, &c.	365,015	1,590	366,605
By Water; including Bargemen, Seamen, Dock and Wharf Labourers, &c.	207,191	1,222	208,413
Storage; including Warehousemen, Messengers, Porters, &c.	210,711	10,837	221,548
Agricultural Occupations:—			
Farmers, Graziers, &c.	1287,410	649	300,102
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants, &c.	709,283	24,150	733,433
Others, including Shepherds	53,670	167	53,837
Gardeners, Seedsmen, Woodmen, &c.	183,738	5,046	188,784
Gamekeepers, Drovers, Salesmen, and others engaged about Animals	25,223	651	26,574
Fishermen	24,896	330	25,226
Industrial Classes: viz., Workers and Dealers in—			
Books, Prints, and Maps	121,572	23,735	145,307
Machines; including Engine Makers, Fitters, Boiler Makers, &c.	205,608	2,468	210,974
Tools	42,272	9,664	51,936
Watches, Arms, Surgical and other Implements, Musical Instruments, &c.	72,847	6,774	79,321
Houses—Carpenters and Joiners	220,661	348	221,009
Bricklayers and Masons	214,974	189	215,163
All others, including Painters, Plumbers, Plasterers, &c.	245,401	1,311	246,714
Furniture and Fittings; including Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Gasfitters, &c.	104,901	14,345	119,246
Decorations; including Carvers, Gilders, Picture Dealers, &c.	16,045	5,405	20,450
Carriages; including Carriage Makers, Cycle Makers, Wheelwrights, &c.	80,255	1,204	81,459
Saddlers and Harness, &c., Makers	24,378	2,943	27,321
Ships and Boats	70,291	225	70,517
Drugs, Chemicals, Explosives, &c.	43,547	7,505	51,052
Tobacco and Pipes	14,574	16,567	31,141
Board and Lodging; (Coffee, Eating, or Lodging House, and Hotel Keepers, Publicans, &c.)	68,632	72,094	140,726
Spirituous Drinks; Brewers, Beersellers, Wine and Spirit Agents, &c.	63,301	7,839	70,930
Food and Provisional—Dealers, &c., in	467,114	119,219	586,333
Textile Fabrics—Wool and Worsted	119,057	135,488	254,545
Cotton and Flax	383,485	373,895	657,380
All others; including Drapers, Dyers, &c.	118,016	118,638	236,654
Dress; including Tailors, Milliners, Shoe Makers, &c.	408,392	691,441	1,099,833
Animal Substances; including Tanners, Curriers, Soap Makers, Brush Makers, &c.	58,388	18,178	76,566
Vegetable Substances; including workers, &c., in Oils, Gums, Resins, Cane, Straw, &c.	36,492	9,393	45,885
Wood and Bark; Sawyers, Turners, Coopers, &c.	72,684	3,871	76,555
Paper—Paper Makers, Stationers, Bag Makers, &c.	34,767	39,477	74,244
Miners—Coal and Ironstone Miners	532,001	3,340	535,341
All Others	24,915	1,281	26,296
Coal Dealers, Coal Porters, Gas Works Service, &c.	77,309	1,628	78,937
Stone; Clay; also Road Making—including Quarrymen, Brick Makers, Road Labourers, Platelayers, &c.	207,229	2,743	209,972
Earthenware and Glass Workers and Dealers	63,606	26,401	90,007
Iron and Steel Workers—Blacksmiths, Nail Makers, Ironmongers, &c.	389,112	11,081	390,193
Workers, &c., in other metals (except Gold and Silver)	126,422	50,128	146,550
General Shopkeepers, Dealers, Costermongers, &c.	80,137	43,859	124,016
General Labourers	594,128	1,947	596,075
Other special occupations	56,889	8,397	65,286
Indefinite Occupations:—“Artisans,” “Mechanics,” “Engine Drivers” (not Railway), “Machinist,” &c.	171,134	37,896	209,030
Of unclassified or no occupation	1,708,713	17,445,660	9,154,373
Total numbers of 10 years of age and above	10,591,967	11,461,890	22,053,857
Children under 10	3,460,934	3,487,734	6,948,668
Total Population of England and Wales	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525

* Including Nuns, Nurses, Midwives, &c.

† Including male relatives living with the Farmer or Grazier (and described as Farmer's or Grazier's Son, &c.), and therefore presumably engaged in Agriculture.

‡ There were 4,916,649 married women in England and Wales at the time of the census. Allowing for those assisting generally in their husbands' business, &c. (and who therefore appear under specified occupations in the above table), this number—7,445,660—would include over 4,000,000 “wives,” for the most part employed in domestic duties.

Population.—Estimated Population of each Division of the United Kingdom at the middle of each of the undermentioned years. (In Thousands—000's omitted.)

27.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.	YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.		Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.
1840	15,781	2,601	8,156	26,487	1886	27,523	3,885	4,906	86,314
1845	16,739	2,742	8,295	27,776	1887	27,828	3,914	4,857	86,599
1850	17,778	2,873	6,878	27,524	1888	28,136	3,944	4,801	86,851
1855	18,829	2,978	6,015	27,822	1889	28,448	3,973	4,757	87,178
1860	19,902	3,055	5,821	28,773	1890	28,764	4,003	4,718	87,485
1865	21,145	3,185	5,595	29,925	1891	29,082	4,033	4,681	87,796
1870	22,501	3,337	5,419	31,257	1892	29,402	4,063	4,638	88,103
1875	24,045	3,515	5,279	32,839	1893	29,725	4,094	4,615	88,434
1880	25,714	3,706	5,203	34,623	1894	30,052	4,125	4,601	88,778
1881	26,046	3,742	5,146	34,934	1895	30,383	4,156	4,575	89,114
1882	26,335	3,771	5,101	35,207	1896	30,717	4,187	4,560	89,464
1883	26,627	3,799	5,024	35,450	1897	31,055	4,218	4,552	89,825
1884	26,922	3,827	4,975	35,724	1898	31,397	4,250	4,542	90,189
1885	27,221	3,856	4,939	36,016					

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and excess of Births over Deaths, in each Division of the United Kingdom, from 1885 to 1897, inclusive; with annual averages for each quinquennial period from 1855-59 to 1880-84, so far as the particulars can be stated.

28.

(Compiled from various Numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Registrar-General for England and Wales.)

AVERAGE OF AGE OF	ENGLAND AND WALES.				*SCOTLAND.			
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Living Births.	Number of Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Living Births.	Number of Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1855-59.	158,868	660,186	425,292	234,894	20,529	101,829	61,538	40,291
1860-64.	170,358	712,166	452,754	259,412	21,472	108,315	68,668	39,647
1865-69.	181,267	766,105	487,624	278,481	22,733	113,990	71,259	42,731
1870-74.	196,132	820,171	508,325	311,846	25,262	118,791	76,897	42,894
1875-79.	193,915	879,814	524,678	355,136	25,249	125,887	75,995	49,892
1880-84.	200,860	890,355	518,208	372,147	26,016	128,103	74,635	51,468
YEAR.								
1885.	197,745	894,270	522,750	371,520	25,304	126,100	74,607	51,493
1886.	196,071	908,866	537,276	366,590	24,515	127,890	73,640	54,250
1887.	200,513	886,331	530,758	355,573	24,876	124,418	74,546	49,872
1888.	203,821	879,868	510,971	368,897	25,305	123,269	71,174	52,095
1889.	213,865	885,944	518,353	367,591	26,344	122,783	73,238	49,545
1890.	223,028	869,937	562,248	307,689	27,469	121,526	79,004	42,522
1891.	226,526	914,157	587,925	326,232	27,969	125,956	83,573	42,413
1892.	227,136	897,957	559,684	338,273	28,670	125,043	75,545	49,498
1893.	213,689	914,542	563,958	344,584	27,145	127,110	79,670	47,440
1894.	226,449	890,289	498,827	391,462	27,604	124,367	71,113	53,254
1895.	227,865	921,860	563,758	353,102	28,422	126,494	81,852	44,642
1896.	242,764	915,309	526,727	388,582	30,256	129,153	70,634	58,519
1897.	248,843	921,104	541,426	379,678	30,966	128,223	79,061	49,762
AVERAGE OF AGE OF								
1865-69.	29,156	†145,458	91,408	54,050	233,156	1,025,553	640,291	375,262
1870-74.	27,132	147,355	93,298	54,057	248,526	1,066,817	678,020	408,297
1875-79.	24,737	137,579	97,740	39,839	243,901	1,143,280	698,413	444,867
1880-84.	21,634	122,724	92,905	29,759	248,519	1,139,182	685,808	453,374
YEAR.								
1885.	21,177	115,951	90,712	25,239	244,226	1,136,321	688,069	448,252
1886.	20,594	113,927	87,292	26,635	241,180	1,145,683	698,208	447,475
1887.	20,945	112,400	88,585	23,815	246,339	1,123,149	693,889	429,260
1888.	20,060	109,557	85,868	23,689	249,186	1,112,694	668,013	444,681
1889.	21,521	107,841	82,908	24,933	261,730	1,116,568	674,439	442,069
1890.	20,990	105,254	85,850	19,404	271,487	1,096,717	727,102	369,615
1891.	21,475	108,116	85,999	22,117	275,970	1,148,259	757,497	390,762
1892.	21,530	104,234	90,044	14,190	277,335	1,127,234	725,273	401,961
1893.	21,714	106,082	82,821	23,261	267,548	1,147,734	732,449	415,285
1894.	21,602	105,354	83,523	21,826	275,655	1,120,010	683,468	466,542
1895.	23,120	106,113	84,395	21,718	279,407	1,154,467	735,005	419,462
1896.	23,055	107,641	75,700	31,941	296,075	1,152,103	673,061	479,042
1897.	22,841	106,664	83,835	22,829	302,650	1,156,591	704,322	452,269

* The Registration Act for Scotland came into operation on the 1st of January, 1855.

† The Registration Act for Ireland came into force on the 1st January, 1864.

Foreign Born Population.—Statement showing the number of Foreigners enumerated in the United Kingdom at the Census of 1891, compared with the numbers enumerated in 1881 and 1871, distinguishing their Nationalities.

(Compiled from the Census volumes for the respective years.)

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.	1871.	1881.			1891.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
German Empire	35,141	25,742	14,629	40,371	32,408	21,183	53,591
France	19,618	8,694	7,500	16,194	10,779	11,696	22,475
Russia (including Poland)	9,974	9,313	5,958	15,271	27,278	20,418	47,696
Italy	5,973	5,911	1,283	7,194	8,057	2,864	10,921
Holland	6,504	3,304	2,305	5,609	3,909	2,806	6,715
Switzerland	3,545	2,322	2,100	4,422	3,510	3,594	7,104
*Scandinavia	8,978	8,220	1,451	9,671	13,914	2,623	16,542
Belgium	2,706	1,543	1,096	2,639	2,123	2,026	4,149
Austria-Hungary	2,112	2,486	662	3,148	3,941	1,975	5,916
Spain	1,685	1,248	875	1,623	1,593	784	2,377
United States	9,467	10,457	9,557	20,014	11,137	11,701	22,838
"America"	†3,551	†2,514	†2,623	†5,137	†2,462	†2,509	†5,061
Other Countries	4,745	3,086	1,261	4,347	7,741	6,397	14,138
Total	118,979	84,840	50,800	135,640	128,852	90,671	219,523

* Including Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

† Simply described as born in "America," but the larger proportion believed to have been born in the United States.

Alien Immigrants.—Statement showing the number of Aliens arriving in the United Kingdom from Continental ports (according to the *Alien Lists obtained under Act 6. Will. IV., cap. 11.) during each of the years from 1891 to 1897, and the first ten months of 1898, distinguishing the Nationalities of those not stated in the lists to be en route to America or other destinations.

(Compiled from the Board of Trade Returns and Reports on Emigration and Immigration.)

	NUMBERS ARRIVING IN							First ten Months of 1898.
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
Numbers stated in the Alien Lists (obtained from the Masters of vessels bringing Immigrants from Continental ports) to be en route for America or other places out of the United Kingdom*	†98,705	†93,801	†79,518	†35,511	†44,637	†40,036	†32,221	¶ 29,114
Numbers of Immigrants not stated in the *Alien Lists to be en route to America or other places:								
Russians and Poles	12,607	7,538	7,721	7,246	10,033	12,516	14,550	} ¶ 34,931
Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes	4,647	4,367	4,597	4,139	3,670	4,416	4,586	
Germans	5,817	5,765	6,562	5,817	5,291	5,130	5,105	
Dutch	911	839	880	1,098	1,261	1,493	1,456	
French	1,453	910	977	819	627	863	962	
Italians	734	783	641	650	653	733	848	
Belgians			468	433	433	524	549	
Austrians & Hungarians			785	790	772	1,133	1,190	
Swiss			86	84	61	96	72	
Other Nationalities			882	990	961	945	1,168	
Total	†28,270	†22,137	†23,599	†22,066	†23,762	†27,849	†30,436	
Seamen (Nationality not distinguished in Returns) ..	†9,797	†10,349	†9,589	†9,634	†9,602	†10,337	†10,582	¶ 10,343
[These Seamen are all supposed to come to this Country to embark as crews of ships leaving British ports. They are stated to be mainly of Scandinavian origin.]								
Grand Total	†136,772	†126,287	†112,706	†67,211	†78,001	†78,222	†73,289	¶ 74,388

* Alien Lists are received from all the principal ports at which immigrants arrive in the United Kingdom from the Continent, but the lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, Newhaven, and Southampton, include only deck passengers and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† Excluding arrivals at Newhaven, from which port complete returns were not obtained until 1893. The numbers arriving at Newhaven in 1897 (excluded above in order that the figures may be comparative for the complete years) were, Aliens without through tickets to America, 8,365; Seamen, 180; Aliens en route to America or other destinations, nil.

¶ Of this number, 17,987 were men, 8,584 women, and 3,915 children.

¶ Including arrivals at Newhaven.

Emigration.—Number of Passengers leaving the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in each year since 1876, distinguishing the destinations of those of British origin; also Number of Irish Emigrants, and total Number of Immigrants from places out of Europe in each of the same years; with Annual Averages for each quinquennial period from 1856-60 to 1871-75.

31.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports to the Board of Trade on Emigration and Immigration, &c.)

Ann. Av.	Total Emigrants of all Nationalities. †	Total Emigrants of British origin.	DESTINATIONS OF BRITISH EMIGRANTS.				Proportion of British Emigrants to Population of the United Kingdom.	Number of Irish Emigrants of all origin included in column No. 2.	Total Immigrants of all Nationalities from places out of Europe.
			United States.	British North America.	Australia and New Zealand.	All Other Places.			
1856-60	150,460	123,497	74,956	7,968	37,136	3,437	0·43	63,012	—*
1861-65	171,089	143,559	93,208	9,548	37,268	3,535	0·48	83,699	—*
1866-70	222,425	170,307	133,317	16,514	16,204	4,772	0·56	80,017	—*
1871-75	254,617	193,907	134,853	22,283	27,882	8,889	0·60	65,893	84,556
Years.									
1876 ...	138,222	109,469	54,554	9,335	32,196	13,384	0·33	25,976	93,557
1877 ...	119,971	95,195	45,481	7,720	30,138	11,866	0·28	22,831	81,848
1878 ...	147,663	112,902	54,694	10,662	36,470	11,077	0·33	29,492	77,951
1879 ...	217,163	164,274	91,806	17,952	40,969	18,557	0·48	41,296	53,973
1880 ...	332,294	227,542	166,570	20,902	24,184	15,886	0·66	93,641	68,316
1881 ...	392,514	243,002	176,104	23,912	22,682	20,304	0·70	76,200	77,105
1882 ...	418,298	279,366	181,903	40,441	37,289	19,733	0·79	84,132	82,804
1883 ...	397,157	320,118	191,573	44,185	71,264	13,096	0·90	105,743	100,503
1884 ...	303,901	242,179	155,280	31,134	44,255	11,510	0·68	72,566	123,466
1885 ...	264,385	207,644	137,687	19,838	39,395	10,724	0·58	60,017	113,549
1886 ...	330,801	232,900	152,710	24,745	43,076	12,369	0·64	61,276	108,879
1887 ...	396,494	281,487	201,526	32,025	34,183	13,753	0·77	78,901	119,013
1888 ...	398,494	279,923	195,986	34,853	31,127	17,962	0·76	73,233	128,879
1889 ...	342,641	253,795	168,771	28,269	28,294	28,461	0·68	64,923	147,398
1890 ...	315,980	218,116	152,413	22,520	21,179	22,004	0·58	57,484	155,910
1891 ...	334,543	218,507	156,395	21,578	19,547	20,987	0·58	58,436	161,369
1892 ...	321,397	210,042	150,039	23,254	15,950	20,799	0·55	52,402	143,747
1893 ...	307,633	208,314	148,949	24,732	11,203	23,930	0·54	52,132	141,054
1894 ...	226,827	156,030	104,001	17,459	10,917	23,663	0·40	42,008	185,799
1895 ...	271,772	185,131	126,502	16,622	10,567	31,490	0·47	54,349	175,674
1896 ...	241,952	161,925	98,921	15,267	10,354	37,383	0·41	42,222	159,913
1897 ...	218,280	134,460	85,324	15,571	12,061	38,504	0·37	35,678	115,514

* Not ascertained before 1870.

† Including Foreigners and others whose Nationalities were not distinguished.

‡ Of these 95,221 were of British origin.

§ 83,522 being males, and 62,938 females.

Education.—Estimated Total Number of Children of School Age in England and Wales and in Scotland in 1897, with the Number and Percentage of such Children borne on the Registers of Public Elementary Schools.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales and Scotland.)

Ages.	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	Estimated Total Number of Children.	Number of Children on Registers.	Percentage.	Estimated Total Number of Children.	Number of Children on Registers.	Percentage.
5 to 6	730,904	564,930	77·3	103,987	51,033	49·1
6 ,, 7	728,062	598,463	82·2	101,899	50,730	79·2
7 ,, 8	723,936	603,236	83·3	99,345	58,208	88·8
8 ,, 9	718,678	599,924	83·5	98,460	54,416	90·8
9 ,, 10	712,336	611,792	85·9	97,291	59,692	92·2
10 ,, 11	705,004	605,507	85·9	98,026	59,846	91·1
11 ,, 12	696,689	577,901	82·9	93,658	56,754	92·6
12 ,, 13	687,327	494,688	72·0	94,924	73,357	77·3
13 ,, 14	676,819	205,846	30·4	92,300	41,401	44·6
TOTAL	6,379,845	4,862,287	76·2	880,990	690,447	78·4

Education, Great Britain.— Statistics respecting Schools inspected in Great Britain; Accommodation, Children present at inspection, and Average attendance, &c., at Day Schools, in the under-mentioned years.

33. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom" and Reports of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales and Scotland.)

Years.	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be Accommodated.	Average Number of Children in Attendance.			Proportion of Average Attendance to Population.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	In England & Wales. Per cent.	In Scotland. Per cent.
1860	7,272	1,320,248	495,089	389,145	884,234	8.85*	
1865	8,438	1,677,808	603,885	453,860	1,057,745	4.38*	
1870	10,949	2,215,235	832,833	620,698	1,453,531	5.64*	
1875	16,957	3,636,114	1,200,162	975,370	2,175,522	7.8	8.9
1880	20,670	4,842,807	1,698,695	1,456,839	3,155,534	10.8	11.0
1881	21,136	5,002,116	1,757,537	1,515,964	3,273,501	11.0	11.0
1882	21,362	5,157,406	1,838,308	1,598,108	3,436,416	11.4	11.1
1883	21,630	5,304,144	1,900,427	1,659,924	3,560,351	11.7	11.3
1884	21,892	5,482,410	1,977,566	1,743,800	3,721,366	12.1	11.6
1885	21,976	5,658,819	2,030,786	1,796,194	3,826,980	12.3	11.7
1886	22,114	5,836,697	2,078,543	1,836,772	3,915,315	12.3	12.1
1887	22,265	5,956,976	2,130,103	1,889,013	4,019,116	12.5	12.3
1888	22,320	6,048,851	2,174,214	1,936,902	4,111,206	12.6	12.3
1889	22,426	6,146,526	2,209,333	1,976,392	4,185,725	12.7	12.3
1890	22,495	6,254,150	2,228,009	2,002,598	4,230,607	12.9	12.8
1891	22,613	6,380,936	2,255,778	2,082,543	4,288,321	12.9	13.3
1892	22,545	6,429,486	2,310,616	2,098,836	4,409,452	13.2	13.3
1893	22,581	6,500,414	2,420,485	2,222,396	4,642,881	13.8	13.3
1894	22,768	6,603,188	2,493,824	2,299,452	4,793,276	14.1	13.7
1895	22,773	6,726,414	2,544,914	2,355,421	4,900,335	14.2	13.8
1896	22,931	6,896,822	2,600,983	2,414,862	5,015,845	14.4	14.2
1897	23,044	7,059,968	2,638,142	2,455,790	5,093,932	14.5	14.4

* For Great Britain.

Education, Ireland.— Number of Primary Schools in operation in Ireland in each of the undermentioned years; with the Number of Pupils on the Rolls and in average attendance, and the Expenditure from Government Grants and Rates.

34. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the Reports of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.)

Years.	Number of Schools in operation.	Religious Denominations of Pupils on the Rolls.					Average Number of Pupils in attendance.	Expenditure from Government Grants and Rates.
		Protestant Episcopal.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Denominations.	Total.		
1870	6,506	74,237	110,189	807,330	7,243	998,999	359,199	399,475*
1875	7,267	89,907	111,132	798,024	8,008	1,011,799	389,961	595,393†
1880	7,590	102,218	115,629	855,057	10,116	1,083,020	468,557	707,458‡
1881	7,648	101,401	113,242	841,184	10,432	1,066,259	453,567	709,661‡
1882	7,705	103,221	113,632	855,524	10,921	1,083,298	469,192	718,908‡
1883	7,752	104,856	113,087	861,771	11,422	1,081,136	467,704	730,973‡
1884	7,832	108,205	113,202	865,280	12,392	1,039,079	492,928	788,969‡
1885	7,936	107,996	112,827	842,393	12,389	1,075,604	502,454	835,363‡
1886	8,024	109,571	111,625	837,212	13,383	1,071,791	490,484	886,051‡
1887	8,112	109,630	112,461	836,161	13,516	1,071,768	515,388	911,792‡
1888	8,196	109,687	111,072	826,181	13,965	1,060,895	493,883	902,333‡
1889	8,251	111,536	111,624	815,568	14,671	1,053,399	507,866	902,391‡
1890	8,293	111,467	110,666	799,795	15,174	1,037,102	489,144	955,976‡
1891	8,346	110,883	109,987	785,445	16,046	1,022,361	506,336	969,445‡
1892	8,403	114,173	111,404	777,678	16,369	1,019,624	495,254	1,108,753‡
1893	8,459	117,828	114,039	783,406	16,924	1,032,287	527,060	1,193,029‡
1894	8,505	120,892	114,913	774,221	18,255	1,028,281	525,547	1,220,666‡
1895	8,557	121,415	114,245	704,413	18,335	1,018,408	519,515	1,275,074‡
1896	8,606	§ 93,031	§ 87,296	§ 614,525	§ 14,087	§ 808,939	534,957	1,330,692‡
1897	8,631	§ 91,967	§ 86,782	§ 606,121	§ 14,102	§ 798,972	521,141	1,311,070‡

NOTE.—The total expenditure upon Primary Education in Ireland in 1877-98 may be estimated at about £1,402,000, exclusive of the cost of building, repairing, and enlarging School Houses, which is defrayed by the Public Works Department.

* Year ended 31st December. † For the 12 months ended 31st March in the year following that against which the figures are placed. ‡ The religious denominations of 4,128 scholars was not stated in 1875. § These figures are not properly comparable with those given for years prior to 1896, the basis upon which the returns of pupils on the rolls are made having been considerably altered in that year.

Education.—Number of Annual Grant Schools Inspected in England and Wales in the year 1896-97, classified according to the Denominations of the Schools; with particulars as to Accommodation, Average Attendance, and Payments from Parliamentary Grants, &c. (From the Report of the Committee of Council on Education, England & Wales, 1897-98.)

Denominations.	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be accommodated.	Average number of Children in Attendance	Amount paid out of Parliamentary Grants.		Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in Average Attendance.
				£	s. d.	
Church of England Schools	11,817	2,759,670	1,871,773	1,780,249	2 0 4½	
Wesleyan Schools	457	182,946	125,171	119,026	2 0 0½	
Roman Catholic Schools	1,017	380,849	240,784	223,091	1 18 ½	
British and other Schools	1,143	353,125	234,268	224,645	2 3 3¼	
School Board Schools	5,524	2,538,609	2,016,547	1,992,728	2 13 2½	
Total	19,958	6,215,199	4,488,543	4,339,739	2 6 1¼	

Cost of Education.—Receipts and Expenditure of Inspected Schools in Great Britain in each year since 1883; with the Average Expenditure per Child in each of the same years. (Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Committee of Council on Education.)

Year.	SOURCES OF RECEIPTS.						Total.	Total Expenditure.	Receipts from Government Grants and School Board Rates per Child.			Average Expenditure per Child.		
	Government Grants.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence, &c.	School Board Rates.	Endowments and other Sources.	£			s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£			£	£	£	£	£	
1883.	2,770,185	746,285	1,886,327	1,037,655	295,397	6,735,849	6,717,975	1 1 5	1 17 9	1 18 0				
1884.	2,902,260	762,645	1,971,222	1,127,463	300,325	7,063,915	7,070,809	1 1 8	1 17 0	1 18 0				
1885.	3,136,002	786,852	2,014,674	1,347,087	324,915	7,609,530	7,578,022	1 3 5	1 19 7	1 19 7				
1886.	3,285,916	772,577	2,046,091	1,396,680	339,311	7,840,575	7,847,304	1 3 11	2 0 1	2 0 1				
1887.	3,408,729	773,256	2,057,970	1,428,342	364,562	8,032,859	8,039,487	1 4 1	2 0 0	2 0 0				
1888.	3,520,119	774,810	2,091,939	1,478,847	369,897	8,241,612	8,247,037	1 4 4	2 0 1	2 0 1				
1889.	3,655,367	779,132	2,138,264	1,483,702	394,759	8,451,224	8,417,030	1 4 7	2 0 3	2 0 3				
1890.	3,885,490	786,054	2,092,721	1,565,003	384,014	8,713,282	8,694,021	1 5 9	2 1 1	2 1 1				
1891.	4,112,370	807,182	1,978,034	1,720,874	396,278	9,014,738	9,018,340	1 7 2	2 2 1	2 2 1				
1892.	4,817,915	827,879	1,294,332	1,966,576	402,532	9,300,234	9,456,358	1 10 9	2 2 11	2 2 11				
1893.	6,220,035	839,990	340,172	1,995,916	*475,971	9,872,084	9,921,148	1 15 5	2 2 9	2 2 9				
1894.	6,852,093	837,741	312,228	2,035,125	*524,210	10,561,397	10,523,583	1 17 1	2 3 11	2 3 11				
1895.	7,119,643	867,474	305,228	2,278,881	*554,350	11,123,576	11,128,855	1 18 4	2 5 5	2 5 5				
1896.	7,382,081	888,856	353,619	2,545,794	*521,221	11,691,571	11,754,848	1 19 7	2 6 10	2 6 10				
1897.	7,620,003	883,734	328,736	2,719,340	*565,122	12,116,935	12,241,293	2 0 7	2 8 1	2 8 1				

* Including grants from the Science and Art Department.

† The figures in these two columns are a little in excess of the true averages, as they are based upon the income and expenditure of Day and Evening Schools and the attendance in Day Schools only.

School Boards.—Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities for Loans of School Boards in England and Wales and Scotland in each of the years from 1883 to 1897 inclusive.

37. Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales, and of the Accountant to the Scotch Education Department, &c.)

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES.*			SCOTLAND. †			GREAT BRITAIN. ‡		
	Income. †	Expenditure. ‡	Loans outstanding.	Income. †	Expenditure. ‡	Loans outstanding.	Income. †	Expenditure. ‡	Loans outstanding.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883.	4,451,060	4,530,242	13,666,488	1,172,491	1,118,077	2,470,384	5,623,551	5,648,319	16,136,892
1884.	5,205,075	5,131,376	14,837,726	1,224,719	1,205,444	2,584,109	6,429,794	6,336,820	17,421,835
1885.	5,628,614	5,594,158	16,036,090	1,242,436	1,253,831	2,686,434	6,871,050	6,847,989	18,722,524
1886.	5,396,902	5,408,645	16,745,563	1,341,262	1,328,425	2,835,256	6,738,164	6,737,070	19,580,617
1887.	5,270,717	5,205,902	17,158,153	1,426,905	1,406,044	2,993,299	6,697,622	6,612,006	20,151,452
1888.	5,383,810	5,343,636	17,549,267	1,439,703	1,474,579	3,125,236	6,823,513	6,818,215	20,674,503
1889.	5,708,869	5,612,123	18,138,119	1,474,785	1,447,885	3,173,418	7,183,654	7,060,008	21,311,537
1890.	5,986,484	6,009,641	18,518,698	1,548,859	1,498,546	3,324,435	7,535,243	7,508,007	21,843,193
1891.	6,630,556	6,554,256	19,138,853	1,652,691	1,651,490	3,430,827	8,289,247	8,205,746	22,575,680
1892.	7,258,740	7,134,388	20,034,632	1,713,357	1,677,929	3,548,559	8,972,097	8,312,317	23,583,191
1893.	7,889,028	7,796,812	20,993,367	1,779,907	1,830,958	3,655,491	9,668,935	9,627,770	24,653,888
1894.	8,796,195	8,688,756	22,532,550	1,905,971	1,913,185	3,806,214	10,702,166	10,601,941	26,338,764
1895.	9,510,458	9,434,029	24,376,418	2,089,150	2,064,729	4,005,335	11,599,600	11,498,758	28,381,753
1896.	10,447,971	10,149,341	26,255,385	2,102,933	2,160,948	4,137,947	12,550,904	12,310,289	30,393,332
1897.	10,072,518	10,092,054	27,176,525	2,290,959	2,241,723	4,361,794	12,363,477	12,333,777	31,538,319

* Years ended 29th of September. † Years ended 15th of May. ‡ Including Loans raised. † For twelve months ended in each year. ‡ Including Repayment of Loans and Interest.

Paupers and Poor Relief.—Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief, and Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland in each of the 38. undermentioned Years and Periods.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade, of the Local Government Boards for England and Ireland, and of the Scotch Board of Supervision, &c.)

A.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Adult Able-bodied, exclusive of Vagrants.	All Other.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
<i>Annual Average of—</i>	No.	No.	No.	Percent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	148,097	748,725	896,822	4.7	5,846,054	6 10 8	0 6 1
1860-64	168,674	779,887	948,561	4.7	6,052,370	6 7 8	0 5 11
1865-69	158,454	808,621	967,075	4.5	6,967,096	7 4 10	0 6 6
1870-74	147,020	804,679	951,699	4.2	7,779,112	8 3 6	0 6 9
1875-79	98,215	654,761	752,976	3.1	7,548,568	10 0 6	0 6 2
1880-84	103,804	683,814	787,618	3.0	8,221,092	10 8 11	0 6 4
1885-89	99,974	688,383	788,357	2.9	8,354,379	10 11 11	0 6 1
1890-94	96,076	669,206	765,282	2.6	8,963,272	11 14 3	0 6 2
<i>Years (ended Lady Day)—</i>							
1892	92,465	652,292	744,757	2.6	8,847,678	11 17 7	0 6 1
1893	100,018	658,758	758,776	2.6	9,217,514	12 2 11	0 6 3
1894	105,213	682,720	787,933	2.6	9,673,505	12 5 6	0 6 6
1895	104,789	692,124	796,913	2.6	9,866,605	12 7 7	0 6 6
1896	105,270	710,749	816,019	2.7	10,215,974	12 10 5	0 6 8
1897	101,829	713,058	814,887	2.6	10,432,189	12 16 0	0 6 1
1898	100,446	713,540	813,986	2.6	*	*	*

B.—SCOTLAND.

	Registered and Casual Poor.	Dependents.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
<i>Annual Average of—</i>	No.	No.	No.	Percent.	£ <td>£ s. d.</td> <td>£ s. d.</td>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	84,117	38,441	122,558	4.2	635,115	5 3 8	0 4 2
1860-64	82,050	43,288	125,338	4.2	714,511	5 14 0	0 4 8
1865-69	81,772	49,237	131,009	4.3	832,702	6 7 1	0 5 3
1870-74	77,902	45,511	123,413	3.7	855,853	6 18 8	0 5 0
1875-79	66,062	37,114	103,176	2.9	864,841	8 7 8	0 4 10
1880-84	63,969	36,328	100,317	2.7	895,961	8 18 8	0 4 9
1885-89	61,635	35,048	96,683	2.4	887,085	9 3 6	0 4 6
1890-94	60,101	32,446	92,547	2.3	906,646	9 15 11	0 4 6
<i>Years (ended 14th May)—</i>							
1892	59,454	32,120	91,574	2.3	912,838	9 19 4	0 4 6
1893	59,732	32,081	91,813	2.2	926,544	10 1 10	0 4 6
1894	60,960	32,533	93,493	2.3	1,956,815	10 4 3	0 4 8
1895	62,116	33,305	95,421	2.3	1,994,014	10 8 4	0 4 10
1896	63,607	34,383	97,990	2.3	1,037,931	10 11 10	0 5 0
1897	64,642	34,614	99,256	2.4	1,068,214	10 13 3	0 5 0
1898	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

C.—IRELAND.

	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
<i>Annual Average of—</i>	No.	No.	No.	Percent.	£ <td>£ s. d.</td> <td>£ s. d.</td>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	61,393	1,307	62,700	1.0	659,561	10 10 5	0 2 3
1860-64	49,335	4,588	53,923	0.9	639,594	11 17 3	0 2 3
1865-69	53,413	12,727	66,140	1.1	766,069	11 11 8	0 2 8
1870-74	47,767	24,610	72,377	1.3	861,369	11 18 0	0 3 2
1875-79	46,249	32,615	78,865	1.5	951,483	12 1 4	0 3 6
1880-84	52,145	56,227	108,372	2.1	1,128,620	10 8 3	0 4 5
1885-89	46,627	64,616	111,243	2.3	1,053,994	9 9 6	0 4 4
1890-94	42,305	60,614	102,919	2.2	1,041,802	10 2 5	0 4 5
<i>Years (ended Lady Day)—</i>							
1892	41,629	61,975	103,604	2.2	1,054,400	10 3 7	0 4 6
1893	41,353	58,820	100,173	2.2	1,037,963	10 7 3	0 4 6
1894	41,994	57,869	99,863	2.2	1,044,927	10 9 3	0 4 6
1895	41,903	57,383	99,286	2.2	1,049,724	10 11 5	0 4 7
1896	41,181	56,463	97,649	2.1	1,056,276	10 16 4	0 4 7
1897	41,723	54,419	96,142	2.1	1,049,842	10 18 5	0 4 7
1898	42,639	57,091	99,730	2.2	*	*	*

* Cannot be given.

† Total Poor Law expenditure not defrayed out of Loans.

Criminal Offenders.—Number committed for Trial, Convicted, and Acquitted in each Division of the United Kingdom in each year from 1890 to 1897, inclusive; with the Annual Average in each quinquennial period from 1860-64 to 1885-89.

39. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	† Con- victed.	* Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	* Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	* Ac- quit- ted.
Av. of	18,930	14,357	4,544	3,352	2,404	872	5,760	3,266	2,470	28,042	20,087	7,886
1860-4	19,369	14,515	4,823	3,264	2,448	793	4,364	2,531	1,809	26,997	19,494	7,425
1870-4	15,747	11,672	4,084	2,935	2,237	666	4,514	2,556	1,879	23,196	16,465	6,579
1875-9	15,888	12,018	3,831	2,779	2,120	631	4,162	2,325	1,824	22,829	16,469	6,286
1880-4	14,776	11,350	3,386	2,535	1,964	564	4,056	2,124	1,837	21,367	15,438	5,787
1885-9	13,340	10,287	3,001	2,386	1,845	523	2,588	1,410	1,075	18,314	13,542	4,599
Year.												
1890	11,974	9,242	2,670	2,312	1,825	476	2,061	1,198	817	16,347	12,260	3,963
1891	11,095	9,055	2,585	2,354	1,823	484	2,112	1,255	792	16,161	12,133	3,861
1892	12,216	9,607	2,567	2,252	1,778	491	2,031	1,196	765	16,499	12,581	3,823
1893	12,296	9,797	2,550	2,394	1,903	462	2,339	1,378	893	17,020	13,078	3,905
1894	12,155	9,634	2,464	2,371	1,937	425	2,403	1,469	868	16,934	13,040	3,757
1895	11,621	9,169	2,397	2,027	1,652	371	1,775	1,096	663	15,423	11,917	3,431
1896	11,214	8,856	2,317	2,120	1,704	393	2,055	1,310	722	15,889	11,870	3,432
1897	11,342	8,991	2,302	2,202	1,796	393	1,885	1,242	620	15,429	12,029	3,314

* Exclusive of persons found and detained as insane, but inclusive of persons discharged without trial.
† Exclusive of persons outlawed.

Police.—Strength of the Police Force in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned Years.

40. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Strength of Police Force in			Years (con- tinued).	Strength of Police Force in		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1870.....	26,441	2,967	14,007	1889.....	37,957	4,038	13,951
1875.....	29,460	3,075	12,352	1890.....	39,221	4,103	13,921
1880.....	31,488	3,484	12,579	1891.....	39,673	4,223	13,840
1883.....	34,438	3,659	15,819	1892.....	40,596	4,400	13,630
1884.....	34,999	3,747	14,902	1893.....	41,164	4,488	13,463
1885.....	35,608	3,782	14,134	1894.....	40,609	4,525	13,331
1886.....	36,447	3,824	13,957	1895.....	40,906	4,583	13,187
1887.....	36,912	3,892	13,977	1896.....	41,560	4,598	13,141
1888.....	37,296	3,986	13,984	1897.....	42,140	4,707	12,900

Army.—Average Strength of the Regular Army at Home and Abroad in each of the undermentioned years.

41. (Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the General Annual Returns of the British Army.)

Years.	OFFICERS.			NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER AND MEN.			OFFICERS AND MEN.		
	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.
1865.....	4,457	6,372	10,829	80,045	118,003	198,048	84,502	124,375	208,877
1870.....	4,822	4,805	9,627	84,848	85,969	170,817	89,670	90,774	180,444
1875.....	4,891	3,691	8,082	92,802	38,785	176,587	97,193	87,476	184,669
1880.....	4,044	3,773	7,817	87,843	93,326	181,169	91,887	97,099	188,986
1881.....	3,954	3,658	7,612	87,992	93,194	181,186	91,946	96,852	188,798
1882.....	3,813	3,518	7,336	90,477	91,416	181,893	94,295	94,934	189,229
1883.....	3,714	3,479	7,193	86,357	88,421	174,778	90,071	91,900	181,971
1884.....	3,573	3,510	7,097	86,416	89,491	175,907	89,994	93,010	183,004
1885.....	3,243	3,827	7,075	88,331	102,658	190,989	91,579	106,485	198,064
1886.....	3,556	3,662	7,218	94,501	102,086	196,587	98,657	105,748	203,805
1887.....	3,753	3,513	7,271	103,009	99,294	202,303	106,767	102,807	209,574
1888.....	3,778	3,540	7,322	103,140	100,643	203,783	106,913	104,192	211,105
1889.....	3,899	3,589	7,488	102,657	100,753	202,310	105,956	104,342	210,298
1890.....	3,890	3,631	7,527	101,772	99,922	201,694	105,668	103,553	209,221
1891.....	3,876	3,738	7,614	100,984	101,101	202,085	104,860	104,839	209,699
1892.....	3,873	3,775	7,653	102,237	108,650	205,887	106,115	107,425	213,540
1893.....	3,840	3,820	7,666	102,228	107,385	209,613	106,074	111,205	217,279
1894.....	3,903	3,771	7,679	101,841	109,601	211,442	105,749	113,372	219,121
1895.....	3,930	3,783	7,713	103,706	108,690	212,596	107,636	112,673	220,309
1896.....	3,932	3,833	7,765	102,476	110,501	212,977	106,408	114,334	220,742
1897.....	3,865	3,892	7,757	98,290	118,236	211,526	102,155	117,128	219,283

Army, Distribution of.—Distribution of the Establishments of each Branch of the Regular Army, the Establishments being those upon which the Estimates for 1898-99 were based.

42.

(Compiled from the Army Estimates, 1898-99.)

	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	West India and Colonial Corps.	Army Service and Ordnance Store Corps, &c.	Medical Staff Corps.	TOTAL.	
HOME—									
Regimental Establishments	11,792	18,411	5,853	69,976	..	5,164	2,060	123,422	
Dépôts, Military Police, &c.	436	2,994			6,706
Permanent Staff of Auxiliary Forces	171	1,145			174	5,178	..		27	6,695
Total for Home.....	12,309	22,550	6,027	81,860	..	5,164	2,117	130,117	
INDIA.....	5,616	13,398	353	53,652	..	113	..	73,162	
EGYPT.....	589	323	112	3,105	..	142	85	4,309	
Gibraltar .....	..	1,739	410	3,033	..	120	80	5,852
Malta .....	..	2,276	309	7,050	725	107	135	10,602
Cyprus .....	..	..	1	123	..	4	5	133
West and South Africa, St. Helena, and Mauritius	1,186	1,722	272	8,097	2,244	179	104	13,304	
Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements .....	..	1,331	343	3,036	1,966	84	68	6,828
Canada .....	..	533	181	1,012	..	44	14	1,784
Bermuda and the West Indies .....	..	1,127	250	2,029	1,630	103	53	5,197
Miscellaneous Duties .....	..	..	20	..	..	1	..	21
Total.....	19,740	44,999	8,278	163,027	6,565	6,061	2,669	251,339	

Indian Army.—Established Strength of each Branch of the Native Army in British India for the Official Year 1896-97.

43.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for British India.")

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Sappers & Miners.	Infantry.	* All Others.	Total.
BENGAL—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	29	256	52	608	2	947
Natives: All Ranks	1,800	16,294	1,437	62,405	150	82,089
Total	1,829	16,550	1,489	63,016	152	83,036
MADRAS—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	4	80	57	288	2	381
Natives: All Ranks	256	1,965	1,610	28,001	43	31,875
Total	260	1,995	1,667	28,289	45	32,256
BOMBAY—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	—	71	33	236	1	341
Natives: All Ranks	—	4,481	877	22,000	140	27,498
Total	—	4,552	910	22,236	141	27,339
TOTAL FOR INDIA—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	33	357	142	1,132	5	1,669
Natives: All Ranks	2,056	22,740	3,924	112,409	333	141,462
Total	2,089	23,097	4,066	113,541	338	143,131

* Body Guard and Submarine Miners.

Reserve and Auxiliary Forces.—Statement showing the Strength of each Arm in the Year 1897.

44.

(Compiled from the Army Estimates and the General Annual Return of the British Army.)

FORCES.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	All Others.	Total.	Total for 1896.
(a) ARMY RESERVE—							
(a) Class I.....	6,094	10,918	2,845	58,074	4,074	82,005	78,100
(a) *Class II.....	—	—	—	—	—	58	82
(b) MILITIA (including Militia Reserve)—							
Number Enrolled.....	—	16,999	2,024	95,173	1392	114,588	117,773
Present at Training.....	—	14,935	1,812	82,389	1338	99,474	98,761
CHANNEL ISLANDS							
MILITIA		Not separately stated.				3,749	3,604
MALTA MILITIA					1,560	1,121	1,121
(b) YEOMANRY CAVALRY—							
Number Enrolled.....	10,191	—	—	—	—	10,191	10,184
(c) VOLUNTEERS—							
Number Enrolled.....	†220	42,324	12,475	175,400	11,379	231,798	236,059
Efficients.....	†175	40,929	12,079	170,738	11,285	205,906	220,034

* Including enrolled pensioners. † Light Horse. ‡ Medical Staff Corps.
 a) At 1st January 1898. (b) At the dates of inspection. (c) At 1st November, 1897.

Seamen, Marines, Naval Reserves, &c.—Numbers provided for
46. in the Estimates for 1898-99.
 (Compiled from the Navy Estimates, 1898-99.)

FLEET—SERVICE AFLOAT.		Nos.	MARINES—Continued.		Nos.
Flag Officers		15	<i>Artillery—</i>		
Commissioned Officers		*3,317	Officers		109
Subordinate Officers		690	Serjeants		263
Naval Cadets and Engineer Students		449	Rank and File, Buglers, &c.		3,295
Warrant Officers		1,159	Total Artillery		3,667
Petty Officers and Seamen		67,895	<i>Light Infantry—</i>		
Boys, including 6,000 in Training Ships ..		9,700	Officers		286
Total		88,225	Serjeants		984
			Rank and File, Musicians, &c.		12,772
			Total Infantry		14,042
COAST GUARD SERVICE ON SHORE.			Depôt (Officers, 15; Serjeants, &c., 50) ..		65
Commissioned Officers		90	Total		†17,774
Warrant Officers		236	Head Quarters Staff		
Petty Officers, Seamen, &c.		3,874	Royal Marine Divisions (Paymasters and Barrackmasters), and other Services ..		219
Total		4,200	Total Marines		18,005
Other Services, Officers and Men		1,054	RESERVE AND AUXILIARY FORCES.		
MARINES.			<i>Royal Naval Reserve—</i>		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers		1,800
Afloat	126	9,294	Men		25,800
On Shore	284	8,065	Total		27,600
Total		17,769	Seamen and Marine Pensioners' Reserve ..		
			Total Reserves and Auxiliary Forces ..		
					11,231
					38,831

* Including Chaplains. † This total should have agreed with the 17,769 stated in the previous column. There appears to be a slight error in the Estimates.

Navies, British and Foreign.—Comparison of the number of
 Vessels of each Class comprised in the Fleets of the undermentioned
 Countries at the 31st March, 1898, together with the number of
47. Vessels of each Class in course of construction in each Country
 at the same date.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper, No. 206, of Session 1898.)

Class of Vessels.	United Kingdom.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
<i>Vessels Built.</i>							
Battle Ships	No. 52	No. 27	No. 12	No. 17	No. 15	No. —	No. 3
Cruisers, Armoured	18	9	10	3	3	2	1
„ Protected	95	30	3	7	15	—	10
„ Unprotected	16	16	3	21	1	10	8
Coast Defence Vessels, Armoured	15	†14	‡15	11	—	—	—
Special Vessels	3	1	5	1	2	1	3
Torpedo Vessels	35	13	17	2	15	—	—
Torpedo Boat Destroyers	50	—	1	—	—	—	—
Torpedo Boats	*98	211	—	113	142	8	4
<i>Vessels Building.</i>							
Battle Ships	12	8	‡6	5	2	8	3
Cruisers, Armoured	8	10	1	2	2	—	6
„ Protected	24	10	‡3	8	3	1	6
„ Unprotected	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Coast Defence Vessels, Armoured	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Special Vessels	—	—	**	—	—	—	—
Torpedo Vessels	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo Boat Destroyers	46	8	28	1	—	20	8
Torpedo Boats	—	38	—	9	2	22	12

* First Class Boats only. † Seven of these are Armoured Gunboats. ‡ Four of these are Armoured Gun-vessels. § Four more Battle Ships were to be commenced in 1898. ¶ Two more Cruisers were to be commenced in 1898. ** One Torpedo Depôt Ship was to be commenced in 1898.

Cost of the Navy—Ships, Seamen, and Marines.—Abstract of
the Navy Estimates for 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99.

48.

(Compiled from the Navy Estimates for the respective years.)

1896-97.		1897-98.		VOTES.	1898-99.	
Net Estimate.	Gross Estimate.	Net Estimate.	Gross Estimate.		Gross Estimate.	Net Estimate.
£		£	£		£	£
	3,390,690		3,630,563	<i>Pay of Seamen, Coast Guard, and Marines—</i>		
	99,066		94,087	Pay of Seamen, Officers and Men ..	3,877,277	
	9,559		—	" of Boys on Service and under Instruction	97,311	
	190,293		190,850	One day's extra pay to men and boys on account of leap year.....	—	
	276,893		297,582	Pay of Coast Guard	191,040	
	3,966,501		4,213,082	Special Allowances (Good Conduct Pay, &c.), and other purposes— for the Fleet and Coast Guard ..	315,955	
	529,831		552,587	Total	4,481,683	
	20,410		20,734	Royal Marines, Afloat and on Shore	577,651	
	19,358		22,182	Royal Marine Divisions	22,266	
				Recruiting Expenses	23,685	
4,419,800	4,536,100	4,696,000	4,808,585	Total for Wages, &c.	5,105,185	4,988,000
1,369,600	1,800,544	1,384,600	1,896,660	<i>Victualling and Clothing for the Navy.</i>	1,921,325	1,491,700
156,200	181,382	161,400	185,776	<i>Medical Establishments and Services..</i>	190,900	167,000
10,600	10,630	10,600	10,675	<i>Martial Law</i>	11,427	11,400
81,300	111,578	85,600	114,915	<i>Educational Services.....</i>	116,027	86,600
63,300	74,180	66,700	78,444	<i>Scientific Services</i>	79,629	67,200
	223,387		243,908	<i>Royal Naval Reserves, &c.—</i>		
	6,500		6,100	Royal Naval Reserve	251,013	
	24		—	Seamen and Marine Pensioners Reserve	6,100	
				Naval Artillery Volunteers.....	—	
229,800	229,911	249,900	250,007	Total	257,113	257,000
				<i>Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—</i>		
2,104,000	1,880,641	2,126,000	1,898,179	Wages, &c. : Dockyards at Home ..	1,952,273	2,218,000
	236,274		240,736	Ditto, Naval Yards Abroad	278,642	
2,251,000	2,387,000	2,064,000	2,227,000	Naval Stores for Dockyards, &c., including Coal for Steam Vessels	3,132,000	2,971,000
	2,374,792		2,257,689	<i>Contract Work—</i>		
	2,469,810		2,601,045	Machinery for Ships	2,252,586	
5,386,000	5,800,258	5,440,000	5,707,766	Ship Building and Repairs	2,754,170	5,612,000
	48,620		48,600	Gun Mountings and Machinery for Shore Establishments.....	504,084	
				Reserve of Merchant Cruisers.....	48,600	
9,741,000	9,927,395	9,630,000	9,844,015	Total	11,012,355	10,801,000
2,543,200	2,600,855	2,775,000	2,809,487	<i>Naval Armaments.....</i>	2,584,700	2,549,200
618,400	624,900	648,800	655,300	<i>Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad</i>	657,100	650,100
189,200	198,746	195,400	205,077	<i>Miscellaneous Effective Services</i>	243,127	232,900
236,800	245,560	243,600	251,300	<i>Salaries, &c., of Admiralty Office</i>	256,700	247,760
19,659,200	20,540,781	20,147,600	21,020,441	Total for Effective Services	22,435,538	21,549,800
749,000	761,258	749,500	761,771	Half Pay, Reserved, & Retired Pay Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	764,803	752,500
1,030,100	1,052,090	1,053,200	1,075,176	Civil Pensions and Gratuities	1,104,808	1,082,900
324,400	324,889	327,400	327,785	Additional Naval Force in Australian Waters—annuity payable for.....	333,323	332,900
60,300	95,800	60,300	95,300		95,300	60,300
21,823,000	22,774,318	22,338,000	23,280,473	GRAND TOTAL	24,733,822	23,778,400

— Deducting Appropriations in Aid.

‡ The provision for new construction made in the Estimates for the above years was—for 1896-97, £7,235,000; for 1897-98, £6,641,043; and for 1898-99, £7,638,667

Agriculture.—Total Cultivated Area and Acreage under the various Classes of Crops, &c., in the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned Years.

49. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Agricultural Returns" for Great Britain and Ireland.)

	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1898.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cultivated Area	47,898,495	47,874,369	47,931,140	48,179,473	47,979,098	47,883,133	47,792,474
Acreage under—							
Corn Crops	10,015,355	9,735,400	9,637,854	9,443,509	9,171,180	8,865,338	8,816,756
Green Crops	4,765,283	4,716,679	4,541,760	4,510,653	4,462,755	4,399,927	4,261,492
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under rotation	6,740,113	6,026,946	6,188,502	6,015,037	5,916,349	6,061,139	6,210,851
Permanent Pasture or Grass, not broken up in rotation, exclusive of heath or mountain land	25,816,071	26,698,739	26,816,092	27,567,128	27,700,381	27,881,117	27,978,809
Flax	110,639	133,904	116,192	76,477	68,715	97,247	35,391
Hops	71,327	63,709	57,724	56,145	57,565	58,940	49,735
Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land	579,707	498,992	531,010	451,402	536,908	494,505	360,202
Orchards—Arable or Grass Land, used also for Fruit Trees	1197,539	1202,234	1199,897	1209,996	1211,664	1218,428	1226,059
Market Gardens	159,473	162,666	169,620	181,368	187,560	192,837	—
Nursery Gardens for growing Trees, Shrubs, &c.	112,594	112,478	112,649	112,883	112,801	113,290	—
Woods, Coppices, and Plantations	2,787,747	2,787,962	2,887,380	3,006,129	3,001,961	3,036,044	—

NOTE.—The total area of the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, is 77,671,114 acres.

* Information not yet available. † For Great Britain only, the acreage of Orchards, Market Gardens, and Nursery Gardens in Ireland not being ascertained. ‡ Including acreage under Small Fruit in Great Britain, not returned in years prior to 1889.

Live Stock.—Number of each description of Live Stock in the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years.

50. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain.")

	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1898.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses, including Ponies—							
Used solely for the purpose of Agriculture in Great Britain:							
Unbroken Horses and Mares, kept solely for breeding in Great Britain	432,635	447,253	439,636	465,467	511,660	534,895	1,517,16
Horses used solely for Agriculture, Mares kept solely for breeding, and unbroken Horses in Ireland	491,147	499,330	515,188	523,576	545,180	557,139	513,783
Total of Horses	1,909,200	1,936,925	1,945,386	2,028,170	2,070,587	2,112,207	2,040,330
Cattle :							
Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf	3,965,512	3,946,259	3,314,593	4,117,707	4,014,055	3,937,590	4,035,501
Other Cattle—							
Two years of age and above	2,419,624	2,526,419	2,369,501	2,473,808	2,683,415	2,431,756	2,414,205
Under two years of age	4,483,624	4,167,282	4,088,671	4,762,171	4,510,084	4,383,968	4,699,506
Total of Cattle	10,868,760	10,639,960	10,272,765	11,343,686	11,207,554	10,753,314	11,149,212
Sheep—							
One year old and above	18,717,058	18,213,412	18,148,352	20,614,807	19,760,056	18,384,441	18,897,390
Under one year old	11,369,142	11,188,338	11,336,422	12,919,131	12,014,768	11,390,412	12,204,060
Total of Sheep	30,086,200	29,401,750	29,484,774	33,533,938	31,774,824	29,774,853	31,102,350
Pigs, exclusive of those kept in Towns and by Cottagers	3,086,628	3,720,957	3,905,865	4,272,764	3,278,030	4,238,870	3,719,219

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Acreage and Stock, Details of.—Total Area, Acreage under each description of Crop, &c., and number of each description of Live Stock in each Division of the United Kingdom in the year 1898, compared with the corresponding particulars for 1888.

51.

(Compiled from the "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain.")

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM (including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands).	
	1888.	1898.	1888.	1898.	1888.	1898.	1888.	1898.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TOTAL AREA	37,315,735	37,315,735	19,455,788	19,455,788	20,706,258	20,706,258	77,671,114	77,671,114
Acreage under Corn Crops—								
Wheat	2,495,502	2,046,345	68,735	55,875	99,426	52,862	2,668,226	2,158,477
Barley or Bere	1,860,204	1,665,682	225,357	237,970	171,195	158,151	2,264,448	2,063,744
Oats	1,866,857	1,961,827	1,015,395	955,933	1,280,593	1,165,296	4,177,121	4,067,791
Rye	65,454	61,886	9,690	6,909	13,983	12,364	89,176	81,281
Beans	323,318	218,595	15,738	13,412	5,089	1,712	344,312	233,871
Peas	240,085	174,576	1,423	1,325	732	537	242,414	176,528
Total of Corn Crops	6,851,420	6,128,911	1,336,338	1,271,424	1,570,873	1,390,941	9,785,697	8,816,794
Green Crops—								
Potatoes	432,555	398,229	157,605	126,362	804,508	664,912	1,406,484	1,201,411
Turnips & Swedes	1,463,552	1,305,187	480,626	467,279	294,293	396,936	2,246,542	2,067,461
Mangold	359,840	350,316	1,345	1,455	45,729	55,941	407,558	408,814
Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape	152,530	153,373	6,884	12,351	49,307	49,086	208,836	214,977
Vetches and other Green Crops	400,225	306,273	16,699	12,196	40,232	28,151	459,771	348,781
Total of Green Crops	2,808,702	2,513,878	663,159	619,643	1,234,069	1,105,026	4,729,191	4,261,491
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Rotation—								
For Hay	1,837,699	1,979,300	454,800	402,251	627,879	651,967	2,984,783	3,047,581
Not for Hay	1,218,057	1,323,966	1,213,743	1,205,682	576,679	600,922	3,044,568	3,163,529
Total	3,055,756	3,303,266	1,668,543	1,607,933	1,204,558	1,252,889	5,979,351	6,210,550
* Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation—								
For Hay	4,629,358	4,406,822	147,596	129,608	1,594,743	1,522,326	6,380,013	6,065,491
Not for Hay	9,925,191	10,771,466	1,044,052	1,251,611	9,328,729	9,868,624	20,318,216	21,913,401
Total	14,554,549	15,178,288	1,191,648	1,381,219	10,923,472	11,390,950	26,698,229	27,978,891
Flax	1,881	809	327	3	113,586	34,489	115,795	35,391
Hops	58,494	49,735	—	—	—	—	58,494	49,735
Small Fruit	33,308	64,482	3,416	5,271	§	§	§	§
Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land	441,775	344,315	15,083	7,279	15,689	16,857	473,116	369,201
TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA	27,805,885	27,584,264	4,878,514	4,892,767	15,062,252	15,191,152	47,876,814	47,792,471
LIVE STOCK.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses for Agricultural purposes	829,992		141,843					
Mares for Breeding and Unbroken Horses	400,571	1,315,579	47,944	201,581	507,201	513,788	1,936,702	2,040,311
† Total Horses	1,230,563	1,315,579	189,787	201,581	507,201	513,788	1,936,702	2,040,311
Cattle—Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf	2,040,188	2,146,847	410,256	440,343	1,384,732	1,430,722	3,853,002	4,035,541
Other Cattle—Two years of age and above	1,185,149	1,112,775	249,156	268,820	918,791	1,027,543	2,358,100	2,414,311
Ditto, under 2 years	1,793,748	2,116,468	450,878	537,121	1,795,718	2,027,977	4,057,498	4,699,541
Total Cattle	5,019,085	5,376,080	1,110,290	1,246,284	4,099,241	4,486,242	10,268,600	11,149,393
Sheep—One year old and above	11,295,412	11,587,468	4,431,535	4,754,322	2,161,328	2,517,892	17,915,852	18,897,311
Ditto, under 1 year	7,231,170	7,567,778	2,299,032	2,833,626	1,465,452	1,769,382	11,022,864	12,204,911
Total Sheep	18,526,582	19,155,246	6,730,567	7,587,948	3,626,780	4,287,274	28,938,716	31,102,222
Pigs	2,249,735	2,317,479	154,559	134,110	1,397,800	1,253,632	3,815,643	3,719,211

* Exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land.

† As returned by Occupiers of Land.

§ Cannot be given.

Produce of Crops.—Acreage under the Principal Crops in the United Kingdom* in each of the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, with the Estimated Total Produce of such Crops and the Average Yield per Acre. [The Acreage and Total Produce are given in thousands—000's omitted.]

52.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. C. 8897 of 1898.)

CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE.			ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.			ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.		
	1895.	189	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Thousand Acres.			Thousand Bushels.			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	1,454	1,732	1,936	38,285	58,247	56,296	26'33	33'63	29'07
Barley	2,338	2,278	2,206	75,028	77,825	72,613	32'09	34'16	32'91
Oats	4,512	4,289	4,211	174,476	162,860	163,556	38'67	37'97	38'84
Peas	209	196	191	4,732	4,979	5,250	22'62	25'34	27'55
Beans	245	253	230	5,626	6,491	6,650	22'98	25'69	28'91
	Thousand Tons.			Thousand Cwts.			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	1,252	1,269	1,182	7,065	6,263	4,107	5'64	4'93	3'47
Turnips and Swedes	2,329	2,192	2,142	29,221	28,037	29,785	13'11	12'79	13'90
Mangold	388	392	409	6,376	5,875	7,379	16'44	14'99	18'03
Hay	9,268	9,012	8,972	12,238	11,416	14,042	—	—	—
Hops	50	54	51	553	453	411	9'39	8'36	8'08

* Exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Prices of Corn and Meat.—Average Gazette Prices of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats per Imperial Quarter, and Average Prices of Butchers' Meat per stone at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, in each year since 1865.

53.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and of the "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain," &c.)

Year.	AVERAGE PRICES OF						Year.	AVERAGE PRICES OF					
	Wheat per Qr.	Barley per Qr.	Oats per Qr.	Beasts, Superior, per Stone of 8 lbs.	Sheep, Superior, per Stone of 8 lbs.			Wheat per Qr.	Barley per Qr.	Oats per Qr.	Beasts, Superior, per Stone of 8 lbs.	Sheep, Superior, per Stone of 8 lbs.	
1865..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1866..	41 10	29 9	21 10	5 0	6 13	1882..	45 1	31 2	21 10	5 9	6 9		
1867..	49 11	37 5	24 7	5 1	5 11	1883..	41 7	31 10	21 5	5 9	6 10		
1868..	64 5	40 0	26 0	4 9	5 0	1884..	35 8	30 8	20 3	5 5	6 1		
1869..	63 9	43 0	23 1	4 8	4 9	1885..	32 10	30 1	20 7	5 5	5 8		
1870..	48 2	39 5	26 0	5 2	5 6	1886..	31 0	26 7	19 0	4 6	5 8		
1871..	46 10	34 7	22 11	5 1	5 4	1887..	32 6	25 4	16 3	4 1	4 10		
1872..	56 8	36 2	25 2	5 6	6 1	1888..	31 10	27 10	16 9	4 6	5 7		
1873..	57 0	37 5	23 2	5 5	6 5	1889..	29 9	25 10	17 9	4 7	5 1		
1874..	55 8	40 5	25 5	6 0	6 8	1890..	31 11	28 8	18 7	4 7	5 10		
1875..	55 8	44 11	28 10	5 10	5 8	1891..	37 0	28 2	20 0	4 7	5 6		
1876..	45 2	38 5	28 8	5 10	6 6	1892..	30 3	26 2	19 10	4 5	5 3		
1877..	46 2	35 2	26 3	5 10	6 8	1893..	26 4	25 7	18 9	4 5	5 0		
1878..	56 9	39 8	25 11	5 9	6 9	1894..	22 10	24 6	17 1	4 2	5 6		
1879..	46 5	40 2	24 4	5 9	6 7	1895..	23 1	21 11	14 6	4 2	5 7		
1880..	43 10	34 0	21 9	5 3	6 1	1896..	26 2	22 11	14 9	4 1	5 1		
1881..	44 4	33 1	23 1	5 3	6 5	1897..	30 2	23 6	16 11	4 2	5 4		
1882..	45 4	31 11	21 9	5 3	6 4								

NOTE.—Corresponding particulars to the above for each year from 1800 to 1889 were given in the 1890 issue of the "Year-Book."

Number and Acreage of Agricultural Holdings in England, Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain, in June, 1895, classified according to the size of the Holdings.

54.

(Compiled from the Return No. C 8502 of Session 1897).

Classification of Holdings.		Number.				Percentage.			
		England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Eng-land.	Wales.	Scot-land.	Great Britain.
Acres.	Acres.								
Above 1 and not exceeding 5	5	87,055	10,783	20,150	117,968	22.90	17.85	25.30	22.68
" 5 "	" 20	108,145	18,569	28,104	149,818	28.45	30.80	29.01	28.80
" 20 "	" 50	62,446	12,400	10,817	85,663	16.42	20.57	13.58	16.47
" 50 "	" 100	46,574	10,217	9,834	66,625	12.25	16.95	12.35	12.81
" 100 "	" 300	60,381	7,896	12,968	81,245	15.88	13.10	16.28	15.62
" 300 "	" 500	11,112	386	2,070	13,568	2.92	0.64	2.00	2.61
" 500 "	" 1,000	3,942	54	620	4,616	1.04	0.09	0.78	0.89
" 1,000		524	3	76	603	0.14	—	0.10	0.12
Total		380,179	60,288	79,639	520,106	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Acres.		Acreage.				Percentage.			
Above 1 and not exceeding 5	5	265,268	35,633	65,801	366,792	1.07	1.25	1.35	1.13
" 5 "	" 20	1,210,716	211,267	245,664	1,667,647	4.87	7.44	5.02	5.12
" 20 "	" 50	2,077,953	423,757	363,266	2,864,976	8.33	14.93	7.42	8.79
" 50 "	" 100	3,403,781	749,465	731,977	4,885,203	13.70	26.40	14.96	15.00
" 100 "	" 300	10,434,138	1,238,569	2,203,207	13,875,914	42.00	43.04	45.01	42.59
" 300 "	" 500	4,188,651	142,925	782,369	5,113,945	16.86	5.04	15.98	15.70
" 500 "	" 1,000	2,570,684	32,818	397,682	3,001,184	10.35	1.16	8.13	9.21
" 1,000		693,517	3,925	104,410	801,852	2.79	0.14	2.13	2.46
Total		24,844,688	2,838,359	4,894,466	32,577,513	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Number and Acreage of Agricultural Holdings in each class in Great Britain, in the year 1895, distinguishing the Number and Acreage Rented or Owned by the Occupiers.

55.

(Compiled from the Return No. C 8502 of Session 1897).

Classification of Holdings.		Number Rented or Owned by Occupiers.				Percentages (Number Rented or Owned).			
		Wholly Rented.	Wholly Owned.	Partly Rented and Partly Owned.	Total.	Wholly Rented.	Wholly Owned.	Partly Rented and Partly Owned.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.								
Above 1 and not exceeding 5	5	99,024	17,164	1,780	117,968	83.9	14.6	1.5	100.0
" 5 "	" 20	125,645	18,043	6,130	149,818	83.9	12.0	4.1	100.0
" 20 "	" 50	72,541	8,889	4,233	85,663	84.7	10.4	4.9	100.0
" 50 "	" 100	57,596	6,206	2,821	66,625	86.5	9.3	4.2	100.0
" 100 "	" 300	70,054	7,603	3,498	81,245	86.2	9.5	4.3	100.0
" 300 "	" 500	10,940	1,338	790	13,568	80.6	13.6	5.8	100.0
" 500 "	" 1,000	3,271	972	373	4,616	70.9	21.0	8.1	100.0
" 1,000		334	207	62	603	55.4	34.3	10.3	100.0
Total		439,405	61,014	19,687	520,106	84.5	11.7	3.8	100.0

Acres.		Acreage Rented or Owned by Occupiers.			Percentages (Acreage Rented or Owned).		
		Rented.	Owned.	Total.	Ren	Owned.	Total.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5	5	313,003	53,789	366,792	85.3	14.7	100.0
" 5 "	" 20	1,438,697	228,950	1,667,647	86.3	13.7	100.0
" 20 "	" 50	2,513,977	350,999	2,864,976	87.7	12.3	100.0
" 50 "	" 100	4,350,476	534,727	4,885,203	89.1	10.9	100.0
" 100 "	" 300	12,290,515	1,585,390	13,875,914	88.6	11.4	100.0
" 300 "	" 500	4,295,163	813,782	5,113,945	84.0	16.0	100.0
" 500 "	" 1,000	2,251,355	749,829	3,001,184	75.0	25.0	100.0
" 1,000		484,284	317,568	801,852	60.4	39.6	100.0
Total		27,937,470	4,640,043	32,577,513	85.8	14.2	100.0

Farm Lands Rented and Owned.—Acreage of Farm Lands returned as Rented or Owned respectively by the Occupiers in each County of England and Wales in 1888 and 1897.

56. (Compiled from the "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain" for 1888 and 1897.)

COUNTIES.	Extent of Land Occupied.					
	Acreage Rented and Occupied.		Acreage Owned and Occupied.		Total extent of Land Occupied.	
	In 1888.	In 1897.	In 1888.	In 1897.	In 1888.	In 1897.
ENGLAND.						
Bedford	214,420	213,040	45,871	40,223	260,291	253,263
Berks	256,142	250,093	20,362	116,363	376,504	366,451
Buckingham	347,819	339,519	57,653	61,930	405,472	401,449
Cambridge	396,251	397,473	91,785	93,289	488,036	490,762
Chester	497,110	499,393	43,339	39,875	540,449	539,268
Cornwall	530,755	548,137	64,047	56,614	594,802	604,751
Cumberland	505,187	502,495	86,202	78,864	591,389	581,359
Derby	462,023	458,702	49,618	41,795	511,541	500,497
Devon	1,037,033	1,063,646	165,894	149,212	1,202,927	1,212,858
Dorset	439,791	432,447	52,713	50,261	492,504	482,708
Durham	391,321	402,643	42,449	37,615	433,770	440,258
Esex	651,217	623,980	182,586	191,706	833,803	815,686
Gloucester	533,134	552,229	126,058	110,233	659,192	662,462
Hants	493,527	505,872	213,065	209,189	711,612	715,061
Hereford	389,980	388,005	57,306	55,910	447,286	443,915
Hertford	274,761	284,782	66,922	72,302	341,683	337,065
Huntingdon	162,658	178,134	48,300	29,560	210,958	207,694
Kent	†600,924	660,601	†157,379	188,771	†758,303	749,372
Lancaster	751,096	756,147	70,503	66,663	821,599	822,810
Leicester	400,096	410,997	72,986	61,940	473,082	472,937
Lincoln	1,252,093	1,335,639	262,715	181,044	1,514,808	1,516,533
London		10,172		3,214		13,386
Middlesex	†92,851	83,692	†21,396	21,713	†114,247	105,405
Monmouth	213,613	219,778	26,401	22,944	245,014	242,722
Norfolk	884,011	886,709	211,184	188,190	1,095,195	1,074,908
Northampton	451,971	472,492	108,411	87,138	560,382	559,630
Northumberland	647,218	644,713	69,944	68,366	717,162	709,079
Notts	375,098	390,163	79,826	59,058	454,924	449,221
Oxford	836,141	833,144	78,268	78,807	414,404	412,011
Rutland	75,736	73,988	11,327	13,648	87,063	87,636
Salop	653,839	658,264	66,871	62,060	720,710	720,320
Somerset	763,881	769,888	103,607	87,642	867,488	857,530
Stafford	531,858	533,310	73,807	64,625	605,665	597,935
Suffolk	600,210	573,083	178,275	193,414	778,485	766,497
Surrey	†192,198	172,516	†104,732	111,418	†296,930	283,934
Sussex	512,332	490,232	169,024	177,239	681,356	667,471
Warwick	409,665	426,033	87,237	69,975	496,892	496,008
Westmoreland	226,106	221,977	25,650	28,340	251,756	250,317
Wilts	641,687	630,014	117,421	111,737	759,108	741,751
Worcester	332,505	346,210	70,302	59,611	402,807	405,821
York, East Riding	587,715	607,402	79,777	63,047	667,492	670,449
" North "	788,099	795,380	75,407	69,516	863,506	864,896
" West "	1,082,746	1,086,991	131,410	112,823	1,214,156	1,199,814
Total for England	20,996,808	21,106,021	3,967,675	3,637,959	24,964,483	24,793,980
WALES.						
Anglesey	137,717	131,137	10,291	20,943	148,008	152,080
Brecon	185,004	183,363	20,917	19,871	205,921	203,234
Cardigan	229,869	217,029	52,793	53,964	282,662	270,993
Carmarthen	385,947	380,987	57,464	61,101	443,411	442,088
Carmarvon	177,499	170,096	11,737	19,300	189,236	189,396
Denbigh	242,247	249,459	20,904	21,161	272,151	270,620
Flint	116,532	117,995	11,912	8,717	128,444	126,712
Glamorgan	257,539	256,533	24,912	21,172	282,451	277,705
Merioneth	147,211	141,949	12,243	10,963	159,454	152,912
Montgomery	242,256	250,210	18,979	21,265	261,235	271,475
Pembroke	265,827	263,087	42,250	50,171	308,077	313,258
Radnor	137,910	147,162	22,442	15,555	160,352	162,717
Total for Wales	2,525,558	2,500,007	315,844	324,183	2,841,402	2,833,190
Total for England & Wales	23,522,366	23,615,028	4,283,519	4,012,142	27,805,885	27,627,170

* Included in the acreage for Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex.

† Including a portion of the acreage of London (stated separately in 1897).

Allotments and Small Holdings.—Number of Allotments under 1 Acre detached from Cottages in each of the Years 1873, 1886, 1890, and 1895; Number of Holdings of Land not exceeding 1 acre (*including allotments*) in 1895; and Number of Small Agricultural Holdings of and under 50 acres in extent in 1895, in each County of England; with similar particulars for the whole of Wales and Scotland.

57.

(Compiled from the Return No. C. 8502 of Session 1897.)

COUNTIES.	Allotments detached from Cottages.				* Holdings of Land in 1895 not exceeding 1 acre (<i>including allotments</i>).			Small Agricultural Holdings in 1895.		
	1873.	1886.	1890.	1895.	Under 1 Acre.	Of 1 Acre.	Total of 1 Acre and under.	From 1 to 5 Acres.	From 5 to 20 Acres.	From 20 to 50 Acres.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ENGLAND.										
Bedford	8,364	12,602	15,194	14,770	15,187	1,955	17,142	1,145	1,104	446
Berks	5,007	8,309	10,231	10,754	11,364	358	11,712	977	1,003	513
Buckingham	8,632	12,346	17,225	18,649	19,308	1,343	20,711	1,191	1,132	652
Cambridge	9,596	10,576	13,428	13,744	15,087	1,791	16,878	1,901	2,131	1,146
Chester	929	2,003	3,249	3,069	4,229	414	4,643	3,519	3,912	2,092
Cornwall	1,762	3,127	2,539	2,385	3,361	514	3,875	3,330	4,271	2,623
Cumberland	410	676	1,125	1,420	1,653	127	1,780	1,096	1,542	1,305
Derby	5,628	7,128	10,702	12,952	13,643	260	13,903	2,673	4,214	2,400
Devon	7,063	10,264	19,470	10,666	13,165	948	14,013	2,704	3,729	2,649
Dorset	7,322	9,135	10,895	12,209	13,110	708	13,818	1,152	1,342	700
Durham	1,090	4,294	9,077	6,761	7,092	253	7,285	1,204	2,040	1,034
Essex	8,269	12,228	12,770	16,134	17,018	627	17,645	1,876	1,810	1,233
Gloucester	7,552	11,144	14,653	14,564	16,785	1,212	17,997	3,074	2,547	1,322
Hants.	6,712	8,590	12,614	15,297	16,590	1,113	17,703	2,629	2,499	1,254
Hereford	997	1,857	1,440	1,448	3,493	864	4,357	1,468	1,778	871
Hertford	5,197	8,416	10,014	11,330	11,881	382	12,263	1,008	812	414
Huntingdon	3,376	5,302	5,930	6,159	6,386	828	7,214	574	696	367
Kent	4,150	6,013	11,690	14,600	16,084	474	16,558	2,156	2,237	1,333
Lancaster	992	3,706	4,447	4,145	5,426	525	5,951	3,174	6,538	5,660
Leicester	17,168	18,496	23,396	25,262	25,810	479	26,289	1,458	2,322	1,399
Lincoln	7,430	11,710	15,921	15,978	18,061	3,887	21,948	5,631	7,536	3,629
London	+	+	+	2,472	2,545	29	2,574	190	177	62
Middlesex	689	1,844	3,098	7,154	7,413	120	7,533	728	794	302
Monmouth	569	767	1,802	2,109	2,680	183	2,863	986	1,474	938
Norfolk	6,400	9,130	11,855	12,311	15,622	2,196	17,758	3,435	3,409	2,106
Northampton	16,447	19,585	26,279	26,338	26,725	1,823	28,048	1,299	1,570	956
Northumberland	968	4,142	3,247	3,034	3,876	441	4,317	936	1,443	767
Oxford	11,317	14,795	21,253	23,173	23,957	495	24,452	1,710	2,440	1,223
Notts.	9,088	14,062	17,947	18,098	18,568	1,046	19,614	1,016	1,081	555
Rutland	1,252	1,878	2,197	2,199	2,283	60	2,293	186	276	203
Salop	1,002	1,714	2,534	1,930	4,003	442	4,445	3,070	3,624	1,427
Somerset	9,503	14,908	16,477	16,044	19,626	1,054	20,680	3,697	3,868	2,407
Stafford	5,444	6,312	10,517	9,738	12,212	438	12,650	3,194	4,224	2,171
Suffolk	11,664	15,258	17,658	19,125	20,744	1,174	21,918	1,865	1,619	1,187
Surrey	1,263	3,153	5,296	7,105	7,605	293	7,898	1,300	1,505	762
Sussex	2,782	4,852	6,822	9,779	11,174	866	11,540	1,892	2,260	1,403
Warwick	12,794	17,174	17,731	18,322	19,632	1,222	20,854	1,780	2,085	1,120
Westmoreland	52	295	950	942	1,112	40	1,152	461	721	811
Wilts.	15,445	20,760	23,723	21,878	23,010	1,236	24,246	1,822	1,761	920
Worcester	4,919	7,322	9,933	11,086	12,775	1,056	13,831	2,819	2,329	1,098
York, East Riding	1,781	4,333	3,200	3,635	5,042	1,023	6,065	1,776	1,766	921
" North Riding	4,731	6,812	8,480	8,823	9,783	479	10,262	2,868	3,590	1,844
" West Riding	6,876	10,704	12,985	15,628	17,603	841	18,444	5,929	10,325	5,522
Total for England	242,542	348,872	441,024	473,714	522,163	34,459	556,622	87,055	108,145	62,446
Total for Wales	1,728	4,949	7,562	9,187	12,179	1,095	13,274	10,763	18,569	12,400
Total for Scotland	2,130	3,974	6,419	5,649	7,648	1,589	9,237	20,150	23,104	10,317
Total for Great Britain	246,398	357,795	455,005	488,550	541,990	37,143	579,133	117,968	149,818	85,663

NOTE.—From the Return No. 17 of Session 1898, relating to the Acquisition of Land by Local Authorities it appears that, between December, 1894, and June, 1897, land had been acquired for Allotments by 3 County Councils, the Councils of 3 County Boroughs, 120 Urban District Councils, 9 Rural District Councils, 1,009 Parish Councils, 4 Parish Meetings, and 1 Metropolitan Vestry; and that 3 County Councils had acquired land for small holdings. The total extent of land acquired was 14,939 acres, and it had been let to 32,708 tenants.

* Holdings of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre are not enumerated, but this minimum limit does not apply to allotments.

† Included in the counties of Kent, Middlesex and Surrey.

Statement respecting the Ownership of Land in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis) based upon the "Domesday Book" of 1876 and Mr. J. Bateman's "Great Landowners."

58.

(From The Hon. G. C. Brodrick's "English Land and English Landlords.")

	Number of Entries in the Domesday Book.	Extent of Lands held.	Gross Annual Value at which the Land was Assessed.	
			Acres.	£
Owners of land (total) according to the Domesday Book	972,836	33,013,515	99,352,301	
Owners of land of less than 1 acre in extent, according to the Domesday Book	703,289	151,172	39,127,679	
Owners of land of more than 1 acre in extent, according to the Domesday Book	269,547	32,862,343	70,224,622	
Owners of more than 3,000 acres of land assessed at more than £3,000 gross annual value, according to Bateman's "Great Landowners" (1,704 persons)	† 3,873 (estimated.)	14,287,373	17,144,848 (estimated.)	
Owners of land of between 2,000 and 3,000 acres in extent, assessed at not less than £2,000 gross annual value, and of more than 3,000 acres in extent, but assessed at between £2,000 and £3,000 gross annual value	† 1,311 (estimated.)	2,018,952	2,858,638	
Public Authorities, Trustees of Charities, &c., &c. (which entries are printed in italics in the Domesday Book)	14,367	1,449,908	3,622,520 (estimated.)	
Owners of more than 1 acre of land and of less than 2,000 acres assessed at less than £2,000 gross annual value	‡ 249,996	15,107,010	46,598,616 (estimated.)	
[A few owners of estates of more than 2,000 acres may be included, but in all such cases the land must have been assessed on an average at less than £1 per acre.]				

* In Bateman's "Great Landowners," all persons are included whose estates in the *United Kingdom* exceed 2,000 acres in extent, and £2,000 in gross annual value. But as the above table refers to England and Wales only, a few persons may be included whose estates in that division of the Kingdom are below the limits mentioned.

† These estimates are founded on the figures in Bateman's "Great Landowners," with due allowance for those proprietors whose estates in England and Wales alone would fall below the standard indicated.

According to Mr. Arthur Arnold—

28 Dukes on an average own in the United Kingdom 142,500 acres each, and are repeated 5·6 times in the Domesday Book. (The Duke of Sutherland's acreage is returned as 1,358,456 acres.)

33 Marquesses on an average own in the United Kingdom 47,500 acres each, and are repeated 3·7 times in the Domesday Book.

194 Earls on an average own in the United Kingdom 30,200 acres each, and are repeated 3·3 times in the Domesday Book.

270 Viscounts and Barons on an average own in the United Kingdom 14,300 acres each, and are repeated 2·5 times in the Domesday Book.

And as the owners of between 2,000 and 3,000 acres in England and Wales on an average own 2,549 acres each, and are repeated 1·7 times in the Domesday Book, the number of owners of the 249,996 estates of above 1 acre and less than 2,000 acres given in the table, assuming that they have been repeated as often, will be 147,657, and the total number of persons owning more than one acre of land in England and Wales will be about 150,153.

Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise into and from the United Kingdom in 1854-1897, with the excess of the net Imports over the Exports of British Produce. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

59.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Total Value of Imports and Exports.		Value of Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Net Imports—i.e., Imports less Re-Exports.		Exports of British and Irish Produce.		Excess of net Imports over Exports of British Produce.
	Thousand £	Thousand £		Thousand £	Thousand £	Per Head of Population.		
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1854	268,223	152,389	18,649	138,740	4 16 8	97,185	3 10 2	36,555
1855	260,234	143,543	21,003	122,540	4 8 1	95,688	3 8 10	26,862
1856	311,764	172,544	23,393	149,151	5 6 6	115,827	4 2 10	33,324
1857	334,018	187,844	24,108	163,736	5 16 2	122,066	4 6 7	41,670
1858	304,367	164,584	23,174	141,410	4 19 7	116,609	4 2 5	24,801
1859	334,875	179,182	25,281	158,901	5 7 8	130,412	4 11 2	23,489
1860	375,052	210,581	28,630	181,901	6 6 5	135,891	4 14 7	46,010
1861	377,118	217,455	34,530	182,955	6 6 3	125,103	4 6 5	57,852
1862	391,885	225,717	42,176	183,541	6 5 6	123,992	4 5 7	59,549
1863	445,821	248,919	50,300	198,619	6 15 0	146,602	5 0 0	52,017
1864	487,572	274,952	52,171	222,781	7 10 5	160,449	5 8 4	62,332
1865	489,904	271,072	52,908	218,076	7 6 1	165,836	5 11 1	52,240
1866	534,196	295,290	49,988	245,302	8 3 1	188,918	6 5 7	56,384
1867	500,986	275,183	44,841	230,342	7 11 10	180,962	5 19 4	49,880
1868	522,472	294,693	48,101	246,592	8 1 1	179,678	5 17 4	66,914
1869	532,475	295,460	47,061	248,399	8 0 8	189,954	6 2 7	58,445
1870	547,338	303,257	44,494	258,763	8 5 10	199,587	6 7 11	59,176
1871	614,590	331,015	60,509	270,506	8 11 8	223,066	7 1 5	47,440
1872	669,282	354,694	58,331	296,368	9 6 2	256,257	8 0 10	40,106
1873	682,292	371,287	55,840	315,447	9 16 5	255,165	7 18 7	60,282
1874	667,733	370,083	58,092	311,991	9 12 5	239,558	7 7 5	72,438
1875	655,552	373,940	58,146	315,794	9 12 10	223,466	6 16 1	92,328
1876	631,931	375,155	56,137	319,018	9 12 10	200,639	6 0 10	118,379
1877	646,766	394,420	53,453	340,967	10 3 11	198,893	5 18 6	142,074
1878	614,255	368,771	52,635	316,136	9 7 1	192,849	5 13 8	123,287
1879	611,775	362,992	57,251	305,741	8 19 0	191,532	5 11 8	114,209
1880	697,644	411,230	63,354	347,876	10 1 10	223,060	6 8 10	124,816
1881	694,105	397,022	63,060	333,962	9 11 2	234,023	6 14 0	99,939
1882	719,680	413,020	65,193	347,827	9 17 7	241,467	6 17 2	106,360
1883	732,329	426,892	65,638	361,254	10 3 10	239,799	6 15 4	121,455
1884	685,936	390,019	62,942	327,077	9 3 2	233,025	6 10 6	94,052
1885	642,442	370,968	58,359	312,609	8 13 8	213,115	5 18 4	99,494
1886	618,823	349,864	56,234	293,690	8 1 9	217,725	5 17 2	80,905
1887	643,490	362,227	59,349	302,878	8 5 6	221,914	6 1 3	80,964
1888	686,213	387,636	64,042	323,594	8 15 6	234,535	6 7 2	89,059
1889	743,230	427,638	66,657	360,981	9 14 2	243,935	6 13 11	112,046
1890	748,944	420,692	64,722	355,970	9 9 11	263,530	7 0 7	92,440
1891	744,555	435,441	61,879	373,582	9 17 8	247,235	6 10 10	126,327
1892	715,434	423,794	64,424	359,370	9 8 8	227,216	5 19 3	132,154
1893	681,326	404,688	58,879	345,809	8 19 11	218,260	5 13 7	127,549
1894	632,131	408,345	57,780	350,565	9 0 10	216,006	5 11 5	134,559
1895	702,522	416,690	59,704	356,989	9 2 6	226,128	5 15 8	130,858
1896	738,188	441,809	56,234	385,575	9 15 5	240,146	6 1 8	145,429
1897	745,203	451,029	59,954	391,075	9 16 5	234,220	5 17 7	156,855

Movement of Bullion.—Value of Bullion and Specie Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the years 1890-1897, with averages for quinquennial periods from 1870-4 to 1885-9. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

60.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

Average of	GOLD.		SILVER.		TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of	
							Imports.	Exports.
1870-4	19,517	16,035	12,719	10,919	32,236	26,954	5,282	—
1875-9	19,280	17,617	13,550	12,818	32,810	30,435	2,375	—
1880-4	10,459	11,691	8,409	8,468	18,868	20,159	—	1,291
1885-9	13,836	12,388	8,025	8,632	21,861	21,520	341	—
Year.								
1890	23,568	14,307	10,386	10,863	33,954	25,170	8,784	—
1891	30,276	24,168	9,315	13,061	39,591	37,229	2,362	—
1892	21,633	14,832	10,746	14,079	32,329	28,911	3,418	—
1893	24,855	19,502	11,913	13,590	36,748	33,092	3,656	—
1894	27,572	15,648	11,005	12,165	38,577	27,813	10,764	—
1895	36,009	21,369	10,666	10,357	46,675	31,726	14,949	—
1896	24,469	30,124	14,329	15,048	33,798	45,172	—	6,374
1897	30,809	30,809	18,032	18,781	48,841	49,580	—	749

Imports, Classes of Goods.—Value of the different Classes of Goods (Food, Raw Materials, Manufactures, &c.) imported into the United Kingdom during each of the undermentioned years.

61. [In thousands of pounds sterling.]
(Compiled from the "Monthly Accounts of Trade and Navigation.")

Years	Animals, Living (for Food).	Articles of Food and Drink.			Metals.	Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, and Tanning Substances.	Oils.	Raw Materials.		Manufactured Articles.	Miscellaneous, including Imports by Parcel Post.	* Total.
		Duty Free.	Dutiable, including Tobacco.					For Textile M'nf'ctories.	For Sundry Other Industries.			
	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.
1884	10,525	123,237	28,425	16,806	9,545	6,498	86,302	40,982	53,294	+14,140	389,774	
1885	8,735	124,039	28,967	19,287	8,798	6,788	70,219	38,809	53,418	+14,344	370,404	
1886	7,143	109,761	29,064	15,040	7,852	6,048	72,164	35,378	53,806	+12,964	349,381	
1887	6,149	116,931	29,190	16,618	7,729	6,088	77,839	33,396	54,864	+13,131	361,935	
1888	7,777	124,281	27,780	23,243	8,114	6,433	80,469	36,723	57,794	+14,387	376,951	
1889	10,360	134,870	30,185	23,085	8,335	7,123	91,807	43,695	64,263	+15,072	427,595	
1890	11,216	136,422	29,760	23,711	8,190	6,992	85,239	41,626	63,218	+14,511	420,885	
1891	9,246	148,510	30,420	23,030	7,314	7,340	89,216	40,036	65,082	+15,497	435,691	
1892	9,361	149,116	29,985	21,093	6,695	7,076	77,631	41,990	65,441	+15,504	423,892	
1893	6,352	144,268	28,275	20,630	6,335	7,401	68,007	40,989	65,854	+16,577	404,688	
1894	9,090	139,450	27,755	19,051	6,320	7,505	76,626	43,091	68,265	+16,529	408,345	
1895	8,966	140,243	28,413	18,666	6,559	8,112	70,769	44,024	75,601	+15,346	416,689	
1896	10,439	147,000	29,920	20,492	6,777	8,459	74,757	47,242	81,350	+15,343	441,809	
1897	11,380	151,550	30,863	21,266	6,006	7,641	70,264	52,085	85,039	+15,144	451,238	
1st 10 M'ths. of 1898	8,986	136,381	25,015	17,849	4,696	6,864	53,870	44,009	72,918	+12,723	383,311	

* NOTE.—It will be noticed that the figures in this Column do not quite correspond with those stated in Table No. 59. The above figures are based on the first entries of Importers, while those in Table 59 are taken from the Returns published after final examination and correction of the accounts. † The value of the imports by Parcel Post was not stated for these years.

Exports, Classes of Goods.—Value of the different Classes of the Exports of British and Irish Produce from the United Kingdom during each of the undermentioned years, specifying the value of Articles of Food, Raw Materials, and various groups of Manufactured Goods. [In thousands of pounds sterling.]

62. (Compiled from the "Monthly Accounts of Trade and Navigation.")

Years	Animals Living.	Articles of Food and Drink.	* Raw Materials.	Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured.						Exports by Parcel Post.	§ Total.
				Yarns and Textile Fabrics.	Metals and Metal Goods (except Machinery).	Machinery and Mill Work.	Apparel and Articles of Personal Use.	Chemicals and Chemical and Medicinal Preparations.	All Other Manufactured or Partly Manufactured Articles.		
	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.	Th's'nd £.
1884	614	10,484	13,493	109,864	37,179	13,074	10,788	7,839	29,690	†	233,025
1885	513	9,958	13,381	101,879	31,711	11,087	10,340	6,978	27,197	†	213,044
1886	561	9,562	12,269	105,351	31,719	10,137	9,761	6,696	26,377	†	212,433
1887	736	9,389	12,764	108,074	34,931	11,126	10,245	7,038	27,111	†	221,414
1888	1,040	10,233	13,980	108,870	37,156	12,939	11,194	7,436	30,989	†	234,534
1889	1,173	10,741	17,353	110,172	40,915	16,274	11,416	7,933	33,071	887	248,935
1890	362	11,259	21,541	112,447	45,223	16,411	11,286	8,966	34,535	1,001	263,531
1891	671	10,699	21,332	105,996	39,210	15,818	11,332	8,778	32,204	1,095	247,235
1892	699	10,436	19,320	100,056	33,044	13,887	10,433	8,585	29,615	1,002	227,077
1893	680	10,619	17,035	96,554	30,837	13,918	9,549	8,680	29,230	1,042	218,094
1894	666	10,700	19,811	96,025	27,979	14,205	8,737	8,471	28,121	1,109	215,824
1895	793	11,062	18,299	101,377	28,887	15,151	9,307	8,239	31,387	1,338	225,890
1896	942	11,684	17,687	105,330	33,549	17,014	10,474	8,243	33,553	1,670	240,146
1897	1,133	12,139	20,140	96,618	34,488	16,252	9,878	8,075	32,940	2,057	234,350
1st 10 M'ths. of 1898	898	9,832	17,055	73,398	27,234	14,907	7,950	6,987	27,546	1,695	192,592

* Principally coal. † Not stated in these years. § See Note * to Table 61.

Import Trade.—Value of the Imports of Merchandise into the United Kingdom from the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the undermentioned years.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1897.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Argentine Republic	1,014,329	1,486,425	1,859,783	886,628	1,878,921	4,129,802	9,084,497	5,753,916
Austrian Territories	677,521	1,104,662	1,318,889	1,430,949	2,157,570	1,728,337	1,221,783	1,270,585
Belgium	7,354,845	11,247,864	14,822,240	11,253,064	16,070,121	17,383,776	16,645,169	20,885,812
Brazil	6,797,241	6,137,448	7,418,605	5,260,670	4,085,209	4,560,675	17,154,155	3,736,419
Central America	694,245	1,054,277	1,308,889	1,338,926	1,065,131	1,320,305	976,014	1,013,523
Chile	3,798,543	3,828,225	4,196,096	3,456,633	2,496,245	3,473,848	3,436,142	3,191,683
*China	10,677,995	9,624,557	13,654,722	11,834,727	8,614,609	4,830,850	3,343,865	2,684,722
Colombia, U.S. of	1,566,973	906,279	962,205	838,439	237,140	304,261	434,898	556,560
Denmark and Iceland	2,284,287	3,053,425	4,241,671	5,285,767	4,829,515	7,753,889	9,790,328	10,968,397
Ecuador	40,715	138,411	233,980	647,331	150,990	72,843	117,957	92,412
*Egypt	21,773,250	14,116,820	10,895,043	9,190,589	8,818,376	8,368,851	9,524,507	9,204,240
France	31,625,231	37,607,514	46,720,161	41,970,298	35,709,737	44,828,148	47,470,583	53,346,883
—Algeria	90,565	230,571	500,185	741,453	885,621	890,612	649,362	671,014
Germany	16,611,852	15,404,218	21,830,401	24,355,419	23,069,163	26,073,331	26,992,559	26,189,469
Greece	1,071,645	1,279,325	1,762,301	1,483,462	1,912,804	1,862,798	1,281,961	1,638,995
Haiti and St. Domingo	230,287	230,832	443,837	187,212	115,231	89,593	53,216	74,034
Holland	12,413,404	14,315,717	14,836,648	25,909,373	25,009,582	25,900,924	23,419,944	28,971,316
—Java and other Eastern Possessions	226	259,846	1,442,607	2,236,585	3,055,496	1,223,037	874,313	322,309
Italy	2,994,233	3,843,005	4,632,619	3,385,109	3,009,499	3,093,918	3,166,720	3,317,292
*Japan	614,743	96,173	377,791	531,621	492,804	1,024,993	1,143,382	1,283,165
Mexico	3,216,924	299,813	721,907	628,071	724,847	542,979	467,331	593,804
Morocco	412,889	238,769	711,294	350,564	481,357	668,034	404,400	211,928
Peru	4,002,156	4,881,075	4,884,181	2,652,623	1,884,852	1,063,004	1,371,088	1,453,627
Portugal	2,471,801	3,022,598	4,444,071	3,762,504	2,670,855	2,942,194	2,491,926	2,652,713
—Azores and Madeira	378,433	369,797	340,360	227,595	174,474	149,778	127,252	151,033
Roumania	348,381	1,045,524	594,158	1,461,836	2,757,926	4,447,159	2,118,565	2,258,503
Russia, Northern Ports	12,349,801	13,365,943	13,068,883	12,497,004	10,934,926	12,358,981	13,211,128	15,229,412
Southern Ports	5,033,896	7,195,184	7,640,013	3,532,691	6,777,500	11,391,887	11,525,791	7,054,953
Spain	4,769,277	6,067,018	8,600,953	10,699,936	9,464,627	12,568,533	11,314,518	13,125,660
—West India Islands	5,063,839	5,362,339	3,008,776	1,752,335	984,976	127,873	131,567	42,913
—Philippine Islands	1,253,904	1,197,945	1,559,500	1,688,663	980,090	1,647,708	1,606,271	1,278,830
Sweden and Norway	5,654,056	8,590,893	8,918,638	10,989,000	10,401,590	11,006,345	12,615,983	14,384,607
Turkey	5,497,372	6,636,969	6,555,714	3,874,284	4,680,637	4,816,883	5,751,537	6,253,209
United States	21,624,125	49,804,081	69,590,054	107,051,260	86,478,813	97,283,349	84,488,860	113,041,627
Uruguay	1,249,211	909,925	1,208,590	694,593	626,593	341,208	500,946	339,904
Venezuela	221,331	81,915	37,136	198,304	226,389	308,550	53,410	63,382
† West Coast of Africa	1,318,590	1,721,632	1,727,765	1,890,599	1,232,649	1,057,123	1,210,403	1,239,731
Other Countries	1,033,663	1,587,016	2,218,995	2,503,747	1,879,847	2,174,804	1,772,647	2,915,355
Total of Foreign Countries	198,231,488	238,425,080	289,515,006	318,710,760	286,566,222	324,530,783	321,159,448	357,010,027
Increase per cent. over 1860	18'1	42'1	72'5	89'9	70'7	93'4	91'3	112'7
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.								
Australasia	10,273,113	14,075,264	20,559,154	25,663,334	23,325,287	29,350,844	33,362,797	29,362,129
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	\$2,445,485	\$2,873,910	\$4,478,960	\$5,638,522	\$4,456,450	\$6,095,612	\$5,426,004	\$4,947,995
*Ceylon	3,707,717	3,450,974	4,380,821	3,386,369	2,389,492	3,411,209	4,524,843	4,688,278
Channel Islands	144,391	457,389	707,309	810,435	809,878	958,175	1,184,212	1,327,111
Gibraltar	419,921	59,673	111,965	41,275	15,832	49,898	44,037	59,365
Gold Coast and Lagos	295,619	300,469	469,955	621,284	738,538	816,933	1,428,839	1,561,074
Honduras, British	244,556	96,022	203,135	139,827	230,946	275,293	201,553	227,808
*Hong Kong	773,068	281,159	1,154,910	1,253,541	968,414	1,225,064	769,441	606,314
*India, British	37,395,452	25,090,163	30,137,395	30,117,980	31,882,665	32,668,797	26,431,315	24,813,089
Malta	83,893	119,573	233,569	201,010	78,841	117,595	90,167	74,903
Mauritius	1,246,299	871,387	824,411	284,485	307,364	264,900	97,795	94,548
North American Colonies	6,350,178	8,515,364	10,212,624	13,388,938	10,347,190	12,444,489	13,400,570	19,534,998
*Straits Settlements	2,155,931	2,547,320	3,149,310	3,697,624	4,442,166	5,187,801	4,645,446	3,643,224
Sierra Leone & Gambia	107,073	101,476	139,851	157,964	141,271	258,839	256,702	240,721
West India Islands and Guiana	7,129,594	5,940,271	7,326,040	6,571,474	3,960,311	2,714,287	2,628,784	1,976,685
Other Possessions	68,599	51,999	334,662	494,693	307,188	321,478	1,047,705	1,856,681
Total of British Possessions	\$72,840,707	\$64,832,413	\$84,423,971	\$92,518,805	\$84,401,733	\$96,161,214	\$95,530,216	\$94,018,933
Increase per cent. over 1860	70'6	51'9	97'8	116'7	97'7	125'2	123'8	120'2
GRAND TOTAL	271,072,285	303,257,493	373,939,577	411,229,565	370,967,955	420,691,997	416,689,658	451,028,960
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£

* NOTE.—Previous to the opening of the Suez Canal some Articles were entered as imported from Egypt, instead of from the countries of production. † Exclusive of French and Spanish Possessions. ‡ The Niger Protectorate is included with British Possessions in 1895 and 1897. It was included with Foreign Countries in the earlier years. § Exclusive of the value of Diamonds imported—Diamonds being exempted by law from entry at the Custom House. The value of Diamonds exported from Cape Colony to the United Kingdom in 1897 was £4,435,000.

Export Trade.—Value of the Total Exports § of Merchandise from the United Kingdom to the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the undermentioned years.

64.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1897.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Argentine Republic	1,988,565	2,428,132	2,490,604	2,541,215	4,760,678	8,530,427	5,480,848	4,995,661
Austrian Territories	861,776	2,073,920	1,177,350	828,971	1,120,254	1,694,318	2,140,552	2,120,019
Belgium	6,896,157	8,949,154	13,794,770	12,987,430	13,876,556	13,594,966	11,934,653	12,788,520
Brazil	5,771,024	5,543,803	7,172,406	6,915,419	5,611,857	7,795,073	7,043,739	5,696,296
Central America	156,168	379,969	875,597	681,338	693,074	1,037,489	1,379,570	882,179
Chile	1,626,315	2,767,048	2,343,950	2,165,449	1,551,305	3,365,824	3,454,332	2,376,290
China	3,688,415	6,363,391	5,096,770	5,515,030	5,515,938	6,763,221	5,363,336	5,179,767
Columbia, U.S. of	1,560,216	2,329,319	2,756,145	2,347,573	2,254,089	2,928,060	3,135,122	3,476,663
Denmark and Iceland	90,027	85,979	183,519	367,655	138,323	308,772	266,034	485,399
Ecuador	6,168,225	8,828,975	3,086,284	3,175,600	3,706,505	3,459,901	3,414,556	4,542,140
*Egypt	25,355,072	21,982,999	27,292,455	27,990,959	23,020,350	24,710,803	20,324,398	19,517,711
—Algeria	12,363	127,824	163,217	299,898	362,961	334,089	267,392	275,809
Germany	28,153,392	28,065,594	34,121,624	29,055,844	27,059,930	30,516,281	32,730,051	32,012,595
Greece	1,126,959	1,033,693	1,147,683	918,038	972,937	2,233,126	860,193	921,636
Haiti and St. Domingo	348,419	401,220	715,883	619,695	371,591	547,409	372,522	310,397
Holland	14,909,949	17,303,845	20,113,787	15,654,364	15,849,466	16,445,992	11,272,258	13,260,214
—Java & other Eastern Possessions	931,559	902,642	1,753,517	1,767,796	1,778,395	1,675,054	1,988,479	2,069,365
Italy	6,345,065	6,293,277	8,169,804	6,383,240	7,468,000	8,523,209	6,211,387	6,312,669
*Japan	1,654,428	1,777,293	2,593,862	3,813,397	2,298,705	4,187,373	4,772,829	5,978,454
Mexico	1,967,389	1,068,128	980,716	1,283,080	866,671	2,012,562	1,655,427	1,731,838
Morocco	320,383	273,888	420,832	300,738	562,206	762,001	765,693	511,985
Peru	2,206,876	1,853,706	1,817,981	379,795	821,371	1,234,646	763,519	834,856
Portugal	1,565,853	2,253,091	3,081,905	2,603,318	2,100,917	2,612,638	1,865,973	1,906,674
—Azores and Madeira	163,248	193,126	233,262	147,733	159,190	214,884	154,074	173,074
Roumania	501,146	642,073	1,163,291	1,199,282	846,657	1,350,497	944,034	1,441,269
Russia, Northern Ports	6,075,920	8,554,271	9,624,847	9,414,306	5,295,754	7,514,795	9,370,019	10,172,011
Southern Ports	504,529	1,516,329	1,721,469	1,653,211	944,939	1,331,259	1,315,714	1,696,607
Spain	3,015,458	3,113,751	4,294,490	4,078,597	3,914,836	5,702,804	4,052,806	3,815,951
—West India Islands	2,327,802	2,820,411	2,997,722	2,291,858	2,225,979	2,909,303	1,044,214	1,045,571
—Philippine Islands	890,604	786,376	939,983	1,328,482	979,620	1,031,088	443,640	424,133
Sweden and Norway	2,483,678	3,218,171	6,296,995	5,132,408	5,105,502	7,002,269	6,568,737	7,547,212
Turkey	7,222,743	7,477,091	6,346,888	7,239,689	6,838,407	7,340,868	5,632,932	6,968,089
United States	25,170,787	31,306,089	25,062,226	37,954,192	31,094,589	46,340,012	44,067,703	37,933,917
Uruguay	886,258	835,094	768,094	1,415,356	1,443,978	2,083,494	1,065,041	839,237
Venezuela	397,456	147,944	765,419	436,835	350,393	837,594	812,495	568,567
† West Coast of Africa	847,484	1,163,305	1,027,420	1,158,941	1,296,114	1,659,078	† 670,512	† 627,151
Other Countries	1,358,167	1,663,968	1,532,508	2,016,713	2,033,841	2,920,016	3,355,971	4,599,148
Total of Foreign Countries	167,284,822	188,689,245	204,957,312	204,886,897	185,984,796	233,720,649	209,760,256	207,209,749
Increase per cent. over 1860	41.3	59.4	73.2	73.1	57.1	97.5	77.2	75.1
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.								
Australasia	14,166,425	10,735,481	21,224,620	18,748,092	28,104,258	25,470,194	19,347,664	23,695,970
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	1,758,420	1,962,377	5,350,412	7,206,000	4,183,014	9,303,552	11,463,575	14,387,541
*Ceylon	118,373	941,344	1,131,514	1,036,900	566,242	964,935	1,017,639	1,070,932
Channel Islands	892,036	916,138	191,178	814,799	742,027	919,690	1,154,640	1,303,259
Gibraltar	1,240,672	830,120	1,111,203	829,673	717,235	396,087	518,888	677,781
Gold Coast and Lagos	198,152	421,072	524,604	502,223	504,165	539,343	890,385	1,003,582
Honduras, British	172,240	170,305	138,066	112,887	107,805	119,150	90,490	92,830
*Hong Kong	1,587,647	2,570,733	3,839,136	3,967,792	4,062,900	2,741,044	2,044,616	2,079,951
*India, British	18,833,191	30,993,749	25,695,119	32,028,055	30,903,501	35,230,114	25,487,089	28,009,385
Malta	726,017	1,156,982	859,970	1,010,090	1,180,190	1,126,391	774,521	856,694
Mauritius	613,012	499,975	379,668	385,726	293,781	346,631	261,342	303,487
North American Colonies	5,720,498	7,584,427	9,682,189	8,516,019	8,374,632	8,272,743	6,594,903	6,464,880
*Straits Settlements	1,510,392	2,407,577	2,094,177	2,459,650	2,525,830	3,024,656	2,032,820	2,538,916
Sierra Leone & Gambia	282,822	310,084	327,928	388,654	249,146	402,009	306,836	387,728
West India Islands and Guiana	3,006,584	3,584,078	3,275,072	3,249,693	2,630,006	3,922,642	3,037,647	2,709,497
Other Possessions	1,220,273	206,890	330,155	271,307	336,306	742,929	† 1,049,096	† 1,381,936
Total of British Possessions	51,546,754	55,391,332	76,655,011	81,527,569	85,480,512	94,522,469	76,072,151	86,964,369
Increase per cent. over 1860	11.7	20.0	66.1	76.6	85.2	104.8	64.8	88.4
GRAND TOTAL	218,831,576	244,080,577	281,612,323	286,414,466	271,474,308	328,243,118	285,832,407	294,174,118

* NOTE.—Previous to the opening of the Suez Canal some Articles were entered as exported to Egypt, instead of to the countries of destination. † Exclusive of French and Spanish Possessions. ‡ The Niger Protectorate is included with British Possessions in 1895 and 1897. It was included with Foreign Countries in the earlier years. § Including exports of Foreign and Colonial as well as of British and Irish produce.

114 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE.—FOOD IMPORTS.

Colonial and Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.—Percentage proportions (as measured by values) of the Trade of the United Kingdom carried on with Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively in each of the undermentioned years.

65. (Computed from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," &c.)

YEARS.	TOTAL TRADE.— IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.		TOTAL IMPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.		EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.	
	With Foreign Countries.	With British Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1870	78.0	22.0	78.6	21.4	77.3	22.7	74.0	26.0
1871	79.1	20.9	78.0	22.0	80.4	19.6	77.0	23.0
1872	78.3	21.7	77.6	22.4	79.1	20.9	76.4	23.6
1873	77.7	22.3	78.2	21.8	77.1	22.9	74.0	26.0
1874	78.0	22.0	77.8	22.2	73.8	26.2	69.8	30.2
1875	75.4	24.6	77.4	22.6	73.8	27.2	64.2	31.8
1876	75.6	24.4	77.5	22.5	72.7	27.3	67.7	32.3
1877	74.4	25.6	77.3	22.7	70.0	30.0	64.8	35.2
1878	75.6	24.4	78.9	21.1	70.7	29.3	65.7	34.3
1879	76.2	23.8	78.3	21.7	73.3	26.7	68.2	31.8
1880	75.1	24.9	77.5	22.5	71.5	28.5	66.3	33.7
1881	74.3	25.7	76.9	23.1	70.8	29.2	66.1	33.9
1882	73.3	26.7	75.9	24.1	69.9	30.1	64.9	35.1
1883	74.2	25.8	76.9	23.1	70.4	29.6	65.2	34.8
1884	73.2	26.8	75.4	24.6	70.2	29.8	65.3	34.7
1885	73.6	26.4	77.2	22.8	68.5	31.5	63.4	36.6
1886	73.5	26.5	76.6	23.4	69.4	30.6	64.4	35.6
1887	74.2	25.8	76.9	23.1	70.7	29.3	66.0	34.0
1888	74.0	26.0	77.6	22.4	69.3	30.7	64.1	35.9
1889	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7	71.2	28.8	66.5	33.5
1890	74.5	25.5	77.1	22.9	71.2	28.8	66.8	33.2
1891	74.1	25.9	77.2	22.8	69.6	30.2	65.2	34.8
1892	75.0	25.0	76.9	23.1	72.2	27.8	67.1	32.9
1893	75.0	25.0	77.3	22.7	71.6	28.4	67.0	33.0
1894	74.7	25.3	77.0	23.0	71.3	28.7	66.3	33.7
1895	75.6	24.4	77.1	22.9	73.4	26.6	69.0	31.0
1896	75.1	24.9	78.0	22.0	69.4	30.6	65.0	35.0
1897	75.7	24.3	79.2	20.8	70.4	29.6	65.6	34.4

NOTE.—Similar particulars to the above for each year since 1860 were published in the 1896 issue of the Year Book.

Imports of Food.—Value of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Food into the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years.

66. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

Years.	VALUE OF IMPORTS OF						Value Per Head of Popu- lation.
	Estimated Population of the United Kingdom.	Live Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.	Corn, Grain and Flour.	Dead Meat.	Miscellaneous Provisions.	TOTAL.	
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1875	32,838,758	7,326,288	53,086,691	9,038,378	16,842,428	86,293,785	2 12 7
1876	33,199,994	7,260,119	51,812,438	11,534,513	18,317,134	88,924,204	2 13 7
1877	33,575,941	6,012,564	63,536,322	11,007,162	19,196,951	99,692,899	2 19 5
1878	33,943,773	7,453,309	59,064,875	12,833,899	19,797,978	99,155,061	2 13 5
1879	34,302,557	7,075,396	61,261,437	13,639,833	19,196,073	101,172,734	2 19 0
1880	34,622,930	10,239,295	62,857,289	16,429,567	22,315,026	111,841,157	3 4 7
1881	34,934,476	8,525,256	60,856,768	16,229,118	19,531,168	105,142,310	3 0 2
1882	35,206,617	9,271,956	63,639,315	12,509,513	19,483,162	104,803,951	2 19 6
1883	35,449,721	11,983,754	67,622,367	16,254,964	20,981,648	116,842,733	3 5 11
1884	35,724,231	10,504,877	48,061,625	15,025,966	21,379,788	94,872,256	2 13 1
1885	36,015,601	8,734,754	53,260,855	15,289,718	19,291,895	96,577,222	2 13 8
1886	36,313,582	7,142,397	43,548,179	13,899,671	18,663,339	83,248,636	2 5 10
1887	36,599,143	6,149,048	48,290,793	14,344,295	20,465,668	89,249,804	2 8 9
1888	36,881,271	7,727,094	51,256,596	14,969,880	20,612,967	94,567,137	2 11 3
1889	37,178,929	10,359,832	51,185,651	18,257,443	22,254,296	102,057,222	2 14 11
1890	37,484,764	11,216,311	53,484,584	20,224,656	22,800,286	107,725,837	2 17 6
1891	37,796,390	9,246,398	62,022,409	19,800,895	24,665,136	115,794,838	3 1 3
1892	38,103,519	9,362,135	58,733,092	22,055,808	25,339,908	115,990,943	3 0 11
1893	38,434,629	6,351,704	51,180,371	22,043,767	26,362,454	105,928,296	2 15 1
1894	38,777,687	9,089,883	48,220,225	22,427,172	26,760,969	106,530,149	2 14 11
1895	39,113,465	8,966,252	49,723,293	23,447,165	26,650,898	108,787,898	2 15 8
1896	39,464,582	10,438,699	52,800,083	24,350,456	27,835,762	115,425,000	2 18 6
1897	39,825,371	11,380,092	53,579,474	26,825,657	29,844,943	121,630,166	3 1 1

* Including Butter, Margarine, Cheese, Eggs, and Potatoes. † Salted, Fresh, and Preserved otherwise than by Salting (including Bacon and Hams).

Principal Articles Imported.—Quantities and Values of some of the Principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom in each of the years 1854, 1870, and 1897.

67.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom," and the "Annual Statements of Trade.")

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1854.	1870.	1897.	1854.	1870.	1897.
Animals—						
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, &c. No.	114,388	202,172	618,321	1,163,016	3,147,061	10,460,996
Bacon and Hams cwts.	423,510	567,184	6,730,790	892,462	1,769,241	12,549,812
Butter and Margarine	482,514	1,159,210	4,154,345	2,171,194	6,793,877	18,402,287
Corn—Wheat "	14,868,650	30,901,229	62,740,180	11,603,737	16,264,027	23,303,503
Barley "	1,974,900	7,217,369	18,958,720	836,798	2,831,885	4,031,074
Oats "	2,791,110	10,830,630	16,116,810	1,377,226	4,381,607	4,038,813
Maize "	5,784,420	16,756,783	53,785,380	2,748,606	5,790,550	9,183,708
Wheat Flour "	3,646,505	4,803,909	18,680,669	3,970,549	3,383,751	9,599,056
Coffee "	593,753	1,006,227	756,482	1,575,184	4,942,769	3,585,044
Cotton, raw "	7,922,617	11,958,635	15,394,289	20,175,395	53,477,755	32,195,172
Eggs thousands	121,947	430,842	1,683,310	223,650	1,102,060	4,356,807
Jute cwts.	481,733	2,376,690	6,738,380	653,993	3,226,910	3,042,610
Leather lbs. Not stated		16,008,974	143,227,616	492,235	1,281,825	7,647,457
Silk Manufactures of all kinds value	—	—	—	2,365,415	15,244,919	16,012,648
Sugar, raw cwts.	9,112,304	12,798,631	13,553,527	9,615,802	14,440,502	6,222,971
" refined "	405,514	1,719,176	15,830,759	579,180	2,744,366	9,727,973
Tea lbs.	85,792,032	141,020,767	266,800,411	5,540,735	10,097,619	10,405,084
Wine, of all sorts galls.	10,875,855	17,774,782	17,559,284	3,616,369	4,817,294	6,433,034
Wood and Timber, hewn loads	1,244,865	1,430,174	2,825,665	5,872,199	4,041,119	5,780,689
" sawn or split "	Not stated	2,926,131	7,024,492	5,252,527	7,584,839	16,639,931
Wool, Sheep and Lambs, &c. lbs.	106,121,995	263,250,499	735,627,420	6,499,004	15,812,598	24,436,871
Woollen Manufactures of all kinds, except Yarn value	—	—	—	1,171,887	3,362,656	10,900,869

* Less than one-half of the Coffee imported is retained for Home Consumption.

Principal Articles Exported.—Quantities and Values of some of the Principal Articles of British Produce Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the years 1854, 1870, and 1897.

68.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom," and the "Annual Statements of Trade.")

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1854.	1870.	1897.	1854.	1870.	1897.
Alkali cwts.	1,100,315	3,853,393	4,973,100	463,546	1,486,045	1,279,408
Apparel and Slops value	—	—	—	2,266,274	2,205,255	4,980,176
Coal, Cinders, and Fuel tons	4,359,575	11,702,640	37,096,918	2,164,405	5,638,371	16,654,955
Cotton Yarn lbs.	147,123,498	186,078,060	252,546,500	6,691,330	14,671,135	9,929,708
Cotton Manufactures—						
Piece Goods, White or Plain 100 yards	16,905,532	22,936,333	32,841,497	23,409,700	33,922,022	27,407,881
Piece Goods, Printed, checked, or dyed 100 yards						
Of other kinds value	—	9,638,556	15,077,757	1,644,827	19,086,740	13,304,923
Haberdashery and Millinery "	—	—	—	3,677,822	4,813,023	1,485,027
Hardware and Cutlery "	—	—	—	3,868,498	3,812,385	2,104,009
Jute Manufactures "	—	—	—	Not stated	789,657	2,167,109
Linen Manufactures—						
White or Plain 100 yards	1,030,360	2,104,052	1,440,264	3,397,690	6,271,734	2,972,121
Of other kinds value	—	—	—	710,767	954,371	1,793,585
Machinery of all sorts "	—	—	—	1,930,860	5,293,273	15,181,157
Iron—Pig and Puddled tons	293,432	753,339	1,201,104	1,244,853	2,229,046	2,889,440
—Bar, angle, bolt, and rod "	616,718	321,455	167,688	5,731,671	2,615,245	1,087,044
—Railroad of all sorts "						
—Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates "	Not separately stated	181,484	782,045	Not separately stated	8,756,552	3,857,579
—Tinned Plates "	Not stated	99,851	271,230	1,037,958	2,362,872	3,038,569
—Cast or Wrought, and all other Iron Manufactures except Wire "	Not stated	233,721	374,982	Not stated	3,334,372	4,875,700
Woollen and Worsted Yarn lbs.	15,733,200	35,536,843	57,075,490	1,557,612	4,994,249	4,830,987
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures value	—	—	—	9,120,759	*	15,975,566
Silk Manufactures "	—	—	—	1,226,564	1,450,307	1,333,161

NOTE.—The year 1854 is the earliest for which the full particulars for both Imports and Exports can be stated, the values of the Imports not having been properly ascertained before that date.

* Large quantities of Piece Goods of Mixed Materials in which Wool pre-dominated, were, previous to 1884, erroneously entered as Cotton Manufactures, but are now included with Woollen and Worsted Stuffs. The figures for 1870 are, therefore, not given.

Food Imports, Consumption of.—Average Quantities of the undermentioned Articles of Food, &c., Imported into the United Kingdom, Retained for Consumption annually per Head of the Population in each quinquennial period from 1840-44 to 1885-89, and in each year from 1890 to 1897 inclusive; with the total quantities retained for home consumption in 1897.

69. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the "Annual Statement of Trade" for 1897.)

ARTICLES.	ANNUAL AVERAGE.									
	1840-44.	1845-49.	1850-54.	1855-59.	1860-64.	1865-69.	1870-74.	1875-79.	1880-84.	1885-89.
Bacon and Hams	0.01	(a)0.59	(a)1.00	1.00	3.54	2.34	5.54	10.65	11.97	11.63
Butter	0.84	1.11	1.48	1.75	(d)3.72	4.22	4.53	5.64	7.05	8.05
Cheese	0.85	1.41	1.40	1.53	(d)2.72	3.50	4.26	5.59	5.61	5.48
Currants and Raisins ..	1.77	2.33	2.22	2.18	3.77	4.09	4.38	4.40	4.30	4.23
Eggs	3.08	2.95	4.18	4.44	(d)6.24	13.42	16.97	22.69	24.11	29.30
Potatoes	0.12	(b)2.36	3.18	2.70	3.29	4.89	13.37	24.53	15.51	7.28
Rice	1.06	2.18	2.40	7.92	(d)5.02	6.58	9.89	10.79	13.26	9.39
Coffee	1.09	1.29	1.26	1.24	1.16	1.00	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.83
Corn—Wheat	35.12	(c)51.57	83.23	74.59	130.87	(c)124.65	153.86	197.03	222.33	169.77
Wheat Flour										48.58
Spirits †	0.87	0.98	1.08	1.00	0.87	0.98	1.14	1.22	1.05	0.94
Sugar, Raw*	32	22.45	28.10	30.42	34.23	38.76	43.11	52.72	59.46	52.37
" Refined			Not stated.			2.99	6.77	9.65	9.77	20.44
Tea	1.89	1.70	2.04	2.45	2.79	3.51	4.02	4.56	4.71	5.00
Tobacco	0.85	0.97	1.05	1.16	1.24	1.34	1.38	1.46	1.43	1.47
Wine	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.33	0.45	0.52	0.51	0.42	0.37
Beer, British						Cannot be given.				27.47

ARTICLES.	YEARS.								Quantities retained for Home Consumption in 1897.
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
Bacon and Hams lbs.	13.55	13.11	14.30	11.73	13.29	14.63	15.90	17.95	Cwts. 6,383,844
Butter §	3.99	9.77	10.03	10.34	10.44	10.58	11.06	11.44	" 4,069,162
Cheese	6.23	5.86	6.39	5.8	6.3	5.98	6.22	7.17	" 2,550,361
Currants and Raisins ..	4.70	4.82	4.58	5.02	4.90	4.97	4.95	4.80	" 1,706,914
Eggs	32.91	33.68	35.03	34.39	36.6	38.97	40.25	42.23	Thands 1,681,982
Potatoes	5.73	9.34	8.71	8.4	7.68	10.73	6.28	10.02	Cwts. 3,884,609
Rice	9.38	8.85	8.91	8.54	7.26	8.00	6.40	8.62	" 3,065,719
Coffee	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.69	0.69	" 243,724
Corn—Wheat	179.70	195.04	180.40	188.82	201.48	233.20	197.95	175.89	" 62,544,873
Wheat Flour	46.66	49.01	64.36	58.83	54.71	51.89	59.35	51.95	" 18,472,706
Spirits †	1.02	1.04	1.04	0.98	0.97	1.00	1.02	1.03	Galls. 40,959,846
Sugar, Raw*	44.99	47.23	47.2	45.68	40.17	48.04	43.76	36.98	Cwts. 13,149,641
" Refined	28.22	32.94	30.62	33.17	39.89	40.09	41.53	43.91	" 16,614,347
Tea	5.17	5.36	5.43	5.41	5.62	5.67	5.77	5.81	Lbs. 231,328,156
Tobacco	1.55	1.61	1.64	1.63	1.66	1.67	1.73	1.75	" 69,833,702
Wine	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.40	Galls. 15,780,400
Beer, British	30.00	30.16	29.77	29.59	29.47	29.65	30.89	31.42	Brls. 34,755,905

NOTE.—For articles free of duty the imports less the re-exports have been taken as the quantities retained for home consumption.

* Since 1874, when the import duty on Sugar was abolished, the amount consumed per head of the population includes the proportionate amount of Raw Sugar refined and re-exported.

† Including British as well as imported Spirits.

§ Including Margarine.

(a) The import duty on Bacon was abolished in 1845, and that on Hams in 1853.

(b) The import duty on Potatoes was abolished in 1846.

(c) The import duties on Corn and Flour were reduced in 1849, and finally repealed in 1869.

(d) The import duties on Butter, Cheese, Rice, and Eggs, were abolished in 1860.

Grain and Flour Imports.—Quantities of the various descriptions of Grain, and of Wheat Flour, imported into the United Kingdom in each year from 1885 to 1897 inclusive.

70.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Wheat—	Wheat—	Wheat—	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Other
	Grain.	Meal and Flour.	Total of Grain and Flour in equivalent weight of Grain.				kinds— Rye, Bere, Buckwheat Pease, and Beans.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1885	61,498,864	15,832,843	82,331,552	15,266,160	19,057,189	31,526,735	5,963,743
1886	47,435,806	14,689,560	67,021,886	13,713,687	13,485,233	31,011,565	5,257,535
1887	55,802,518	18,063,294	80,212,293	14,239,566	14,462,943	31,167,325	6,334,960
1888	57,261,363	16,910,442	80,426,352	21,805,350	18,770,866	26,170,164	6,882,164
1889	58,551,837	14,672,082	78,929,778	17,400,910	15,990,567	36,192,325	5,969,405
1890	60,474,180	15,773,386	82,381,591	16,677,988	12,727,186	43,457,334	5,967,470
1891	66,312,962	16,723,003	89,539,355	17,466,698	16,600,394	26,825,625	6,735,970
1892	64,901,749	22,106,009	95,604,589	14,277,842	15,691,394	35,381,324	7,637,458
1893	65,461,988	20,408,168	93,806,666	22,844,502	13,954,986	32,902,503	7,062,331
1894	70,126,232	19,134,605	96,702,072	31,241,384	14,979,314	35,365,643	8,676,037
1895	81,749,956	18,368,410	107,261,636	23,618,867	15,528,310	33,944,350	7,644,379
1896	70,025,950	21,320,200	99,637,369	22,477,322	17,586,730	51,772,100	7,240,903
1897	62,740,180	18,680,669	88,685,554	18,958,720	16,116,310	53,785,380	6,849,389

Ships Built.—Tonnage of Vessels built in the United Kingdom* in each of the years from 1885 to 1897 inclusive, distinguishing the

71.

Tonnage of Vessels built for Foreigners.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Parliamentary Paper No. 251 of Session 1898.)

Years.	Built for United Kingdom and Colonies.*			Built for Foreigners.		Total Tonnage Built.
	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.	War Vessels.	Mercantile Vessels.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1885	208,411	196,975	405,386	5,462	30,164	441,012
1886	188,362	154,638	293,000	840	37,688	331,528
1887	81,279	225,440	306,719	3,966	66,513	377,198
1888	75,696	407,445	483,141	1,899	83,907	573,947
1889	117,431	554,024	671,505	726	132,498	854,729
1890	123,224	528,789	652,013	3,437	157,188	812,638
1891	191,917	478,682	670,599	800	138,594	809,493
1892	253,700	434,091	692,791	2,792	105,965	801,548
1893	114,895	380,393	495,288	2,471	86,915	584,474
1894	89,156	435,460	574,616	2,483	92,393	669,492
1895	54,155	466,467	519,622	4,152	123,890	647,634
1896	57,467	462,503	519,970	13,311	203,533	736,814
1897	66,729	415,538	482,267	9,432	162,998	644,697

* Exclusive of Tonnage of British War Vessels built by private contract.

British Merchant Navy.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, in each of the under-mentioned years.

72.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1840	21,883	2,680,334	771	87,928	22,654	2,768,262
1845	23,471	3,004,398	917	118,782	24,388	3,123,180
1850	24,797	3,396,659	1,187	168,474	25,984	3,565,133
1855	24,274	3,968,699	1,674	380,635	25,948	4,349,334
1860	25,663	4,204,360	2,000	454,327	27,663	4,658,687
1865	26,069	4,986,776	2,718	823,533	28,787	5,760,309
1870	23,189	4,577,855	3,178	1,112,984	26,367	5,690,789
1875	21,291	4,206,897	4,170	1,945,570	25,461	6,152,467
1880	19,998	3,851,045	5,247	2,723,468	25,185	6,574,513
1885	17,018	3,456,562	6,644	3,973,433	23,662	7,430,046
1890	14,181	2,986,021	7,410	5,042,517	21,591	7,973,538
1891	13,823	2,972,093	7,720	5,307,204	21,543	8,279,297
1892	13,578	3,080,272	7,950	5,564,432	21,528	8,644,754
1893	13,239	3,038,260	8,088	5,740,243	21,327	8,773,503
1894	12,943	2,987,161	8,263	5,969,020	21,206	8,956,181
1895	12,617	2,866,896	8,386	6,121,555	21,003	8,988,450
1896	12,274	2,735,976	8,522	6,284,306	20,796	9,020,282
1897	11,911	2,539,570	8,590	6,363,601	20,501	8,953,171

Merchant Navies, British and Foreign.—Tonnage of the Merchant Shipping belonging to the Principal Maritime Countries of Europe and the United States in each of the years 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1896, distinguishing the Tonnage of the Steam Vessels in each case.

73.

(Compiled from Return relating to "Progress of British Merchant Shipping," Parliamentary Paper No. 251 of Session 1898).

COUNTRIES.	1870.		1880.		1890.		1896.	
	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.
British Empire (including United Kingdom).....	7,149,134	1,202,134	8,447,171	2,949,282	9,688,088	5,413,706	10,503,307	6,720,703
United Kingdom (inclusive of Isle of Man and Channel Islands).....	5,690,789	1,112,984	6,574,513	2,723,468	7,978,538	5,042,517	9,020,282	6,234,306
Austria-Hungary*	329,377	49,977	290,971	62,743	204,214	94,234	212,710	155,140
Belgium	80,149	9,501	75,066	65,224	75,940	71,553	85,739	84,822
Denmark	178,646	10,453	249,466	51,967	302,194	112,788	345,583	164,075
France	1,072,048	154,415	919,298	277,759	944,013	419,921	894,071	503,677
Germany (Total)	982,355	81,994	1,181,525	215,758	1,433,413	723,652	1,487,577	889,960
Bremen	171,654	41,393	270,209	58,666	378,038	179,404	422,029	226,047
Hamburg	184,496	32,450	244,279	99,153	538,229	373,422	680,136	482,917
Greece	404,063	5,360	..§	..§	271,386	44,684	†	†
Holland	389,614	19,455	328,281	64,394	255,711	128,511	294,949	196,402
Italy	1,012,164	32,100	999,196	77,050	820,716	186,567	765,281	237,727
Russia (including Finland)	Not stated.	..§	756,192	100,421	†	†	849,716	276,745
Spain	Not stated.	..§	560,133	233,695	618,152	407,936	756,305	564,459
Sweden	346,962	..§	542,642	81,049	510,947	141,267	496,819	†
Norway	1,022,515	13,715	1,513,658	58,062	1,705,699	203,115	1,566,556	354,799
United States—								
Registered for Oversea (Foreign Trade).....	1,516,800	192,544	1,352,310	146,604	946,695	197,630	844,954	264,882
Enrolled for Home Trade, including Lake and River Steamers	2,677,940	882,551	2,715,224	1,064,954	3,477,802	1,661,458	3,858,926	2,042,326
Japan	Not stated.	..§	89,309	41,215	145,692	93,312	†253,326	†227,841

* Including vessels trading on the Danube, but excluding small coasting vessels and fishing boats.
 § This information cannot be given. † Excluding junks. ‡ Not stated.
 ¶ Tonnage of registered vessels only.

Ships Entered and Cleared.—Average Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared Annually with Cargoes and in Ballast at Ports in the United Kingdom, in the Foreign Trade, in each quinquennial period from 1840-4 to 1880-4; with corresponding particulars for each year from 1885 to 1897 inclusive. [In thousands—000's omitted.]

74.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Annual Average.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Proportion of British to Total.
	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	
1840-44	3,409	1,332	4,741	3,517	1,373	4,890	6,926	2,705	9,631	71.9
1845-49	4,599	1,958	6,557	4,582	2,077	6,659	9,181	4,035	13,216	69.5
1850-54	5,001	3,192	8,193	5,052	3,490	8,542	10,053	6,682	16,735	60.1
1855-59	6,308	4,324	10,632	6,445	4,617	11,062	12,765	8,941	21,694	58.8
1860-64	7,985	5,058	13,043	8,116	5,194	13,310	16,101	10,252	26,353	61.1
1865-69	10,892	5,126	16,018	10,995	5,288	16,283	21,887	10,414	32,301	67.8
1870-74	13,957	6,811	20,768	14,355	6,988	21,343	28,312	13,799	42,111	67.2
1875-79	16,965	7,976	24,941	17,410	8,229	25,639	34,375	16,205	50,580	68.0
1880-84	21,744	10,697	32,441	22,310	8,831	31,141	44,054	17,428	61,462	71.7
1885	22,980	8,862	31,862	23,409	9,010	32,419	46,389	17,892	64,781	72.2
1886	22,741	8,295	31,036	23,307	8,468	31,805	46,078	16,763	62,841	73.3
1887	23,646	8,581	32,177	24,303	8,681	32,984	47,949	17,212	65,161	73.6
1888	24,919	9,004	33,913	25,446	9,120	34,566	50,395	18,121	68,519	73.5
1889	25,945	9,579	35,524	26,524	9,841	36,365	52,609	19,420	71,889	73.9
1890	26,778	10,058	36,836	27,196	10,253	37,448	53,073	20,311	74,284	73.7
1891	26,637	10,222	36,859	27,320	10,633	37,953	53,957	20,855	74,812	74.1
1892	27,040	10,633	37,673	27,333	10,861	38,194	54,373	21,494	75,677	74.7
1893	26,919	10,223	37,142	27,229	10,261	37,490	54,148	20,484	74,632	73.6
1894	29,033	10,775	39,818	29,049	11,069	40,718	58,682	21,854	80,536	73.9
1895	29,175	10,826	40,001	29,517	11,021	40,538	58,992	21,847	80,539	73.9
1896	30,290	12,187	42,477	31,182	11,303	42,985	61,472	23,990	85,462	71.9
1897	32,191	12,732	44,923	32,225	11,640	45,975	64,493	25,797	91,792	71.4

Tonnage of British and Foreign Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast from and to the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years.— [In thousands of tons.]

75. (Compiled from the "Annual Statements of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom" for the respective years.)

Countries from and to which Entered and Cleared.	ENTERED.					CLEARED.				
	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1897.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1891.	1897.
	Thousand Tons.					Thousand Tons.				
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>										
Argentine Republic..	21	64	70	463	782	33	93	130	796	655
Austrian Territories	48	88	34	48	102	117	152	81	72	251
Brazil	38	189	221	2'3	225	248	341	473	780	976
Belgium	387	947	1,630	2,572	3,258	221	659	1,083	1,770	2,077
Chile	53	86	126	184	211	73	125	211	403	322
China (excluding Hong Kong)	79	99	181	128	76	114	74	25	86	75
Denmark	£ 233	168	326	507	729	£ 671	777	922	1,195	1,486
Egypt	163	325	321	355	404	186	487	504	918	1,095
France	1,612	2,866	4,561	5,046	5,532	1,407	2,454	3,858	4,477	5,167
Germany	1,565	1,675	2,556	3,588	4,558	1,335	1,821	2,756	3,637	4,336
Greece	£ 25	43	60	111	214	£ 37	56	79	157	199
Holland	815	1,226	2,067	3,486	5,102	572	946	1,483	1,982	2,502
Dutch East Indies ..	13	9	69	49	34	24	52	198	170	202
Italy	131	225	336	292	336	344	682	1,157	2,425	2,719
Mexico	26	31	45	58	56	8	32	84	127	127
Norway	327	787	918	1,234	1,631	375	761	893	1,299	1,554
Sweden	424	997	1,333	1,555	1,863	329	604	1,029	1,440	1,799
Peru	125	224	93	47	68	40	117	38	59	54
Portugal	¶ 174	219	220	183	160	¶ 214	250	330	408	362
Roumania	90	88	98	376	235	13	40	38	136	237
Russia	952	1,517	1,659	2,354	2,417	590	1,156	1,654	1,693	1,975
Spain	¶ 217	532	1,963	2,921	3,379	¶ 444	573	1,138	1,695	1,850
Spanish West Indies	116	217	56	8	13	141	228	216	263	263
Philippine and Lad- rone Islands	20	31	75	65	86	14	16	30	39	45
Turkish Dominions (except Egypt)	124	382	161	(a)284	(a)338	206	270	267	(a)466	(a)486
United States	1,739	1,827	5,269	5,550	7,163	1,804	1,981	4,815	3,780	6,144
Uruguay	23	26	20	26	19	33	116	123	286	218
Other Foreign Coun- tries	177	375	614	739	683	260	470	613	1,017	1,596
Total Foreign Countries	9,767	15,263	25,071	32,532	39,680	9,853	15,333	24,233	31,285	38,730
<i>British Possessions.</i>										
Australia and New Zealand	125	221	479	717	816	317	324	607	989	887
Channel Islands	212	262	306	365	455	158	184	269	361	446
Gibraltar	27	33	23	19	4	82	95	198	311	206
India, British	† 530	665	1,009	1,212	1,008	† 697	805	1,299	1,312	1,138
British North America	1,089	1,159	1,631	1,454	2,061	758	902	1,461	1,157	1,632
S. African Possessions	39	61	138	259	452	71	74	355	568	897
West India Islands and British Guiana	251	255	251	143	100	199	267	297	359	289
Other British Posses- sions	† 133	194	166	135	347	† 382	543	945	1,106	1,045
Total British Pos- sessions	2,406	2,850	4,003	4,304	5,213	2,664	3,194	5,429	6,163	6,540
Grand Total..	12,173	18,113	29,074	36,836	44,893	12,517	18,527	29,662	37,448	45,270

† Includes Straits Settlements in 1860. ‡ The Ionian Islands are included with "Other British Possessions" in 1860. § Including Iceland. ¶ Including the Canaries. ¶ Including the Azores and Madeira. (a) Including Bulgaria and Cyprus.

NOTE.—The following shows the Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared in the Coasting Trade, with Cargoes only, in each of the above-named years.

	ENTERED.					CLEARED.				
	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1897.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1897.
	Thousand Tons.					Thousand Tons.				
British Vessels	16,901	18,210	25,924	28,500	31,932	16,914	18,163	23,665	27,000	30,825
Foreign	102	90	99	100	139	100	95	66	100	137
Total	17,063	18,300	26,023	28,600	32,071	17,014	18,258	23,731	27,300	30,962

Coal and Metals Produced.—Quantity and Estimated Value of Coal and Metals produced in the United Kingdom in each of the 76. undermentioned years.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	METALS PRODUCED FROM BRITISH ORES.								Total of Coal and Metals
	Coal.	* Pig Iron.	Fine Copper.	Metallic Lead.	White Tin.	Zinc.	Silver from 'cad.	Other Metals.	
	QUANTITIES.								
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Ozs.	Tons.	
1885	159,351,418	7,415,469	2,773	37,687	9,331	9,778	820,520	..	..
1886	157,518,482	7,009,754	1,472	39,482	9,312	8,989	325,427	..	..
1887	162,119,812	7,559,518	889	37,890	9,282	9,760	320,345	..	..
1888	169,935,219	7,998,999	1,456	37,578	9,241	10,002	321,425	..	..
1889	176,916,724	8,322,824	905	35,604	8,912	9,392	306,149	..	..
1890	181,614,288	7,904,214	936	33,590	9,602	8,582	291,724	..	..
1891	185,479,126	7,406,984	720	32,205	9,353	8,891	279,792	..	..
1892	181,786,871	6,709,255	495	29,540	9,270	9,849	271,259	..	..
1893	164,325,795	6,976,990	425	29,698	8,837	9,284	274,100	..	..
1894	188,277,525	7,427,342	446	29,687	8,327	8,190	275,696	..	..
1895	189,661,362	7,703,459	579	29,000	6,648	6,654	280,434	..	..
1896	195,361,260	8,659,681	556	30,818	4,888	7,110	283,326	..	..
1897	202,129,931	8,796,465	518	26,543	4,453	7,049	249,157	17	..

ESTIMATED VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885	41,139,408	17,302,761	135,415	433,400	833,803	146,100	64,988	14	60,655,839
1886	38,145,980	15,898,775	65,507	522,650	944,470	141,185	63,051	..	55,771,518
1887	39,092,830	17,764,896	42,850	486,886	1,048,638	156,850	59,564	1,210	58,653,689
1888	42,971,276	14,796,092	115,849	522,304	1,083,700	191,455	57,421	42,000	59,782,597
1889	56,175,426	20,890,918	49,948	464,342	860,342	192,145	54,453	30,370	75,217,944
1890	74,953,997	24,140,798	57,650	449,826	937,760	203,358	58,040	1,240	100,802,657
1891	74,069,816	19,440,918	40,708	400,687	891,139	212,495	52,584	14,071	95,142,368
1892	66,050,461	17,276,332	24,746	317,678	894,753	203,586	44,998	10,627	84,823,121
1893	55,809,408	15,898,445	26,522	292,402	785,741	167,770	40,687	8,691	73,024,066
1894	62,730,179	17,082,887	19,482	284,624	604,500	131,029	33,313	14,811	80,900,825
1895	57,231,218	18,464,387	27,263	308,734	446,780	101,695	34,908	18,520	76,633,500
1896	57,190,147	20,697,362	23,180	350,940	307,678	123,240	36,365	5,835	78,783,947
1897	59,740,009	21,161,283	27,096	332,340	291,336	126,823	28,614	17,185	81,714,636

* Quantity of Pig Iron produced from British and Foreign Ores.

† Nickel.

‡ Exclusive of the value of nickel produced.

Railways.—Length of Lines, Capital, Receipts, and Working Expenses of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years, with the number of 77. Passengers conveyed, and the proportion of Net Receipts to Paid-up Capital.

(Compiled from the Annual Railway Returns.)

Years.	Length of Line open for Traffic at the end of each year.	Total Capital Paid-up.	Number of Passengers conveyed exclusive of Season Ticket Holders.	Receipts.		Total Working Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	
				Total from Traffic.	Total from all sources.		TOTAL.	Proportion to Total Paid-up Capital.
				£	£		£	Per Cent.
1854	8,053	280,068,794	111,180,165	20,215,724	..	..	..	..
1855	8,335	297,584,709	118,567,170	21,597,599	..	..	..	..
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678	27,766,622	..	..	..	..
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,862,715	35,800,113	..	..	..	..
1870	*15,537	529,003,673	336,545,397	43,417,070	..	..	..	..
1875	16,668	630,223,494	506,975,234	58,082,753	..	..	..	..
1880	17,983	728,316,848	603,885,025	62,961,767	..	..	..	..
1881	18,175	745,528,162	623,047,787	63,908,237	..	..	..	..
1882	18,457	767,899,570	654,898,295	66,537,128	..	..	..	..
1883	18,681	784,021,312	683,718,137	68,210,052	..	..	..	..
1884	18,864	801,464,367	694,991,890	67,701,042	..	..	..	..
1885	19,169	815,858,055	697,213,031	66,844,967	..	..	..	..
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,534,390	66,615,377	..	..	..	..
1887	19,578	845,971,654	733,678,581	67,914,588	..	..	..	..
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	69,739,870	..	..	..	..
1889	19,943	876,695,166	775,133,073	73,717,057	..	..	..	..
1890	20,073	897,472,367	817,744,046	76,548,347	..	..	..	..
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	78,361,633	..	..	..	..
1892	20,355	944,357,920	864,435,388	78,529,314	..	..	..	..
1893	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	76,844,080	..	..	..	..
1894	20,908	985,387,355	911,412,926	79,874,566	..	..	..	..
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,909	81,396,047	..	..	..	..
1896	21,277	1,020,475,335	980,339,433	85,296,200	..	..	..	..
1897	21,433	1,083,765,095	1,030,420,201	88,375,236	..	..	..	..

* Number of miles constructed. † Stock and Share Capital received.

‡ Including a small amount classed as "special receipts."

Railways.—General Statistics of Railways in England and Wales,[†] Scotland, and Ireland for each of the years 1887 and 1897

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(Compiled from the Annual Railway Returns and the Reports thereon.)

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	1887.	1897.	1887.	1897.	1887.	1897.
Length of Line open for Traffic..	Miles. 13,825	Miles. 14,818	Miles. 3,079	Miles. 3,447	Miles. 2,674	Miles. 3,168
Total Amount of Paid-up Capital	£ 702,654,403	£ 896,411,043	£ 106,969,962	£ 153,887,695	£ 36,457,231	£ 39,466,457
Passengers conveyed—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
First Class	25,260,910	26,526,020	4,696,255	4,459,260	1,367,624	1,512,393
Second Class	53,005,233	53,789,395	1,930,158		4,203,965	3,973,256
Third Class and Parliamentary	564,508,318	812,745,566	59,807,204	101,994,671	13,899,369	20,419,651
TOTAL	647,774,956	898,060,971	66,432,611	106,453,931	19,470,958	25,905,299
Number Periodical Tickets issued	990,615	1,164,034	51,579	91,448	23,695	31,006
Goods conveyed—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Minerals	164,934,563	223,088,613	27,303,278	42,290,560	1,012,359	1,538,513
General Merchandise	64,117,915	92,787,882	8,794,242	11,175,661	2,759,527	3,508,017
Miles travelled by Trains—	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Passenger Trains	127,658,994	165,930,397	16,033,316	26,449,025	3,129,324	9,820,212
Goods Trains	103,368,230	138,222,275	16,135,764	20,454,447	3,564,570	4,932,259
Mixed Trains	467,875	407,264	1,631,746		512,956	1,660,044
TOTAL	236,495,099	304,559,936	33,850,826	46,903,472	12,506,850	16,412,515
Receipts from Passenger Traffic	£	£	£	£	£	£
First Class	2,541,431	2,709,077	374,001	339,899	166,076	161,506
Second Class	2,399,960	2,051,576	78,471		309,872	254,743
Third Class and Parliamentary	15,785,424	21,757,240	1,815,462	2,758,920	692,158	976,720
Periodical Ticket Holders	1,744,207	2,654,910	178,362	309,754	50,430	62,566
Excess Luggage, Parcels, Carriages, Mails, &c.	3,605,742	5,288,403	543,468	788,299	287,723	405,462
TOTAL from Passenger Traffic	26,076,764	34,461,206	2,990,264	4,196,872	1,506,259	1,859,987
Receipts from Goods Traffic :						
General Merchandise	17,250,668	22,745,555	2,228,040	2,858,493	922,460	1,188,125
Live Stock	367,998	358,602	194,111	232,724	231,375	281,558
Minerals	13,572,615	16,791,345	1,946,349	2,760,585	126,235	194,827
TOTAL from Goods Traffic	131,692,729	40,395,865	4,368,500	5,846,802	1,280,070	1,614,506
|| Miscellaneous Receipts	2,733,432	4,902,706	251,903	395,283	43,456	63,829
TOTAL Receipts from all sources	60,502,925	79,759,776	7,610,667	10,438,957	2,829,784	3,538,321
Working Expenditure—						
Maintenance of Way, &c.	4,996,793	7,279,431	676,662	880,298	399,412	459,957
Locomotive Power	3,121,110	11,750,362	922,536	1,463,511	369,098	526,836
Repairs, &c., of Rolling Stock	3,087,512	3,695,822	418,227	532,535	128,593	151,616
Traffic Charges	9,922,097	14,298,360	1,151,767	1,682,736	408,045	558,520
General Charges	1,435,425	1,430,783	165,480	216,357	77,991	117,129
Rates and Taxes	1,853,685	2,946,632	180,190	248,699	80,111	96,763
Government Duty	288,276	264,750	24,434	21,870	—	—
Compensations—Personal In- jury, and Damage and Loss of Goods	300,675	379,803	24,113	41,315	21,248	10,299
Steamboat, Legal, and other Miscellaneous Expenses	1,810,336	3,233,679	209,588	206,759	40,917	52,234
TOTAL Working Expenditure	31,764,204	45,723,761	3,773,617	5,384,659	1,525,445	1,975,404
Net Receipts	28,738,721	34,036,015	3,837,050	5,054,318	1,304,339	1,562,917
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Proportion of Expenditure to Receipts	53	57	50	52	54	56
Proportion of Net Receipts to Total Paid-up Capital	4.09	3.80	3.59	3.28	3.58	3.96
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Average Receipts per Train Mile	\$ 58.63	\$ 58.90	\$ 52.17	\$ 51.39	\$ 53.47	\$ 50.31
Average Expenditure per Train Mile	\$ 30.90	\$ 34.0	\$ 26.27	\$ 27.04	\$ 29.08	\$ 23.54

† Including receipts not classified.

‡ The Railway Passenger Duty is not charged in Ireland. § Rents, Tolls, Canals, Steamboats, &c.

¶ Exclusive of receipts by the North London Company for working other lines—£50,758 in 1887 and £55,861 in 1897.

§ For Railway Working only; excluding Receipts and Expenses on account of Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, Docks, &c.

NOTE.—The total length of Canals and Inland Navigations, according to the latest and most complete information, is as follows: England and Wales (exclusive of the Manchester Ship Canal), 3,050 miles; Scotland, 154 miles; and Ireland, 3,813 miles.

Railways; Growth of Revenue.—Amount of the various Branches of the Traffic Receipts of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years.

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(Compiled from various numbers of the Annual Railway Returns, &c.)

A.—FROM PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS FROM PASSENGERS.				Excess Luggage, Parcels, Carriages, Horses, &c.	Mails.	Total Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Season Ticket Holders.			
1860.....	£3,170,935	£3,944,713	£4,162,487	£272,807	£1,008,892	£525,922	13,085,750
1865.....	3,810,349	4,744,016	5,715,503	454,934	1,279,384	567,365	16,672,051
1870.....	8,948,812	4,925,542	7,473,727	686,488	1,677,625	585,044	*19,301,911
1875.....	4,725,506	3,842,592	12,985,829	1,151,248	2,338,370	670,890	*25,714,681
1880.....	3,944,933	3,580,391	14,830,961	1,456,274	2,728,690	704,900	*27,200,464
1885.....	3,242,970	2,931,111	17,588,730	1,822,524	3,364,906	822,781	29,773,022
1886.....	3,161,966	2,823,614	18,068,383	1,902,128	3,419,362	869,485	30,244,938
1887.....	3,081,506	2,788,803	18,293,044	1,972,900	3,559,085	877,848	30,578,287
1888.....	3,040,281	2,692,406	18,690,234	2,051,012	3,618,831	891,326	30,984,090
1889.....	3,187,527	2,704,734	19,785,444	2,195,968	3,855,252	901,799	32,630,724
1890.....	3,193,691	2,645,705	21,142,847	2,316,384	4,117,072	912,206	34,327,965
1891.....	3,143,609	2,527,481	21,809,859	2,432,970	4,284,283	932,714	35,130,916
1892.....	3,121,628	2,376,368	22,616,955	2,537,952	4,450,299	959,644	35,662,816
1893.....	3,036,086	2,075,179	22,623,316	2,582,848	4,543,857	988,213	35,849,440
1894.....	2,965,730	1,972,451	23,276,234	2,648,124	4,641,991	990,968	36,495,488
1895.....	3,034,449	1,935,029	23,966,137	2,760,352	4,832,271	1,002,924	37,361,162
1896.....	3,133,149	2,058,139	24,780,290	2,914,767	5,224,805	1,039,715	39,120,865
1897.....	3,210,432	2,306,318	25,491,840	3,027,220	5,444,872	1,037,292	40,518,064

B.—FROM GOODS TRAFFIC, &c.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS FROM GOODS TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts from Passenger and Goods Traffic.	Proportion of Receipts from Passenger and Goods Traffic.	
	Minerals.	General Merchandise.	Live Stock.	Total from Goods Traffic.		Passenger.	Goods.
	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1860.....	4,951,899	9,157,987	570,980	14,680,866	27,766,622	47	53
1865.....	6,469,502	12,158,230	690,321	19,318,062	35,890,113	46	54
1870.....	9,392,513	13,810,196	912,450	24,115,159	43,417,070	44	56
1875.....	13,405,283	18,630,480	1,204,548	33,268,072	58,982,753	44	56
1880.....	14,679,226	19,901,741	1,170,437	*35,761,303	62,961,767	43	57
1885.....	15,246,230	20,382,164	1,242,813	*36,871,945	66,644,967	45	55
1886.....	15,027,429	20,022,409	1,319,486	*36,370,439	66,615,377	45	55
1887.....	15,645,205	20,401,168	1,293,484	*37,341,299	67,914,586	45	55
1888.....	16,133,881	*21,239,841	1,357,058	38,755,780	69,739,870	44	56
1889.....	17,052,167	22,694,358	1,339,808	41,086,333	73,717,057	44	56
1890.....	17,543,309	23,300,107	1,376,975	42,220,382	76,548,347	45	55
1891.....	18,064,304	23,776,089	1,390,324	43,230,717	78,361,633	45	55
1892.....	17,845,462	23,679,670	1,341,366	42,866,498	78,529,314	45	55
1893.....	18,420,743	23,209,208	1,364,686	43,094,637	76,844,086	47	53
1894.....	18,116,918	23,803,846	1,458,314	43,379,078	79,874,568	46	54
1895.....	18,176,535	24,450,682	1,407,668	44,034,885	81,396,047	46	54
1896.....	18,930,796	25,901,425	1,343,114	46,175,335	85,298,200	46	54
1897.....	19,746,500	26,736,973	1,372,939	*47,857,172	88,375,236	46	54

* Including receipts not classified.

Tramways.—Total Length, Capital, Traffic, and Expenses, &c., of Tramways in each Division of the United Kingdom in the year ended 30th June, 1897.

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(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. 375 of 1897.)

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Total Paid up Capital on 30th June, 1897..	£ 11,397,935	£ 1,838,244	£ 1,546,521	£ 14,782,700
Total Capital Expended at	11,301,473	1,988,009	1,575,628	14,865,110
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Length of Line open for Traffic	81	98	121	1,031
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses belonging to the Companies	23,536	6,101	2,705	37,342
Locomotive Engines belonging to the Companies	458	13	21	492
Cars belonging to the Companies	3,792	625	447	4,864
Total Number of Passengers carried	595,634,754	139,818,022	53,116,913	788,569,689
	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts	3,340,843	573,863	320,887	4,235,593
Working Expenditure	2,543,443	429,576	225,425	3,198,444
Net Receipts	797,400	144,287	95,462	1,037,149

* Of the total length of line open for public traffic, 308 miles belonged to Local Authorities.

Savings Banks.—Number of Depositors and amount of the Computed Capital of Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks in each of the years from 1880 to 1897, inclusive; with Averages for each quinquennial period from 1855-9 to 1875-9. [The Capital is stated in millions of pounds—thus £35·9 = £35,900,000.]

(Compiled from the "Savings Banks" Returns, and Reports of the Postmaster-General, &c.)

—	NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.			† TOTAL COMPUTED CAPITAL (IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS).		
	POST OFFICE BANKS.	TRUSTEE BANKS.	TOTAL.	† POST OFFICE BANKS.	† TRUSTEE BANKS.	† TOTAL.
Average for				Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1855-59	*—	1,385,599	1,385,599	*—	35·9	35·9
1860-64	*—	1,562,417	1,766,221	*—	40·8	42·8
1865-69	852,712	1,401,636	2,254,348	9·9	37·2	47·1
1870-74	1,430,894	1,424,755	2,855,649	19·2	39·7	58·9
1875-79	1,830,399	1,500,976	3,331,366	28·7	43·6	72·3
Years.						
1880	2,184,972	1,510,805	3,704,777	33·7	44·0	77·7
1881	2,607,612	1,532,486	4,140,098	36·2	44·1	80·3
1882	2,853,976	1,552,983	4,411,959	39·0	44·6	83·6
1883	3,105,642	1,566,184	4,571,826	41·8	45·0	86·8
1884	3,333,675	1,582,474	4,916,149	44·8	45·8	90·6
1885	3,535,650	1,592,997	5,128,647	47·7	46·4	94·1
1886	3,731,421	1,590,304	5,322,225	50·9	46·8	97·7
1887	3,951,761	1,604,610	5,556,371	54·0	47·3	101·3
1888	4,220,927	1,579,546	5,800,473	58·6	46·4	105·0
1889	4,507,809	1,551,594	6,059,403	63·0	45·1	108·1
1890	4,827,314	1,535,782	6,363,096	67·6	43·7	111·3
1891	5,113,395	1,510,282	6,623,677	71·6	42·9	114·5
1892	5,452,316	1,504,920	6,957,236	75·8	42·4	118·2
1893	5,743,239	1,471,146	7,214,385	80·6	42·2	122·8
1894	6,103,763	1,476,946	7,579,709	89·2	43·5	132·7
1895	6,453,597	1,516,229	7,969,826	97·9	45·3	143·2
1896	6,862,035	1,495,903	8,357,938	108·1	46·7	154·8
1897	7,239,761	1,527,217	8,766,978	115·9	48·5	164·4

* The Post Office Savings Banks were first established in 1861.

† The Capital stated is exclusive of the amount of Government Stock held for depositors; see below.

Supplementary Statement Showing the Total Capital of Savings Banks in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the years from 1880 to 1897 inclusive.

YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
1880	£66,371,107	£7,193,918	£3,656,059	£77,221,084
1881	68,976,017	7,556,493	3,802,102	80,334,612
1882	71,770,061	7,872,467	4,007,874	83,650,402
1883	74,417,606	8,203,720	4,134,605	86,755,931
1884	77,658,139	8,612,910	4,343,611	90,614,660
1885	80,652,565	8,944,623	4,456,559	94,053,747
1886	83,599,373	9,335,995	4,732,964	97,718,332
1887	86,409,468	9,830,979	4,995,840	101,236,287
1888	89,359,086	10,321,209	5,280,787	104,961,082
1889	91,836,642	10,749,951	5,540,847	108,127,440
1890	94,506,900	11,053,055	5,725,404	111,285,359
1891	97,084,377	11,435,243	5,963,947	114,483,567
1892	100,254,353	11,786,919	6,196,756	118,238,028
1893	104,155,372	12,458,998	6,226,878	122,841,248
1894	112,047,290	13,720,505	6,973,175	132,740,970
1895	120,045,141	15,444,876	7,691,639	143,181,656
1896	129,103,352	17,359,984	8,334,992	154,798,328
1897	136,602,681	18,801,198	8,957,704	164,361,583

The following shows the amounts of Government Stock held for depositors in Savings Banks at the end of each of the years from 1855 to 1897:—

Years.	Post Office Savings Banks.	Trustee Savings Banks.	Total.
1855	£2,452,252	£650,356	£3,102,608
1856	2,896,941	810,128	3,707,069
1857	3,345,106	943,125	4,288,231
1858	3,785,611	1,040,355	4,825,966
1859	4,175,634	1,175,248	5,350,882
1860	4,680,167	1,280,069	5,960,236
1861	5,037,765	1,232,238	6,370,003
1862	5,599,019	1,231,891	6,830,910
1863	6,364,494	1,322,532	7,687,026
1864	7,028,196	1,350,615	8,378,811
1865	6,949,949	1,266,189	8,216,138
1866	6,891,391	1,082,243	7,974,139
1867	7,033,564	1,058,027	8,091,591

These amounts are not included in the capital stated in the above table.

424 BANK RATES, BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, ETC.

Bank Rates.—Highest and Lowest of the Monthly Averages of the Minimum Rates per cent. of Discount charged by the Bank of England in each year since **82.** 1875.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
1875.....	4½	2	3½
1876.....	4½	2	2½
1877.....	4½	2	2½
1878.....	5½	2	3½
1879.....	4½	2	2½
1880.....	3	2½	2½
1881.....	5	2½	3½
1882.....	5½	3	4½
1883.....	4½	3	3½
1884.....	5	2	2½
1885.....	5	2	3
1886.....	4½	2	3
1887.....	5	2	3½
1888.....	5	2	3½
1889.....	5	2	3½
1890.....	6	2½	4½
1891.....	4½	2½	3½
1892.....	3½	2	2½
1893.....	4½	2½	3½
1894.....	3	2½	2½
1895.....	2	2	2
1896.....	4	2	2½
1897.....	3½	2	2½

Prices of Consols.—Highest and Lowest Monthly Average Price per £100 of the Consolidated Stock of the Public Funds **83.** in each year since 1875.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Highest Monthly Average.	Lowest Monthly Average.	Average for the Year.
1875.....	94½	92½	93½
1876.....	96½	93½	95
1877.....	96½	94½	95½
1878.....	96½	94½	95½
1879.....	96½	95½	97½
1880.....	99½	97½	98½
1881.....	102½	98½	100
1882.....	102½	99½	100½
1883.....	102½	99½	101½
1884.....	102½	99½	101
1885.....	100½	96½	99½
1886.....	101½	99½	100½
1887.....	103½	100½	101½
1888.....	102½	99½	101
1889.....	*100½	*96½	—
1890.....	*99	*97	*98
1891.....	*98½	*94½	*96½
1892.....	*97½	*94½	*95½
1893.....	*97½	*95½	*96½
1894.....	*99	*98	*98½
1895.....	*103½	*96½	*101½
1896.....	*107½	*106½	*106½
1897.....	*113½	*107	*110½

* These prices refer to the New 2½ per Cent. Consolidated Stock.

Prices of Silver.—Annual Average Price of Bar Silver per ounce standard, with the Highest and Lowest of the Monthly Average **84.** Prices, in each of the under-mentioned years and periods.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. C. 6,394 of 1891 and other sources.)

Average for the Five Years—	Annual Average Price.	Highest Monthly Average.	Lowest Monthly Average.
1835-39.....	d. 59½	d. *80½	d. †59½
1840-44.....	59½	*80½	†59½
1845-49.....	59½	*60½	†58½
1850-54.....	60½	*62½	†59½
1855-59.....	61½	*62½	†60½
1860-64.....	61½	*62½	†60½
1865-69.....	60½	*61½	†60½
1870-74.....	59½	*61½	†57½
1875-79.....	53½	*57½	†49½
Years—			
1880.....	52½	52½	51½
1881.....	51½	51½	51½
1882.....	51½	50½	50½
1883.....	50½	50½	50½
1884.....	50½	51½	49½
1885.....	48½	49½	47½
1886.....	46½	46½	42½
1887.....	44½	46½	43½
1888.....	42½	44½	42½
1889.....	42½	44½	42½
1890.....	47½	52½	44½
1891.....	45½	47½	43½
1892.....	39½	42½	38½
1893.....	36½	38½	32½
1894.....	28½	31½	27½
1895.....	29½	31	27½
1896.....	30½	31½	29½
1897.....	27½	29½	25½

© Highest monthly average in the five years.

London Bankers' Clearing House.—Amounts Cleared at, in each of the years from 1874 to 1897 inclusive, in Millions of **85.** Pounds Sterling.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	TOTAL CLEARED.		Amount Cleared on Fortnightly Stock Exchange Settling Days.	Amount Cleared on Consols Settling Days.	Amount Cleared on 4th of each Month.
	Total Amount.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in each year as compared with the preceding year.			
	Million £.	Per Cent.	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.
1874	5,937	−134	−2.2	1,010	280
1875	5,686	−251	−4.2	1,043	252
1876	4,963	−723	−12.7	761	226
1877	5,042	+79	+1.6	744	228
1878	4,992	−50	−1.0	795	227
1879	4,886	−106	−2.1	843	225
1880	5,794	+908	+18.6	1,152	255
1881	6,357	+563	+9.7	1,383	279
1882	6,221	−136	−2.1	1,229	273
1883	5,929	−292	−4.7	1,059	255
1884	5,799	−130	−2.2	961	268
1885	5,511	−288	−5.0	935	249
1886	5,902	+391	+7.1	1,199	263
1887	6,077	+175	+3.0	1,146	297
1888	6,942	+865	+14.2	1,252	332
1889	7,619	+677	+9.8	1,389	352
1890	7,801	+182	+2.4	1,417	359
1891	6,848	−953	−12.2	1,067	315
1892	6,482	−366	−5.3	1,023	299
1893	6,478	−4	−0.1	1,063	300
1894	6,337	−141	−2.2	964	301
1895	7,593	+1,256	+19.8	1,305	345
1896	7,575	−18	−0.2	1,143	380
1897	7,491	−84	−1.1	1,114	363

† Lowest monthly average in the five years.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—FISHERIES—WRECKS. 425

Joint Stock Companies.—Number of such Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1862, in each of the undermentioned years, and Amount of their Nominal Share Capital. [The Capital is stated in thousands of pounds—000's omitted.]

86.

(Compiled from the Annual Returns relating to Joint Stock Companies.)

Years.	Number Registered.	Total Nominal Share Capital. Thousand £'s.	Years— (continued).	Number Registered.	Total Nominal Share Capital. Thousand £'s.
1871.....	821	69,528	1885.....	1,482	119,223
1872.....	1,116	133,041	1886.....	1,891	145,851
1873.....	1,234	162,067	1887.....	2,050	170,173
1874.....	1,241	110,540	1888.....	2,550	353,782
1875.....	1,172	82,447	1889.....	2,788	241,277
1876.....	1,066	48,314	1890.....	2,789	288,759
1877.....	990	66,800	1891.....	2,686	184,262
1878.....	886	67,857	1892.....	2,607	103,403
1879.....	1,034	75,568	1893.....	2,617	96,654
1880.....	1,302	168,466	1894.....	2,970	118,432
1881.....	1,581	210,712	1895.....	3,892	231,368
1882.....	1,632	254,744	1896.....	4,735	309,533
1883.....	1,766	107,680	1897.....	5,220	*288,639

* Exclusive of increases of capital after registration.

Supplementary Statement showing the Total Number and Paid-up Capital of all registered Companies having a Share Capital, and believed to be carrying on business at the undermentioned dates:—

Date.	Number.	Paid-up Capital. Thousand £'s.	Date.	Number.	Paid-up Capital. Thousand £'s.
April, 1884.....	8,692	475,551	April, 1891.....	14,873	891,504
April, 1885.....	9,344	494,910	April, 1892.....	16,173	989,284
April, 1886.....	9,471	529,638	April, 1893.....	17,555	1,013,119
April, 1887.....	10,494	591,509	April, 1894.....	18,361	1,035,080
April, 1888.....	11,001	611,430	April, 1895.....	19,430	1,062,734
April, 1889.....	11,965	671,870	April, 1896.....	21,223	1,145,403
April, 1890.....	13,323	775,139	April, 1897.....	23,728	1,285,042

Sea Fisheries.—Value of Fish (excluding Salmon and Shell Fish) returned as landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years. (In thousands of pounds sterling.)

87.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £
Landed on Coasts of									
England and Wales.....	3,833	4,340	4,491	4,629	4,827	4,982	5,129	5,167	5,569
Scotland.....	1,454	1,623	1,762	1,595	1,625	1,566	1,764	1,572	1,628
Ireland.....	317	370	302	271	291	268	275	319	284
United Kingdom.....	5,604	6,333	6,555	6,495	6,743	6,816	7,168	7,058	7,481

Wrecks.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom Totally Lost, and Number of Lives Lost by Wrecks and Casualties to British Vessels, in each of the undermentioned years. [Exclusive of the Navy.]

88.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	VESSELS TOTALLY LOST.					LIVES LOST BY WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	Crew.	Passengers.	Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	
1880.....	736	197,038	99	65,112	835	262,150	1,968	107	2,075
1881.....	834	205,432	189	91,909	973	297,341	2,933	232	3,165
1882.....	581	157,641	152	103,250	733	260,900	1,871	56	1,927
1883.....	646	162,065	147	101,627	793	263,692	2,605	93	2,698
1884.....	463	111,406	153	114,067	616	225,473	1,408	236	1,644
1885.....	422	111,045	135	106,146	557	217,191	1,369	62	1,431
1886.....	507	125,631	137	90,871	644	216,502	1,270	70	1,340
1887.....	424	98,202	136	99,984	500	198,186	1,528	362	1,888
1888.....	368	115,848	115	73,512	543	189,360	1,186	781	1,917
1889.....	331	93,343	116	81,199	447	174,542	989	56	1,045
1890.....	394	93,870	134	112,864	528	206,734	1,372	172	1,544
1891.....	448	104,991	139	112,431	587	217,422	1,342	584	1,926
1892.....	321	85,220	96	76,076	417	164,296	1,218	112	1,330
1893.....	391	82,888	132	96,036	523	178,924	1,397	90	1,487
1894.....	390	70,792	149	104,126	539	174,913	1,481	1,254	2,735
1895.....	352	90,572	126	94,851	478	185,423	1,340	104	1,444
1896.....	326	81,217	107	94,607	433	175,824	833	410	1,243

Church Revenues.—Gross Income of Archbishopal and Episcopal Sees, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, the Corporation of Queen Anne's Bounty, Ecclesiastical Benefices, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; distinguishing the sources of income, and whether arising from Ancient Endowment or Private Benefactions.

89.

(From Parliamentary Paper No. 287 of Sess. 1891.)

SOURCES OF INCOME.	GROSS INCOME ARISING FROM		SOURCES OF INCOME.	GROSS INCOME ARISING FROM	
	Ancient Endowments.	Private Benefactions since 1703.		Ancient Endowments.	Private Benefactions since 1703.
	£	£		£	£
I.—ARCHBISHOPAL AND EPISCOPAL SEES:			IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES: (Number 13,979.)		
Lands	61,508	—	Lands	948,003	43,209
Tithe rent-charges	21,103	400	Tithe rent-charges, corn rents, &c.	2,592,281	36,593
Houses	1,583	—	Houses and ground rents	109,869	21,580
Manors	73	—	mineral Wayleaves, &c.	5,111	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	694	90	Manors	1,177	—
Dividends and Interest	2,866	10,591	Ecclesiastical Commissioners:		
Total	87,827	11,081	Payments, &c., in respect of Benefactions	—	60,882
<i>Residences—</i>			Dividends on Trust Stocks	60,541	—
Rateable Value .. £11,151			Queen Anne's Bounty:		
NOTE.—The estates of twelve Sees are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay the statutory incomes out of their Common Fund.			Payments in respect of Grants	48,271	—
II.—CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES:			Payments in respect of Benefactions	—	43,453
Lands	98,027	—	Dividends on Stocks	42,075	—
Tithe rent-charges	44,384	—	Dividends on Government Stocks	28,313	18,461
Houses and ground rents	34,586	—	Dividends on other Securities	9,905	18,754
Minerals	903	—	Ancient Stipends, Rent-charges on Estates, and Receipts not otherwise defined	95,011	29,673
Manors	2,475	—	Total	3,941,057	272,605
Rents reserved under Beneficial Leases	1,612	—	<i>Parsonage Houses—</i>		
Dividends and Interest	10,473	—	Number	11,667	
Total	192,460	—	Rateable Value	£518,054	
<i>Residence Houses—</i>			More than two-thirds of the cost of the parsonage houses may be regarded as derived from private benefactions and from payments of the Clergy out of their incomes.		
Rateable Value .. £18,928			NOTE.—The annual payments made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Incumbents, in respect of Augmentation Grants from their Common Fund (£597,000), are not shown here, as they form a portion of the charge of £950,000 referred to below.		
NOTE.—Only sixteen Chapters are now in possession of estates from which the incomes of the Deans and Canons are wholly derived. Those of the others have been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in exchange for annual payments, and the income therefrom is included in the rental, &c., shown under head V.			V.—ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS:		
III.—QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY:			Lands	219,660	—
Rent of Lands	—	700	Tithe rent-charges, corn rents, &c.	273,591	—
NOTE.—The dividends, interest, &c., on the capital held by the Corporation, payable to the Incumbents of Benefices, are included under head IV. The capital held by the Corporation on behalf of Benefices is £4,456,124.			Houses and ground rents	337,805	—
			Minerals	263,841	—
			Manors	18,146	—
			Rents reserved under Beneficial Leases	18,493	—
			Fee-farm and other fixed rents, redeemed Land Tax, &c.	8,549	—
			Timber and Miscellaneous Receipts	8,577	—
			Dividends on Government Stocks, and Interest on mortgage and other securities	99,165	—
			Total	1,247,827	—
			NOTE.—The income of the Common Fund shown above, after deducting the outgoings in respect thereof, is subject to permanent charges in favour of Bishops, Chapters, Archdeacons, and Incumbents of Benefices, amounting with other liabilities to upwards of £950,000 per annum.		

Church Revenues—continued.—Summary of the foregoing table :—

	INCOME ARISING FROM	
	ANCIENT ENDOWMENT.	PRIVATE BENEFACTIONS SINCE 1703.
	£	£
I.—Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees	87,827	11,081
II.—Cathedral and Collegiate Churches	192,460	—
III.—Queen Anne's Bounty	—	700
IV.—Ecclesiastical Benefices	3,941,057	272,605
V.—Ecclesiastical Commissioners	1,247,827	—
Total gross Income	5,469,171	284,386

90. The following Summary shows the total amount that has been raised for, and spent in, Building and Restoring Churches in each Diocese during eighteen years, 1873—1890 :

Diocese.	Churches built at cost of			Churches restored at cost of		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Canterbury	209,582	0	0	497,553	0	0
London	1,138,377	18	1½	820,329	2	0
Winchester	539,107	8	9	328,955	11	8½
Bangor	89,464	14	2	54,062	10	6
Bath and Wells	79,214	15	10	289,061	15	9
Chichester	384,499	2	4	290,418	7	4
Ely	117,444	7	11	352,204	7	10½
Exeter	172,498	18	6	416,362	15	3
Gloucester and Bristol	290,752	12	11	330,019	2	11
Hereford	46,322	6	0	226,583	1	8
Lichfield	289,181	13	4	469,363	3	5
Lincoln	163,596	4	11	309,851	9	3
Llandaff	226,276	8	0	109,073	15	11½
Norwich	42,061	0	0	513,692	11	8
Oxford	158,256	0	6	394,018	7	6½
Peterborough	155,583	15	7	475,974	13	8
Rochester	752,480	2	7	326,503	9	11½
St. Albans	325,982	4	11	668,362	0	11
St. Asaph	130,822	17	1	102,386	7	2
St. David's	192,900	1	0½	222,490	5	2½
Salisbury	104,393	14	4	309,736	14	0½
Southwell	263,443	18	0½	270,653	6	10½
Truro	172,070	2	9	159,556	2	5½
Worcester	294,885	2	10	490,127	8	7
York	391,987	19	5	489,511	1	0
Durham	294,842	8	7	175,274	11	11½
Carlisle	130,803	14	7	169,507	4	4
Chester	226,101	0	0	360,288	0	0
Liverpool	426,064	13	7	137,705	11	5
Manchester	1,157,737	1	4	421,708	3	1
Ripon	375,138	1	11	175,265	2	11
Wakefield	184,401	6	7	264,566	4	1
Sodor and Man	21,909	0	0	4,363	0	0
Restoration of St. George's Chapel, Windsor				5,304	14	2
Restoration of Vault of the Nave				1,834	3	6
Maintenance, Repair, and Restoration of Fabric of Westminster Abbey and Cloisters				78,058	10	0
Totals	9,607,783	1	5½	10,609,627	18	1½
Diocese of Newcastle :—						
Amounts expended on Building and on Restoration, respectively, not specified				318,991	19	3
Grand Total	£20,531,402	18	9½			

Judicial Rents, Ireland.—Effect of the Land Law (Ireland) Acts, 1881 and 1887, and the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, on the Rental of Ireland, according to Provinces. [First Statutory Term].

(Compiled from the Reports of the Irish Land Commissioners).

Years, &c.	Provinces.	Number of cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.		Acreage dealt with.	Former Rental.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
		No.	Acres.				
During the 9 years ended 21st August, 1890.	Ulster	116,784	2,043,295	1,775,217	1,430,493	19.4	
	Leinster	33,716	1,594,960	1,342,051	1,066,194	20.6	
	Connaught	60,882	1,350,525	678,546	533,560	21.4	
	Munster	43,382	2,045,225	1,456,062	1,139,403	21.7	
	Total	258,764	7,638,405	5,251,876	4,169,650	20.6	
1890-91.	Ulster	5,981	127,579	87,199	69,685	20.1	
	Leinster	4,064	207,998	183,356	145,697	20.5	
	Connaught	3,330	98,243	51,922	40,134	22.7	
	Munster	4,521	244,649	164,820	122,981	25.4	
	Total	18,396	678,474	487,277	378,497	22.3	
Period from 21st August, 1891, to 31st March, 1893	Ulster	3,717	74,887	47,268	37,390	20.9	
	Leinster	2,577	111,642	94,302	75,403	20.0	
	Connaught	2,524	57,190	28,759	22,791	20.8	
	Munster	2,076	105,553	66,215	49,532	25.2	
	Total	10,894	349,272	236,544	185,116	21.7	
1893-94.	Ulster	2,178	46,806	30,022	23,221	22.7	
	Leinster	1,371	62,531	51,039	40,520	20.6	
	Connaught	1,130	25,593	13,241	10,637	19.7	
	Munster	1,921	116,866	70,603	53,436	24.2	
	Total	6,600	251,886	164,905	127,864	22.5	
1894-95.	Ulster	1,690	33,022	21,030	16,323	22.4	
	Leinster	747	30,381	24,182	19,221	20.5	
	Connaught	756	16,727	7,845	5,906	24.7	
	Munster	1,341	65,182	33,657	29,232	24.4	
	Total	4,534	145,312	91,714	70,682	22.9	
1895-96.	Ulster	1,370	27,825	17,207	13,240	23.1	
	Leinster	793	30,262	24,783	19,309	22.1	
	Connaught	682	14,883	6,987	5,257	24.8	
	Munster	1,201	55,877	31,924	23,899	25.1	
	Total	4,055	128,827	80,906	61,705	23.7	
1896-7.	Ulster	1,764	31,144	19,471	14,718	24.4	
	Leinster	764	27,218	21,189	16,026	24.4	
	Connaught	582	13,315	5,963	4,679	21.5	
	Munster	897	38,735	24,506	18,135	26.0	
	Total	4,007	111,062	71,129	53,558	24.7	
1897-8.	Ulster	4,025	72,659	47,832	36,259	24.2	
	Leinster	1,255	55,525	46,534	36,415	21.7	
	Connaught	1,075	27,792	12,080	9,376	19.3	
	Munster	739	37,231	22,510	17,501	21.9	
	Total	7,094	193,207	128,974	100,141	22.4	
Total during the period from 21st Aug., 1881, to 31st March, 1898	Ulster	136,518	3,062,307	2,045,216	1,641,329	19.7	
	Leinster	50,287	2,120,017	1,787,421	1,418,785	20.6	
	Connaught	71,461	1,604,753	805,352	632,840	21.4	
	Munster	56,073	2,709,368	1,875,306	1,454,259	22.4	
	Total	314,344	9,496,445	6,513,325	5,147,213	20.9	

NOTE.—The applications to fix Fair Rents for a Second Statutory Term which have been dealt are not included above.

Progress of Ireland.—Summarised Statistics respecting the Progress of Ireland during the period from 1880 to 1897.

92.

(Compiled from various official publications.)

Yr's	Population.		Total Irish Emigration to all places from Irish ports.	Average number of Paupers of all classes in receipt of relief.	Number of Criminal Offenders convicted.	Number of Agrarian Offences reported.	Education.	Income Tax Assessments.
	Estimated to the middle of each year.	Percentage Decrease compar'd with previous year.					Average Number of Pupils in attendance at Primary Schools.	Value of Property and Profits Assessed to Income Tax.
1880	5,202,648	1.2	95,517	116,065*	2,383	2,585	468,557	38,140,577
1881	5,145,770	1.1	78,417	110,783*	2,698	4,439	453,567	38,110,043
1882	5,101,018	0.9	89,136	110,827*	2,255	3,433	469,192	38,199,354
1883	5,023,511	1.5	108,724	108,865*	1,740	870	467,704	38,481,078
1884	4,974,561	1.0	75,883	105,602*	1,548	762	492,928	38,854,135
1885	4,933,588	0.7	62,084	106,720*	1,573	944	502,454	38,912,150
1886	4,905,895	0.7	68,135	123,300*	1,619	1,056	490,484	38,753,915
1887	4,857,119	1.0	82,923	111,910*	1,411	883	515,388	38,447,393
1888	4,801,312	1.1	78,684	108,685*	1,220	660	493,883	38,559,254
1889	4,757,385	0.9	70,477	100,554*	1,225	534	507,865	38,749,308
1890	4,717,959	0.8	61,313	104,403*	1,193	519	489,144	37,199,578
1891	4,681,248	0.8	59,623	103,604*	1,255	672	506,336	37,754,177
1892	4,638,169	0.9	50,867	100,144*	1,196	405	495,254	37,981,150
1893	4,615,312	0.5	48,147	99,863*	1,378	380	527,060	38,320,961
1894	4,600,599	0.3	35,895	99,286*	1,469	277	525,547	38,553,336
1895	4,574,764	0.6	48,793	97,649*	1,096	271	519,515	38,199,492
1896	4,560,378	0.3	38,995	96,142*	1,310	257	534,957	38,215,755
1897	4,551,737	0.2	32,535	99,730*	1,242	251	521,141	32,189,145

Yr's	Live Stock.			Railways	Postal Work.	Telegraph Messages.	Postal & Money Orders.	Savings Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	
	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Pigs.	Gross Receipts from Railway Traffic.	Letters and Post Cards delivered.	Newspapers, Circles Samples & Book Packets deliv'r'd	Number issued for at Irish Offices.	Total Capital of Post Office & Trustee Savings Banks.	Amount of Deposits and Cash Balances therein.	
					Mill's	Millions				
1880	3,921,517	3,562,463	850,269	2,662,619	85*	28*	1,736,677*	not stat'd	3,656,059	29,746,000
1881	3,956,505	3,256,185	1,095,830	2,601,477	88*	31*	1,862,354*	1,352,135	3,802,102	30,161,000
1882	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	2,772,585	93*	31*	1,919,102*	1,419,719	4,007,374	32,746,000
1883	4,096,953	3,219,311	1,348,364	2,815,708	96*	30*	1,936,846*	1,474,456	4,134,605	31,340,000
1884	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	2,786,075	97*	33*	1,894,919*	1,566,100	4,343,611	30,627,000
1885	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	2,758,777	98*	34*	2,223,669*	1,634,536	4,456,559	29,370,000
1886	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	2,752,683	99*	35*	2,816,680*	1,751,386	4,732,964	30,172,000
1887	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	2,786,329	102*	35*	3,047,531*	1,882,375	4,995,840	29,771,000
1888	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,825	2,851,062	104*	36*	3,241,455*	1,999,211	5,280,787	30,979,000
1889	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	2,992,600	106*	37*	3,411,966*	2,085,594	5,540,847	32,968,000
1890	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,579,366	3,076,338	110*	41*	3,673,735*	2,156,286	5,725,404	33,325,000
1891	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	3,159,207	116*	42*	3,764,195*	2,261,166	5,963,947	34,632,000
1892	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	3,128,079	117*	45*	3,871,150*	2,324,599	6,196,756	35,375,000
1893	4,464,057	4,421,455	1,152,417	3,196,126	120*	45*	3,987,852*	2,379,223	6,226,878	35,852,000
1894	4,391,839	4,105,180	1,389,324	3,337,633	125*	48*	4,038,262*	2,445,131	6,973,175	37,607,000
1895	4,358,032	3,913,449	1,338,464	3,407,269	126*	51*	4,307,480*	2,477,181	7,091,639	39,008,000
1896	4,408,133	4,080,711	1,404,586	3,413,720	133*	56*	4,378,787*	2,550,953	8,334,992	39,238,000
1897	4,484,874	4,167,900	1,397,450	3,474,469	134*	54*	4,605,956*	2,703,441	8,957,794	39,360,000

* For the twelve months ended Lady Day of the year following that against which the figures are placed.

The Skilled Labour Market.—Proportion of Unemployed Members of certain Trade Unions making Returns to the Board of Trade at the end of each month in each of the undermentioned years.

93.

(Compiled from the Monthly Statements in the "Board of Trade Journal.")

Months.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January ..	3.1	1.4	3.4	5.0	10.0	7.0	8.2	4.5	3.3	5.0
February..	2.8	1.4	2.6	5.7	9.5	6.3	7.9	3.8	3.0	4.4
March	2.2	1.7	2.6	5.7	8.7	6.5	6.5	3.5	2.5	3.1
April	2.0	2.0	2.7	5.4	6.9	6.1	6.5	3.2	2.5	2.9
May	2.0	2.0	3.0	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.0	3.3	2.8	2.7
June	1.8	1.9	2.9	5.2	5.8	6.3	5.6	3.2	2.7	2.6
July	1.7	2.3	3.3	5.0	6.2	7.4	5.3	3.1	2.7	2.6
August	2.5	2.3	4.2	5.1	7.1	7.7	5.2	3.4	3.5	2.8
September	2.1	2.6	4.5	6.2	7.3	7.6	4.9	3.6	4.4	2.6
October ..	1.5	2.6	4.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	4.9	3.3	4.7	2.5
November	1.5	2.4	3.8	8.3	7.2	7.0	4.3	2.9	4.8	—
December	1.7	3.0	4.4	10.2	7.9	7.7	4.8	3.2	5.3	—

Supplementary Statement showing the number of Unions making Returns in December of each year, with the number of Members of those Unions and the numbers Unemployed.

Years.	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.	Number of Members Unemployed.	Proportion Unemployed.
				Per cent.
1889	20	212,765	3,714	1.75
1890	22	239,960	7,302	3.05
1891	19	245,427	10,713	4.37
1892	23	279,361	23,453	10.2
1893	32	336,337	26,452	7.9
1894	67	367,796	28,484	7.7
1895	88	398,258	19,121	4.8
1896	111	439,831	14,186	3.2
1897	113	460,867	24,636	5.3

Trade Unions.—Number and Membership of Trade Unions making Returns to the Board of Trade in each of the Years from 1892 to 1896 inclusive; with particulars as to the Membership, Income, Expenditure, and Funds in hand of 100 of the principal Unions in the same years.

94.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Chief Labour Correspondent to the Board of Trade).

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
ALL TRADE UNIONS.					
Number of Trade Unions making Returns.....	1,184	1,239	1,285	1,316	1,330
Total Membership of these Unions at the end of each year	1,461,800	1,453,692	1,424,941	1,397,887	1,487,562
100 PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS.					
Membership of 100 Principal Unions at the end of each year	No. 913,759	No. 917,496	No. 931,440	No. 921,686	No. 966,953
Proportion of total Membership of Unions making Returns	Per cent. 62.5	Per cent. 63.1	Per cent. 65.4	Per cent. 65.9	Per cent. 65.0
Total Income.....	£ 1,458,415	£ 1,626,983	£ 1,649,858	£ 1,573,923	£ 1,675,645
„ Expenditure	£ 1,420,765	£ 1,858,300	£ 1,446,927	£ 1,403,195	£ 1,239,230
„ Funds in hand at end of each year	£ 1,595,432	£ 1,363,815	£ 1,566,746	£ 1,732,574	£ 2,168,989
Income per head	£ s. d. 1 11 11	£ s. d. 1 15 5½	£ s. d. 1 15 5	£ s. d. 1 14 1½	£ s. d. 1 14 8
Expenditure per head	£ 1 11 1½	£ 2 0 6	£ 1 11 0½	£ 1 10 6½	£ 1 5 7½
Funds per head	£ 14 11	£ 1 9 9	£ 1 13 7½	£ 1 17 7½	£ 2 4 10½

Trade Disputes.—Number of Trade Disputes, and Number of Work-people affected thereby (so far as known), reported to the Board of Trade in each year from 1890 to 1897, *classified according to*
95. Groups of Trades.

(From the Board of Trade Reports on Strikes and Lock-outs.)

GROUPS OF TRADES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Number of Disputes.								
Building Trades	113	149	149	170	225	197	205	193
Clothing Trades	78	66	56	80	82	53	54	56
Metal Trades & Shipbuilding	203	165	129	136	177	176	281	229
Mining and Quarrying	104	132	109	156	246	191	172	127
Textile Trades	241	217	137	105	194	132	163	108
Seafaring, Dock Labour, and Transport	163	62	38	43	58	30	26	48
Miscellaneous Trades	138	115	82	92	79	97	120	103
Total Disputes	1,040	906	700	782	1,061	876	1,021	864
Number of Workpeople Affected.								
Building Trades	12,558	25,229	18,175	17,738	15,247	9,898	33,470	15,047
Clothing Trades	29,317	40,992	36,431	10,821	6,853	57,078	4,018	7,016
Metal Trades & Shipbuilding	81,978	60,502	39,759	30,309	27,899	46,314	48,210	97,189
Mining and Quarrying	140,342	51,427	20,386	506,182	216,880	83,879	67,203	49,392
Textile Trades	42,035	44,837	102,722	45,274	39,025	57,415	33,717	37,001
Seafaring, Dock Labour, and Transport	72,920	32,499	12,878	15,589	12,041	4,263	3,320	12,523
Miscellaneous Trades	14,095	11,974	26,448	10,473	6,300	4,911	8,751	12,099
Total Workpeople affected	393,245	267,460	356,799	636,386	324,245	263,758	198,687	230,267

Trade Disputes, Results of.—Trade Disputes and Workpeople affected thereby, as in the previous table, *classified according to*
96. Results.

(From the Board of Trade Reports on Strikes and Lock-outs.)

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Total number of disputes reported, as in the previous table	No. 1,040	No. 906	No. 700	No. 782	No. 1,061	No. 876	No. 1,021	No. 864
Total number of workpeople affected by disputes (so far as known) as in the previous table	393,245	267,460	356,799	636,386	324,245	263,758	198,687	230,267
Percentages of total number of disputes in which the workpeople were—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Successful	37.1	41.1	41.0	38.9	35.0	34.6	40.9	38.3
Partially successful	22.2	20.1	17.0	21.1	23.0	23.5	24.5	24.9
Unsuccessful	31.6	30.0	32.7	34.6	36.7	39.0	34.1	35.5
Result indefinite or unknown	9.1	8.8	9.3	5.4	5.3	2.9	0.5	1.3
Percentage of total number of workpeople engaged in disputes who were—								
Successful	54.4	25.6	27.5	62.9	22.1	24.1	39.5	21.6
Partially successful	16.8	36.7	51.4	24.7	34.2	47.1	26.9	32.7
Unsuccessful	25.9	34.8	19.9	12.1	42.1	27.9	33.4	44.5
Result indefinite or unknown	2.9	2.9	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.2

Statistical Summary for the British Empire.—Area, Population, its several Colonial and other Possessions (excluding Protectorates)

97.

(Compiled from the latest issues of the Statistical

Colonies, &c.	Area.	Population. <i>a</i>	Public Revenue.		Total Public Ex- penditure. †	Amount of Public Debt.	
			Total Amount.	From Customs Alone.			
	Sq. Miles	No.	£	£	£	£	
United Kingdom (1896-7)	l 121,361	39,464,582	103,949,885	21,254,000	101,476,669	640,773,679	1
Australasia:							
New South Wales	310,367	1,297,640	£ 9,253,939	1,406,969	£ 9,852,219	£ 57,881,189	2
Victoria	88,198	1,174,888	£ 6,458,682	1,907,496	£ 6,540,182	£ 46,836,211	3
South Australia	903,690	g 860,220	2,673,645	574,221	2,707,005	£ 22,867,300	4
Western Australia	976,920	g 137,946	2,440,300	996,812	2,362,008	£ 4,723,753	5
Queensland	668,497	g 472,179	£ 3,641,588	1,296,385	£ 3,567,947	31,873,924	6
Tasmania	26,215	166,113	797,976	329,006	750,244	7,762,770	7
New Zealand	104,471	g 714,162	m 4,798,708	m 1,815,972	m 4,659,981	m 44,366,618	8
Total for Australasia .....	.358	4,323,148	80,064,923	8,329,861	30,439,581	216,381,675	9
India	b 964,993	b 221,172,952	h 98,370,167	h 7,523,659	h 96,836,169	h 232,339,028	10
Ceylon	25,365	d 3,008,466	1,316,185	336,636	1,274,281	3,716,506	11
Straits Settlements	1,472	558,935	465,294	..	481,594	..	12
Labuan	30	5,853	11,460	..	11,227	..	13
Hong Kong	81	261,258	487,296	..	515,606	341,800	14
Mauritius	c 705	d 374,942	884,918	310,515	854,474	1,239,301	15
Natal	18,750	598,621	£ 1,457,338	£ 265,369	£ 1,282,484	£ 8,054,343	16
Cape of Good Hope	276,902	1,821,551	£ 6,800,423	1,797,972	£ 5,551,161	27,396,805	17
St. Helena	47	3,890	9,161	4,807	8,872	..	18
Lagos	985	85,607	179,745	162,515	168,445	..	19
Gold Coast	39,060	1,500,000	237,460	204,975	282,278	..	20
Sierra Leone	3,000	74,835	104,998	79,328	116,183	25,000	21
Gambia	69	18,057	26,172	20,029	25,301	..	22
North America:							
Ontario	219,650	2,199,402	..	..	..	..
Quebec	227,500	1,547,200	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	28,100	321,276	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	20,550	464,642	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	2,000	109,158	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	64,066	203,549	..	..	..	..
North Western Territory, &c	2,371,481	116,699	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	382,300	131,438	..	..	..	..
Newfoundland	e 42,000	e 208,000	£ 330,689	£ 291,380	£ 288,439	£ 2,691,153	23
West India Islands:							
Bahamas	4,466	52,000	65,126	55,576	60,134	119,626	25
Truk Island	166	5,251	9,707	6,479	7,388	..	26
Jamaica	4,193	703,366	m 775,208	m 317,841	m 826,892	m 2,220,089	27
Trinidad	1,754	240,826	576,809	277,384	558,699	556,667	28
Windward Islands:							
St. Lucia	233	46,671	55,331	20,779	56,060	202,280	29
St. Vincent	133	45,800	26,487	12,606	27,591	19,160	30
Barbados	166	189,000	177,032	94,444	184,020	405,100	31
Grenada	133	60,367	56,275	24,583	60,523	127,770	32
Tobago	114	20,468	9,321	2,945	9,269	9,500	33
Leeward Islands:							
Virgin Islands	57	4,639	1,468	410	1,670	..	34
St. Christopher	65	30,876	..	26,779	50,500	74,450	35
Nevis	f 50	13,087	49,560	..	..	..	36
Antigua	170	36,699	54,950	29,460	57,344	137,871	36
Montserrat	32	11,762	7,774	3,480	8,732	18,000	37
Dominica	291	26,841	24,964	9,465	25,188	70,900	38
Total for West Indies	f 12,023	f 1,487,148	1,890,012	882,230	1,940,005	3,961,413	39
Bermuda	19	d 15,952	34,256	26,717	34,717	46,600	40
Honduras	7,562	33,811	62,281	35,214	65,580	34,736	41
British Guiana	109,000	g 278,287	m 555,775	m 288,987	m 590,616	m 902,587	42
Fiji	7,740	120,500	73,869	34,219	73,099	217,897	43
Falkland Islands	6,500	1,962	12,358	2,804	13,569	..	44
British New Guinea	87,786	g 272	£ 6,547	£ 5,974	£ 15,000	..	45
Gibraltar	2	d 20,658	62,612	11,708	59,720	..	46
Malta	117	d 176,231	313,680	176,457	308,902	79,168	47

NOTE.—For India and Mauritius the amounts are given in tens of rupees.

† Excluding expenditure from loans on Public Works.

a According to the latest returns. *b* Exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, 595,167, square 20,000. *d* Excluding the Military. *e* Excluding Labrador—area, 120,000 square miles, popula-
Aborigines. *h* For 12 months ended 31st March, 1896. *k* For 12 months ended 30th June, 1896.
m For 12 months ended 31st March, 1897.

Finance, Imports, Exports, and Shipping of the United Kingdom, and of for the year 1896, so far as the particulars can be stated.

Abstracts for the United Kingdom and the Colonies.)

	Value of Imports (Including Bullion and Specie).			Value of Exports (Including Bullion and Specie).			Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared (exclusive of Coastwise).		
	From United Kingdom.	From Other Countries.	Total Value of Imports.	To United Kingdom.	To Other Countries.	Total Value of Exports.	British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1	..	..	480,606,600	..	..	341,551,275	61,472,134	23,990,288	85,462,422
2	7,190,115	13,371,895	20,561,511	8,375,888	14,634,466	23,010,344	5,432,892	756,868	6,189,700
3	5,923,417	8,631,420	14,554,837	6,704,104	7,494,414	14,198,518	4,027,766	538,474	4,566,230
4	2,228,970	5,084,552	7,263,521	2,309,178	5,433,910	7,743,068	2,921,162	573,804	3,494,966
5	2,057,636	4,485,922	6,493,557	508,756	1,141,471	1,650,224	1,815,666	3-0,713	2,136,378
6	2,472,493	2,960,778	5,433,271	3,559,068	5,043,668	9,133,722	1,043,694	50,354	1,094,048
7	379,930	812,480	1,192,410	173,867	1,322,709	1,496,576	877,815	13,046	890,861
8	4,714,476	2,422,844	7,137,320	7,541,981	1,779,124	9,321,107	1,114,787	126,969	1,241,756
9	24,967,086	37,669,391	62,636,427	29,172,801	37,410,792	66,583,593	17,233,751	2,380,248	19,613,999
10	h 56,171,468	h 30,133,271	h 86,304,739	h 33,612,001	h 79,982,548	h 113,594,541	h 7,027,569	h 1,199,031	h 8,226,600
11	1,974,441	3,983,700	5,258,141	2,828,344	1,272,399	4,100,743	6,018,753	1,060,926	7,079,678
12	2,364,672	20,760,970	23,065,642	2,837,138	17,268,946	20,101,084	7,806,417	8,315,481	11,121,898
13	..	147,448	147,448	..	123,786	123,786	117,952	11,281	128,733
14	..	No Information.	..	..	No Information.	..	8,758,294	3,576,102	12,333,396
15	741,277	2,528,128	3,269,405	39,424	8,176,811	3,216,251	530,766	236,461	767,227
16	k 2,455,123	k 1,094,097	k 3,550,125	k 814,426	k 563,954	k 1,378,381	k 1,565,459	k 223,671	k 1,789,130
17	13,537,064	5,234,307	18,771,371	16,422,794	547,374	16,970,168	4,340,257	527,462	4,867,719
18	21,233	9,717	30,950	4,021	718	4,739	87,023	2,114	89,137
19	667,801	233,674	901,475	497,864	477,399	975,263	569,272	152,236	721,508
20	659,562	250,649	910,211	536,106	256,005	792,111	729,096	374,740	1,103,836
21	403,763	91,635	494,688	203,495	245,538	449,033	505,684	270,576	1,076,260
22	57,568	52,758	110,324	41,022	75,959	116,981	151,967	79,638	231,625
23	k 6,776,659	k 17,472,231	k 24,248,940	k 13,703,484	k 11,162,376	k 24,865,860	k 6,526,327	k 4,932,497	k 11,468,824
24	k 405,977	k 844,748	k 1,250,725	k 355,038	k 1,008,973	k 1,364,011	k 746,832	k 43,064	k 791,896
25	50,224	144,550	194,774	13,411	125,761	138,977	161,081	275,497	436,578
26	3,2-4	26,961	30,245	..	31,498	31,498	64,597	197,031	261,678
27	m 927,314	m 92,064	m 1,056,378	m 403,922	m 1,006,319	m 1,470,24	m 1,067,469	421,416	m 1,488,905
28	973,56	1,484,960	2,463,525	943,888	1,221,932	2,165,820	737,534	474,268	1,211,847
29	101,983	88,551	190,534	24,144	69,576	93,772	1,008,476	182,314	1,190,790
30	29,347	41,643	71,490	21,131	46,261	67,392	264,475	8,770	273,245
31	467,649	581,238	1,048,887	38,570	719,708	758,222	1,159,292	104,724	1,264,016
32	66,486	87,920	154,406	169,499	14,384	183,883	444,230	1,498	445,728
33	8,926	5,006	13,932	2,238	8,527	10,766	0,431	..	30,431
34	182	4,296	4,478	..	3,710	3,710	11,159	765	11,924
35	79,760	105,454	185,214	5,400	113,961	119,361	440,189	33,218	473,407
36	58,315	77,312	135,627	2,593	128,520	131,113	456,204	12,408	468,612
37	11,925	14,572	26,497	7,004	18,908	25,912	275,414	868	276,272
38	23,785	35,742	64,477	29,706	21,732	51,438	396,787	4,254	401,051
39	2,813,194	3,627,269	6,440,463	1,661,456	3,590,597	5,252,053	6,517,418	1,717,066	8,234,484
40	90,025	214,946	304,970	2,853	105,760	108,617	338,312	53,173	391,475
41	107,654	193,238	300,954	156,436	127,177	283,663	114,637	224,431	339,066
42	m 783,697	m 558,013	m 1,341,710	m 904,248	m 935,209	m 1,899,457	m 46-943	m 226,987	m 694,229
43	..	242,492	242,492	..	435,342	435,342	220,232	10,824	231,056
44	62,641	7,344	69,985	131,186	1,008	132,194	26,513	83,164	109,667
45	No Information.	..	k 34,521	No Information.	..	k 14,666	k 19,869	..	k 19,359
46	..	..	..	..	..	..	718,821	1,942,110	8,660,931
47	..	..	..	..	..	..	645,101	1,939,247	6,684,348

miles, with a population of 66,050,479. c Exclusive of the Seychelles, with a population of nearly 4,100. f Excluding Anguilla-area, 35 square miles, population 3,700. g Exclusive of i Including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Bankruptcies.—Number of Bankruptcies, Liquidations, and Compositions in England and Wales (under the Bankruptcy Acts of 1869 and 1883), in each of the undermentioned years; with the Amounts of Liabilities and Assets. [The amounts are stated in thousands of pounds—000's omitted.]

98.

(Compiled from the Bankruptcy Reports of the Board of Trade.)

Years.	NUMBER OF CASES.				LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.
1884....	2,998	485	687	4,192	Thsd. £ 8,591	Thsd. £ 3,455	Thsd. £ 1,944	Thsd. £ 14,049	Thsd. £ 2,192	Thsd. £ 931	Thsd. £ 593	Thsd. £ 4,039
1885....	3,965	78	290	4,354	7,497	748	793	9,064	2,416	384	294	3,101
1886....	4,566	61	189	4,857	6,673	592	649	7,995	2,101	482	272	2,873
1887....	4,681	31	127	4,866	8,129	456	351	8,996	2,368	171	128	2,683
1888....	4,695	27	104	4,859	6,584	181	346	7,149	2,013	65	164	2,256
1889....	4,415	30	75	4,542	5,481	623	224	6,380	1,627	274	90	1,999
1890....	3,924	27	60	4,044	5,526	252	355	6,184	1,787	271	165	2,239
1891....	4,150	22	44	4,242	7,370	959	234	8,601	2,520	540	92	3,165
1892....	4,575	13	47	4,657	8,531	60	172	8,892	2,966	25	57	3,090
1893....	4,805	10	59	4,901	7,216	78	199	7,548	2,707	38	73	2,835
1894....	4,702	11	49	4,794	6,791	39	133	7,018	2,296	13	40	2,374
1895....	4,349	7	40	4,415	6,247	134	137	6,548	1,937	72	35	2,047
1896....	4,109	13	31	4,170	5,796	18	88	5,919	2,275	26	33	2,340
1897....	4,032	8	34	4,098	5,546	45	87	5,772	2,520	86	150	2,803

* The small differences observable between the figures in these columns and the sums of those in the preceding columns are occasioned by the inclusion in the "Totals" of the few cases (with their respective liabilities and assets) of Orders for the administration of the estates of deceased debtors.

Deeds of Arrangement.—Number of Assignments, Compositions, &c., registered under the "Deeds of Arrangement Act" in England and Wales in each of the undermentioned years; with the Amounts of Liabilities and Assets as estimated by the Debtors. [The amounts are stated in thousands of pounds—000's omitted.]

99.

(Compiled from the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.)

Years.	NUMBER OF CASES.				LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Assignments.	Compositions.	Absolute Assignments, &c.	Total.	In Assignments.	In Compositions.	Absolute Assignments, &c.	Total.	In Assignments.	In Compositions.	Absolute Assignments, &c.	Total.
1888....	*	*	*	3,495	Thsd. £	Thsd. £	Thsd. £	Thsd. £ 4,803	Thsd. £	Thsd. £	Thsd. £	Thsd. £ 2,417
1889....	*	*	*	3,337	*	*	*	4,774	*	*	*	2,719
1890....	*	*	*	3,097	*	*	*	4,360	*	*	*	2,353
1891....	2,269	675	64	3,008	3,260	1,333	499	5,092	1,718	678	711	3,107
1892....	2,574	702	57	3,333	3,943	1,675	339	5,957	1,890	735	262	2,937
1893....	3,047	816	75	3,938	5,453	1,880	241	7,574	2,238	1,092	201	3,441
1894....	3,017	810	67	3,894	4,671	1,530	218	6,419	2,308	726	127	3,161
1895....	2,787	625	50	3,462	3,570	1,198	111	4,879	1,827	625	90	2,542
1896....	2,689	537	45	3,271	3,426	981	73	4,480	1,699	581	59	2,339
1897....	2,638	530	40	3,208	3,097	803	81	3,981	1,447	410	53	1,910

* Not separately distinguished.

Companies Liquidation—Number of cases of Companies winding-up proceedings commenced in each of the undermentioned years, and Amount of Capital involved; with estimates of the Liabilities, Assets, and Losses to Creditors and Contributories. [The amounts are stated in thousands of pounds—000's omitted.]

100.

(Compiled from the Board of Trade Reports on "Companies Winding-up.")

Years.	NUMBER OF CASES.				CAPITAL INVOLVED.		Liabilities in Compulsory Liquidations as estimated by Directors.	Assets in Compulsory Liquidations as estimated by Directors.	Total Losses to Creditors and Contributories in Compulsory Liquidations as estimated by Liquidator.
	Voluntary Liquidations.	Liquidations under Supervision of Court.	Compulsory Liquidations.	Total.	Subscribed by Public.	Vendors Shares.			
1891....	722	32	119	873	Cannot be stated.	6,805	8,311	} Cannot be stated.	
1892....	921	53	117	1,091	27,218	15,262	12,567		
1893....	860	43	139	1,042	22,984	18,464	22,188	25,898	
1894....	833	51	114	998	24,805	17,801	3,937	3,262	
1895....	918	52	90	1,060	18,969	14,001	1,547	1,137	
1896....	1,152	24	86	1,262	24,302	22,193	1,134	921	

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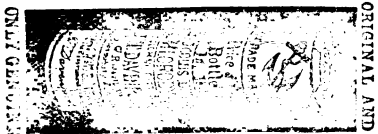
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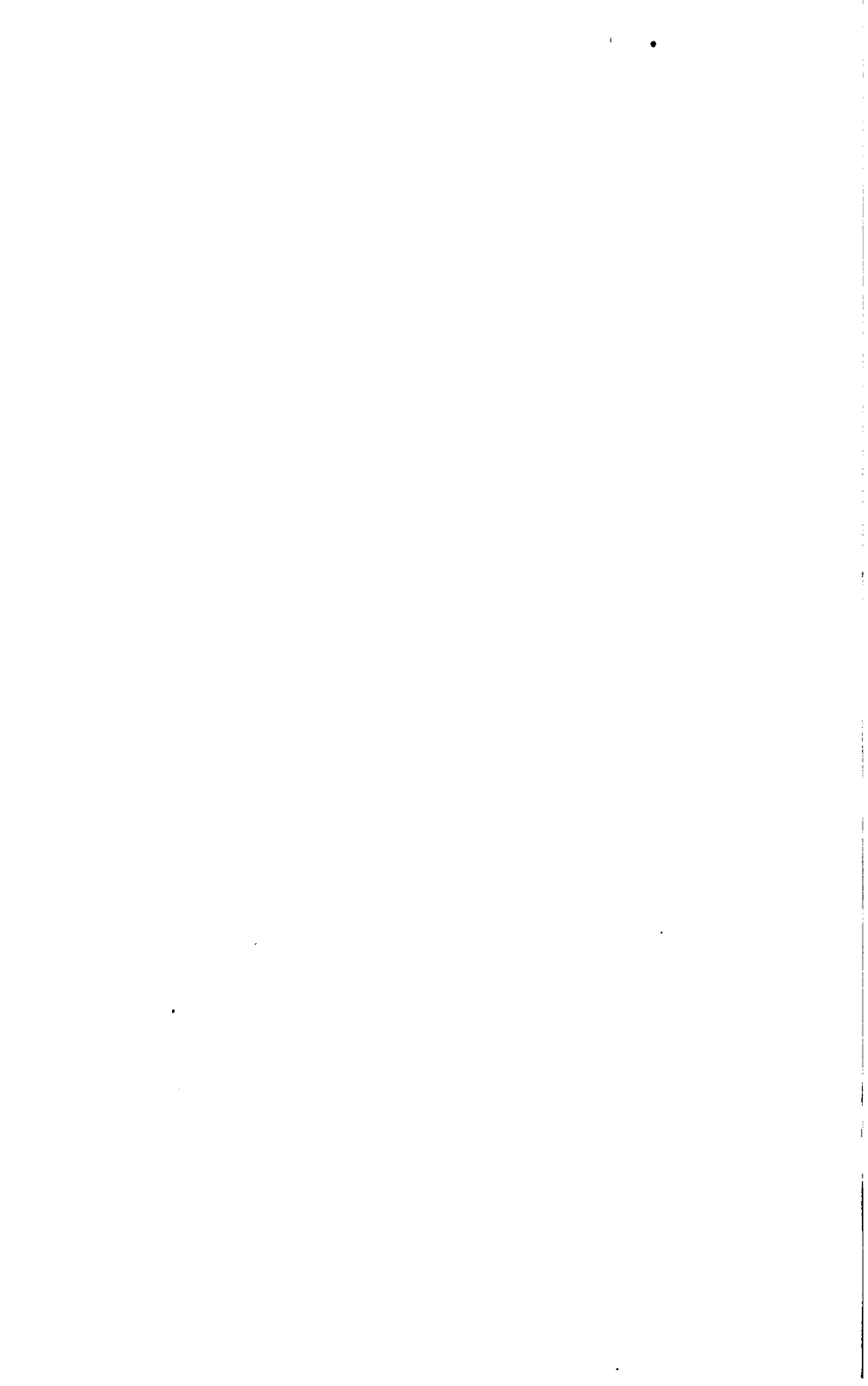
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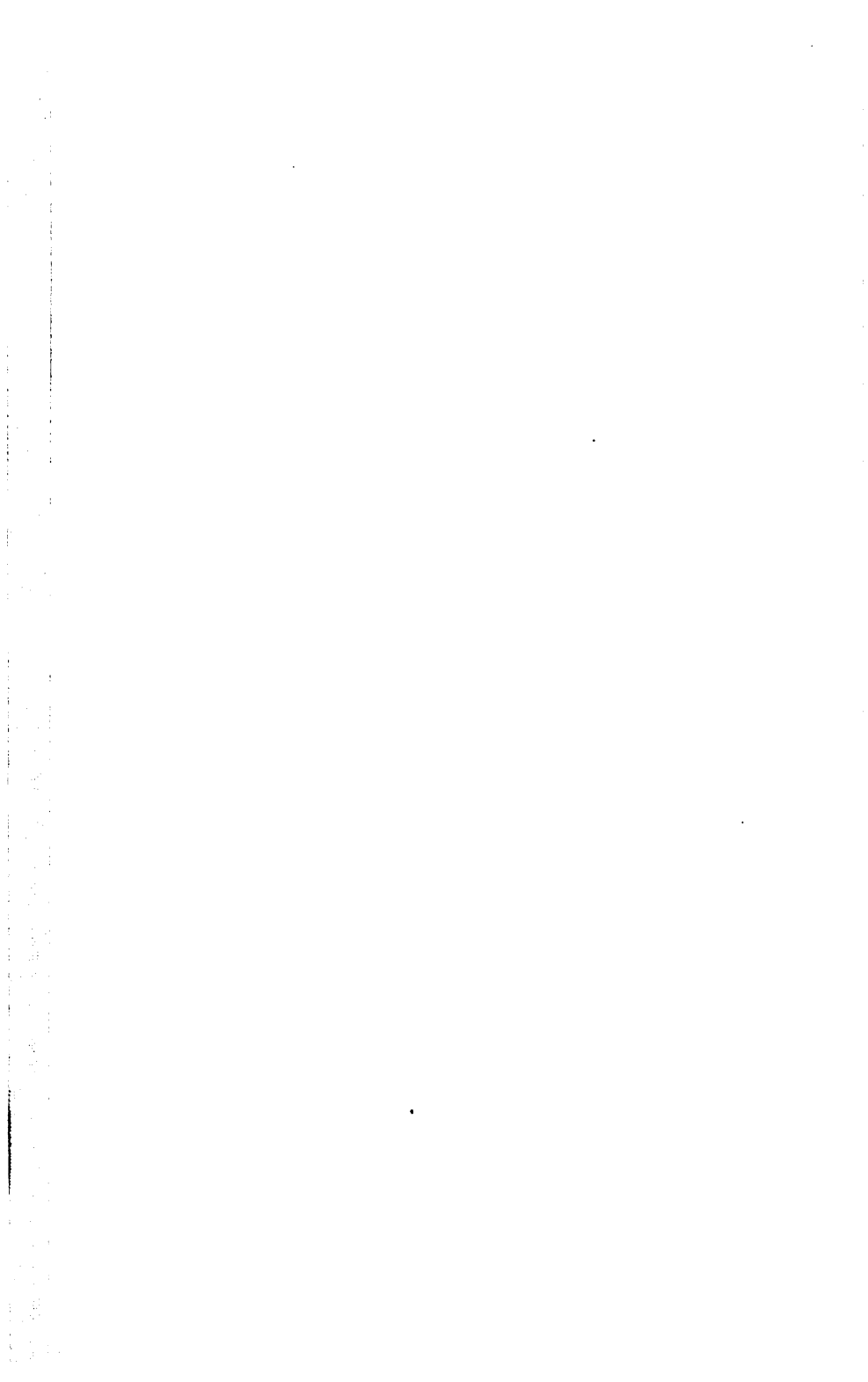
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